COUNCILMEMBERS
Melissa Hernandez, Mayor
Dr. Sherry Hu, Vice Mayor
Jean Josey, Councilmember
Michael McCorriston, Councilmember
Kashef Qaadri, Councilmember

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

City Council Chamber
Dublin Civic Center
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568
www.dublin.ca.gov

Regular Meeting of the

DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL

Tuesday, January 9, 2024

Location: City Council Chamber
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

Regular Meeting 7:00 PM

Additional Meeting Procedures

This City Council meeting will be broadcast live on Comcast T.V. channel 28 beginning at 7:00 p.m. This meeting will also be livestreamed at www.tv30.org and on the City's website at: https://dublin.ca.gov/ccmeetings

For the convenience of the City and as a courtesy to the public, members of the public who wish to offer comments electronically have the option of giving public comment via Zoom, subject to the following procedures:

□ Fill out an online speaker slip available at www.dublin.ca.gov. The speaker slip will be made available at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, January 9, 2024. Upon submission, you will receive Zoom link information from the City Clerk. Speakers slips will be accepted until the staff presentation ends, or until the public comment period on non-agenda items is closed.

□ Once connected to the Zoom platform using the Zoom link information from the City Clerk, the public speaker will be added to the Zoom webinar as an attendee and muted. The speaker will be able to observe the meeting from the Zoom platform.

□ When the agenda item upon which the individual would like to comment is addressed, the City Clerk will announce the speaker in the meeting when it is their time to give public comment. The speaker will then be unmuted to give public comment via Zoom.

□ Technical difficulties may occur that make the option unavailable, and, in such event, the meeting will continue despite the inability to provide the option.

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

3. PRESENTATIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

3.1 Recognition of Centenarian Zainul Abedin Syed

The City Council will present a certificate to Centenarian Zainul Abedin Syed recognizing the milestone of reaching 100 years of life. Mr. Syed was born on November 23, 1923 and turned 100 on November 23, 2023. The City Council asked Staff to invite Mr. Syed to be recognized under Item 9 on December 5, 2023.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Present the certificate.

Staff Report

Attachment 1 - Certificate of Recognition

3.2 2023 Sponsor Recognition

The City Council will recognize sponsors who contributed to City events, programs, and facilities in 2023.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recognize the 2023 sponsors.

Staff Report

Attachment 1 - 2023 City of Dublin Sponsor List

Item 3.2 – PowerPoint Presentation

3.3 Recognition of the 2023 "Deck the Homes" Holiday Home Decorating Contest Winners

The City Council will receive a presentation on the 2023 "Deck the Homes" Holiday Home Decorating Contest and present Certificates of Recognition to the winners.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Present Certificate of Recognition to the 2023 "Deck the Homes" Holiday Home Decorating Contest winners.

Staff Report

Attachment 1 - 2023 Holiday Home Decorating Contest Winners

Attachment 2 - 2023 Home Holiday Decorating Contest Flyer

Item 3.3 - PowerPoint Presentation

4. PUBLIC COMMENT

At this time, the public is permitted to address the City Council on non-agendized items. Please step to the podium and clearly state your name for the record. COMMENTS SHOULD NOT EXCEED THREE (3) MINUTES. In accordance with State Law, no action or discussion may take place on any item not appearing on the posted agenda. The Council may respond to statements made or questions asked, or may request Staff to report back at a future meeting concerning the matter. Any member of the public may contact the City Clerk's Office related to the proper procedure to place an item on a future City Council agenda. The exceptions under which the City Council MAY discuss and/or take action on items not appearing on the agenda are contained in Government Code Section 54954.2(b)(1)(2)(3).

5. CONSENT CALENDAR

Consent Calendar items are typically non-controversial in nature and are considered for approval by the City Council with one single action. Members of the audience, Staff or the City Council who would like an item removed from the Consent Calendar for purposes of public input may request the Mayor to remove the item.

5.1 Approval of the December 19, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting Minutes

The City Council will consider approval of the minutes of the December 19, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the minutes of the December 19, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting.

Staff Report

Attachment 1 - December 19, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting Minutes

5.2 Annual Proclamation

The City Council will review the Official List of Proclamations and consider approval of the Annual Proclamation.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Accept the Official List of Proclamations and approve the Annual Proclamation.

Staff Report

Attachment 1 - Official List of Proclamations

Attachment 2 - City of Dublin Annual Proclamation

5.3 Mayor's Appointments to Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Unscheduled Vacancy and Parks and Community Services Commission Alternate Unscheduled Vacancy

The City Council will consider the Mayor's appointments to fill an unscheduled vacancy on the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission and an alternate unscheduled vacancy on the Parks and Community Services Commission.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Confirm the Mayor's appointments of Darren Phillips to the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission for the remainder of a term ending December 2026 and Eric Nielsen as an alternate on the Parks and Community Services Commission for the remainder of a term ending December 2024.

Staff Report

Attachment 1 - Applications for the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission

Attachment 2 - Applications for Parks and Community Services Commission

5.4 Adoption of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City Council will consider adoption of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan includes a thorough hazard risk assessment, disaster mitigation priorities, and subsequent mitigation actions and projects for the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, and Dublin San Ramon Services District.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt the **Resolution** Approving in its Entirety Volume I and the Relevant Portions of Volume II Including the Introduction, City of Dublin Annex, and Appendices of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Staff Report

Attachment 1 - Resolution Approving in its Entirety Volume I and the Relevant Portions of Volume II Including the Introduction, City of Dublin Annex, and Appendices of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan
Attachment 2 - Exhibit A to the Resolution - Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan
Attachment 3 - Cal OES Letter dated October 31, 2023
Attachment 4 - FEMA Letter dated December 15, 2023

5.5 2024 Storm Drain Art Selection

The City Council will consider a recommendation from the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission for artwork to be painted on 20 storm drain inlets in spring 2024.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission's recommendations for the 2024 Storm Drain Art Program.

Staff Report
Attachment 1 - Design Proposals from Recommended Artists
Attachment 2 - Call for Artists Storm Drain Art 2024

5.6 Change Order No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract with Engie Services U.S. Inc.

The City Council will consider approving a second change order to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract for Operation and Maintenance with Engie Services U.S. Inc. (formerly OpTerra Energy Services, Inc.) to extend the contract term and add funding for photovoltaic system equipment operations, monitoring, maintenance, repair, replacement, and inspection services.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt the **Resolution** Approving Change Order No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract for Operations and Maintenance with Engie Services U.S. Inc. and approve the budget change.

Staff Report
Attachment 1 - Resolution Approving Change Order No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract for Operations and Maintenance with Engie Services U.S. Inc.
Attachment 2 - Exhibit A to the Resolution - Change Order No.2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract
Attachment 3 - Change Order No. 01 and Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract for Operation and Maintenance
Attachment 4 - Budget Change Form

6. PUBLIC HEARING

6.1 Amendment to the Dublin Municipal Code Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (Chapter 8.68), Adopting a Methodology for Determining Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fees and Adopting Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fees (PLPA-2023-00032)

The City Council's Two-Year Strategic Plan includes a review of the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68), Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee (aka "Commercial Linkage Fee"). Staff and the City's consultant, Economic and Planning Systems, prepared an Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and a Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study to address the Strategic Plan objectives. The City Council received informational

reports on August 15, 2023, and September 19, 2023, and directed Staff to prepare amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee programs to ensure they align with the economics of developing affordable housing and the City Council's priorities. Staff has prepared the updates to these programs. The City Council will hold a Public Hearing to consider adopting the amendments to these programs.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Conduct the public hearing, deliberate, and take the following actions: 1) waive the reading and INTRODUCE the Ordinance Approving Amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations); 2) Adopt the **Resolution** Establishing the Methodology for Determining the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee for Future Residential Units Subject to the City of Dublin Inclusionary Zoning Regulations; and 3) Adopt the **Resolution** Approving the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fees.

Staff Report
Attachment 1 - Ordinance Approving Amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations)
Attachment 2 - Resolution Establishing the Methodology for Determining the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee for Future Residential Units Subject to the City of Dublin Inclusionary Zoning Regulations
Attachment 3 - Exhibit A to the Resolution - Inclusionary Housing Feasibility Report dated December 7, 2023
Attachment 4 - Resolution Approving the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fees
Attachment 5 - Exhibit A to the Resolution - Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study dated October 27, 2023
Attachment 6 - Redlined Version of Amendment to Inclusionary Zoning Regulations
Attachment 7 - City Council Staff Report dated August 15, 2023
Attachment 8 - City Council Staff Report dated September 19, 2023
Attachment 9 - Planning Commission Resolution 23- 12 Recommending City Council Approval of Amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations)
Item 6.1 - City PowerPoint Presentation
Item 6.1 - EPS PowerPoint Presentation

6.2 Downtown Dublin Specific Plan Amendments – Parking Requirements (PLPA-2023-00019)

The City Council will consider amendments to the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan to eliminate parking requirements in the Downtown. The proposed amendments implement recent changes in state law and the recommendations of the Urban Land Institute. They also extend the elimination of parking requirements beyond the state-required one-half-mile radius of the BART station to include all properties within the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan area.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Conduct the public hearing, deliberate, and adopt the **Resolution** Amending the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan to Eliminate Parking Requirements in the Retail District, Transit-Oriented District, and Village Parkway District.

Staff Report

Attachment 1 - Resolution Amending the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan to Eliminate Parking Requirements in the Retail District, Transit-Oriented District, and Village Parkway District
Attachment 2 - DDSP Amendments - Redlined Pages
Attachment 3 - Planning Commission Resolution No. 23-10
Item 6.2 - PowerPoint Presentation

7. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

7.1 Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond Implementation Status Report

The City Council will receive a report on the implementation status of Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond and associated greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved through calendar year 2022.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the report.

Staff Report
Attachment 1 - Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond Table 8-2 GHG Emissions Reduction Measures Monitoring and Reporting Program
Item 7.1 - PowerPoint Presentation

8. NEW BUSINESS

8.1 2022-2027 Capital Improvement Program – Project Status Report

The City Council will receive a report on the status of current Capital Improvement Program projects.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the report.

Staff Report
Attachment 1 - Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027 Update
Item 8.1 PowerPoint Presentation

8.2 Disaster Preparedness Activities Update

The City Council will receive a report on the City's current and planned emergency management and disaster preparedness activities including preparation of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the report.

Staff Report
Item 8.2 - PowerPoint Presentation

9. CITY MANAGER AND CITY COUNCIL REPORTS

Brief information only reports from City Council and/or Staff, including committee reports and reports by City Council related to meetings attended at City expense (AB1234).

10. ADJOURNMENT

This AGENDA is posted in accordance with Government Code Section 54954.2(a)
If requested, pursuant to Government Code Section 54953.2, this agenda shall be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by

Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Section 12132) (ADA), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. To make a request for disability-related modification or accommodation, please contact the City Clerk's Office (925) 833-6650 at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting. Upon receiving a request, the City will swiftly resolve requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal ADA, and resolve any doubt in favor of accessibility.

Agenda materials that become available within 72 hours in advance of the meeting, and after publishing of the agenda, will be available at Civic Center, 100 Civic Plaza, and will be posted on the City's website at www.dublin.ca.gov/ccmeetings.

Mission

The City of Dublin promotes and supports a high quality of life, ensures a safe and secure environment, fosters new opportunities, provides equity across all programs, and champions a culture of diversity and inclusion.

Agenda Item 3.1

STAFF REPORT

CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Recognition of Centenarian Zainul Abedin Syed
Prepared by: Marsha Moore, MMC, City Clerk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will present a certificate to Centenarian Zainul Abedin Syed recognizing the milestone of reaching 100 years of life. Mr. Syed was born on November 23, 1923 and turned 100 on November 23, 2023. The City Council asked Staff to invite Mr. Syed to be recognized under Item 9 on December 5, 2023.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Present the certificate.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None.

DESCRIPTION:

Under Item 9 on December 5, 2023, the City Council asked Staff to invite Zainul Abedin Syed, a local centenarian, to be recognized at an upcoming meeting. Mr. Syed was born on November 23, 1923, celebrating 100 years of life on November 23, 2023. The City Council will present a certificate to Mr. Syed honoring him and celebrating him on a life well lived.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Certificate of Recognition

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

Given to

ZAINUL ABEDIN SYED

Born on November 23, 1923

The City of Dublin and its community honors and celebrates you on a life well lived!

CONGRATULATIONS CENTENARIAN!

Presented by the

City Council of the City of Dublin

Dated: January 9, 2024

Mayor Melissa Hernandez

Vice Mayor Sherry Hu

Councilmember Jean Josey

Councilmember Michael McCorriston

Councilmember Kashef Qaadri

Agenda Item 3.2

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: 2023 Sponsor Recognition
Prepared by: Ivan San Pedro, Recreation Supervisor

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will recognize sponsors who contributed to City events, programs, and facilities in 2023.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Recognize the 2023 sponsors.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The City received over $73,910 in cash sponsorships and $1,650 in in-kind sponsorships in 2023. Sponsorships help offset the cost of producing special events and operating City programs and facilities, reducing the overall impact on the General Fund.

DESCRIPTION:

Through its Donation and Sponsorship Policy, the City invites and encourages local businesses and corporations to partner as sponsors of the City, providing cash or in-kind contributions to support City events, programs, and facilities in exchange for appropriate sponsorship recognition. Sponsors who contributed in 2023 are listed in Attachment 1.

The City Council does not need to take any action beyond recognizing the sponsors. According to the Donation and Sponsorship Policy adopted by the City Council in 2017, the City Council is only required to formally accept individual donations that exceed $45,000.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) 2023 City of Dublin Sponsor List

2023 Donations & Sponsorships

EVENT OR DEPARTMENT	CASH	IN-KIND	ITEM
St. Patrick's Day Celebration			
Provident Credit Union	$500		
Hope Hospice	$500		
Patelco Credit Union	$1,000		
Aetna	$1,200		
Half Price Books	$2,000		
Joya Yoga	$2,000		
Comcast Cable	$2,000		
Go Green Driving School	$2,000		
Solar Bill Review	$2,000		
Sutter Health	$2,000		
East Bay Community Energy	$2,000		
Madden Marketing	$2,000		
Diageo	$3,000		
Safeway	$4,000		
Atlantis Orthadontics	$4,000		
Alamo Ace Hardware	$6,000		
5421 at Dublin Station-UDR Apartments	$1,000		
Empower Martial Arts	$2,750		
Stratford School	$2,000		
Foothill Chiropractic	$2,000		
Dublin United Soccer League	$540		
LAVTA	$520		
Shamrock 5K Fun Run and Walk			
Azo Fitness Inc.	$750		
IBEW Local 595	$750		
KeyPoint Credit Union	$2,000		
Boyce Mangin For Stanford Children's Health	$750		
Splatter			
Half Price Books	$800		
Provident Credit Union	$1,500		
Joya Yoga	$1,500		
Patelco Credit Union	$2,000		
Waterford Dental Group	$1,500		
Stratford	$500		
Tree Lighting			
Go Green Driving School	$350		
Amario Homes: Tri-Valley Real Estate	$500		
Harvest Fair			
Rumble Boxing	$150		
Atlantis Orthodontics	$300		

Empower Martial Arts	$500		
Challenge Dairy		$150	Sample Butter Packets
Farmers Market			
State Farm Insurance	$300		
Rumble Boxing	$300		
Baylight Baptist Church	$300		
Grace Family SF	$300		
Ian Chin Photography	$300		
KeyPoint Credit Union	$1,400		
Ace Hardware	$3,000		
Empower Martial Arts	$1,000		
Foothill Chiropractic	$2,000		
Events Team WGN	$1,600		
Anchor CM	$1,400		
Breakfast with Santa			
5421 at Dublin Station-UDR Apartments	$350		
Events Team WGN	$350		
Backyard Block Party			
Half Price Books	$200		
Trail Challenge			
Azo Fitness Inc.	$250		
KeyPoint Credit Union	$250		
Empower Martial Arts	$250		
Sports Basement	$250		
IBEW Local 595	$500		
Senior Center			
The Vineyards	$500		
The Vineyards - Holiday DancEscape		$1,200	150 small charcuterie boxes
Ivy Park Residential Community - DancEscape		$300	2 gift boxes for giveaway
Access Community Health - Information Fair	$250		
TOTAL	**$73,910**	**$1,650**	

2023 Sponsor Recognition

City Council Meeting – Item 3.2

January 9, 2024



DUBLIN
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2023 Sponsorship Overview

- $73,910 received in cash sponsorships.
- $1,650 received in in-kind sponsorships.
- Funds and donated goods are used to offset the costs of producing special events and running programs, facilities and services.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration













Spring Eggstravaganza













Farmers Market & Summer Concert Series













Picnic Flix













Splatter

















Harvest Fair & Ghosts of Dublin





















40th Annual Holiday Tree Lighting & Breakfast with Santa



















Senior Center: Info Fair & Holiday Craft Boutique














MADDEN MARKETING
SYSTEM PAVERS
Outdoor Living Designed Around You
StateFarm
Sutter Health
Ava Community Energy
HALF PRICE BOOKS
THE SOLAR BILLREVIEW TEAM
SUNPOWER
Authorized Dealer
Waterford DENTAL GROUP
comcast
PLEASANTON FAMILY CHIROPRACTOR
WellNest
PROVIDENT CREDIT UNION
THE WELLNESS COMPANY
Patelco CREDIT UNION
Stanford Children's Health
ARMARIO HOMES
TRI-VALLEY LUXURY REALTY
DIAGEO
IAN CHIN
PHOTOGRAPHY
Sports Basement
EMPOWER MARTIAL ARTS
Alamo ACE Hardware
ALAMO · BLACKHAWK · SAN RAMON · DUBLIN
SAFEWAY
the well studio
Hope Hospice
5421
AT DUBLIN STATION
GO-GREEN DRIVING SCHOOL
GO-SAFE · GO-GREEN
STRATFORD SCHOOL
ANCHOR
aetna
KEYPOINT CREDIT UNION
ATLANTIS ORTHODONTICS AND PEDIATRIC DENTAL SPECIALISTS
JOIN OUR SEA OF BEAUTIFUL SMILES
JOYA
BAYLIGHT BAPTIST CHURCH
PACIFIC LANDSCAPE SUPPLY
RUMBLE BOXING

Thank You!



DUBLIN
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STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Recognition of the 2023 "Deck the Homes" Holiday Home Decorating Contest Winners
Prepared by: Jennifer Li Marzi, Recreation Technician

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will receive a presentation on the 2023 "Deck the Homes" Holiday Home Decorating Contest and present Certificates of Recognition to the winners.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Present Certificate of Recognition to the 2023 "Deck the Homes" Holiday Home Decorating Contest winners.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Expenses for the program are included in the annual operating budget.

DESCRIPTION:

Background
The "Deck the Homes" Holiday Home Decorating Contest is intended to encourage and celebrate those residents who decorate their homes for the holidays. Organized by the Parks and Community Services Department, the program utilizes the Parks and Community Services Commissioners to serve as the judges. The program was introduced in 2018, making 2023 its sixth season.

Individual homes are judged in six categories. Winners receive a yard sign, a $50 gift card to a local business, and a Certificate of Recognition from the City Council.

2023 "Deck the Homes" Program
To promote the Holiday Home Decorating Contest, Staff utilized the City's website and social media platforms, in addition to sending invitations to past participants. The deadline for submissions was December 8, 2023.

A total of 26 contest applications were received. Commissioners from the Parks and Community Services Commission individually judged participating homes by visiting locations December 11-15, 2023.

At its meeting on December 18, 2023, the Parks and Community Services Commission voted on category winners. Contest winners were notified via email on December 19, 2023. They received yard signs to display their winning category and a gift card from a local business. The homes were judged based on the following categories and criteria:

- Seen from Space Award - Best use of lights and color.
- Winter Wonderland Award - Best use of music, movement, and technology.
- Spotlight Award – Judge's choice.
- Over Inflated - Best use of inflatables.
- Deck the Halls Award - Best condo/apartment.
- Dashing Debut Award – First year contest entries.

Photos of the 2023 contest winners are included with this Staff Report (Attachment 1).

Deck the Homes Winners	
Award Categories	**Winning Home Address**
Seen from Space	7574 Sutton Place
Winter Wonderland	7287 Bedford Way
Spotlight	11913 Bloomington Way
Over Inflated	6815 Ione Way
Deck the Halls	5653 Iron Horse Parkway
Dashing Debut	8645 Ardmore Place

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) 2023 Holiday Home Decorating Contest Winners
2) 2023 Holiday Home Decorating Contest Flyer

Contest Winners

2023 "Deck the Homes" Holiday Home Decorating Contest

Seen From Space Award
Bonato Family – 7574 Sutton Ln.



Winter Wonderland Award
Brandt Family – 7287 Bedford Way



Spotlight Award
Gasper Family - 11913 Bloomington Way



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Judge's Choice

Over Inflated Award
McCormack Family – 6815 Ione Way



Deck the Halls Award
Flebut Family – 5653 Iron Horse Parkway



Dashing Debut Award
Grymonprez Family – 8645 Ardmore Place



DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA



CITY OF DUBLIN

2023 HOLIDAY HOME DECORATING CONTEST

Do you have the most festive holiday display in town?

The City of Dublin invites Dublin residents to participate in the City's Holiday Home Decorating Contest. One winner will be chosen from each of the following categories:

- **Seen from Space Award** – *best use of lights and color*
- **Winter Wonderland Award** – *best use of music, movement, and technology*
- **Over-Inflated Award** – *best use of inflatables*
- **Deck the Halls Award** – *best decorated apartment/condo/balcony*
- **Dashing Debut Award** – *first year contest entry*
- **Spotlight Award** – *judges choice*

Category winners will receive a special yard sign and a $50 gift certificate from a local business.

Entry forms are available online at **www.dublin.ca.gov/holidayhappenings** or by request from jennifer.limarzi@dublin.ca.gov.

The deadline to enter is Friday, December 8 at 4:00 p.m. Judging will take place December 11-15, and winners will be announced on December 19.

"DECK THE HOMES" IN OUR NEW AMERICAN BACKYARD

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

2023 “Deck the Homes” Holiday Home Decorating Contest

City Council Meeting – Item 3.3

January 9, 2024



DUBLIN
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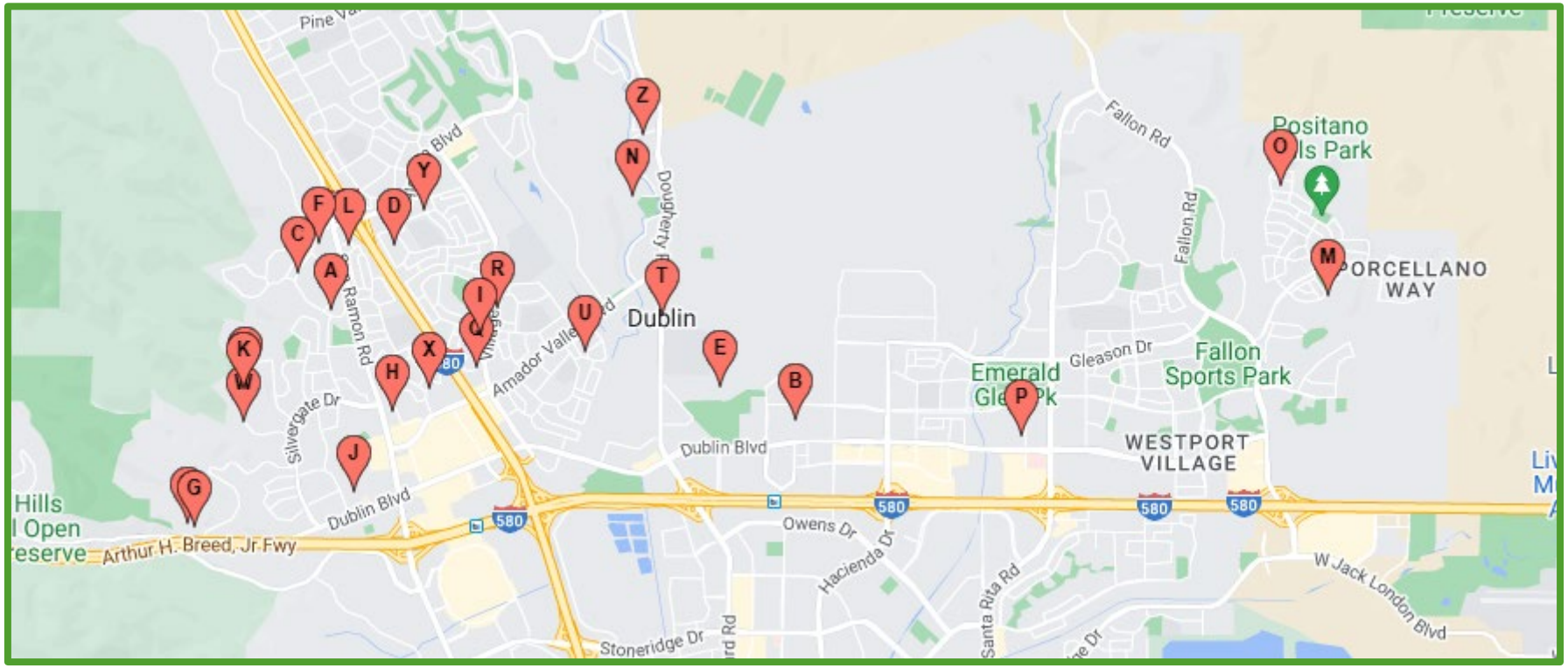
Deck the Homes

- 6th Year for Residential Home Decorating Contest.
- Judges - Commissioners from the Parks & Community Services Commission.
- Winners selected at the December 18, 2023, Parks & Community Services Commission meeting.
- Award winners received yard signs, Certificates of Recognition and a gift card to a local business.

Deck the Homes

- 26 individual homes
- 6 categories:
  - **Seen From Space -** Best use of Lights and Color
  - **Winter Wonderland Award -** Best use of Music, Movement, & Technology
  - **Over-Inflated Award -** Best use of Inflatables
  - **Deck the Halls Award -** Best Decorated Apartment/Condo/Balcony/Door
  - **Dashing Debut Award -** First Year Contest Participant (NEW)
  - **Spotlight Award -** Judges' Choice (NEW)

Deck the Homes Map



Contest Winners

Seen From Space Award
Bonato Family – 7574 Sutton Lane



Winter Wonderland Award
Brandt Family – 7287 Bedford Way



Spotlight Award (New)
Gasper-Pena Family - 11913 Bloomington Way



DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

Judge's Choice

Over Inflated Award
McCormack Family – 6815 Ione Way



Deck the Halls Award
Flebut Family – 5653 Iron Horse Parkway



Dashing Debut Award (New)
Grymonprez Family – 8645 Ardmore Place



Thank You!













Agenda Item 5.1

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Approval of December 19, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting Minutes
Prepared by: Marsha Moore, MMC, City Clerk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will consider approval of the minutes of the December 19, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the minutes of the December 19, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None.

DESCRIPTION:

The City Council will consider approval of the minutes of the December 19, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) December 19, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting Minutes

MINUTES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

Regular Meeting: December 19, 2023

The following are minutes of the actions taken by the City of Dublin City Council. A full video recording of the meeting with the agenda items indexed and time stamped is available on the City's website at: https://dublin.ca.gov/ccmeetings

Pursuant to AB 2449, Councilmember Kashef Qaadri attended the Regular Meeting remotely for "just cause" due to a contagious illness that prevented him from attending in person. All votes during the remote session were conducted by roll call vote.

REGULAR MEETING 7:00 PM

A Regular Meeting of the Dublin City Council was held on Tuesday, December 19, 2023, in the City Council Chamber. The meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM by Mayor Hernandez.

1) CALL TO ORDER

Attendee Name	Status
Melissa Hernandez, Mayor	Present
Michael McCorriston, Vice Mayor	Present
Jean Josey, Councilmember	Present
Dr. Sherry Hu, Councilmember	Present
Kashef Qaadri, Councilmember	Present (via Zoom)

2) PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Councilmember Qaadri announced he was participating remotely for 'just cause' due to a contagious illness and had no one in the room with him.

3) PRESENTATIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS – None.

4) PUBLIC COMMENT

Ed Romano provided public comment.

Asaad Traina provided public comment.

Asma Shaikh provided public comment.

Naveed D. provided public comment.

DRAFT

Bya Founas provided public comment.

Musa Tariq provided public comment.

Grant Esomonu provided public comment.

Sadaf provided public comment.

Brent Songey provided public comment.

Mike Grant provided public comment.

Salma M. provided public comment.

Omar Maher provided public comment.

Naomi Smoller provided public comment.

Lubna Hasan provided public comment.

Rizwan Sharif provided public comment.

Farah Rahhal provided public comment.

Carolyn provided public comment.

Faran Sikandar provided public comment.

Majid Mahmood provided public comment.

NS provided public comment.

Aysha Abraibesh provided public comment.

Mahz S. provided public comment.

Michael Cede provided public comment.

DD provided public comment.

Moina Masud provided public comment.

Haneen provided public comment.

Hala A. provided public comment.

Stan Woods provided public comment.

Suzanne Abouremeleh provided public comment.

Nishat Ahmed provided public comment.

Subramanian Tiruchirapalli provided public comment.

Jasmine Riad provided public comment.

Hamzeh provided public comment.

Yasmin Sallak provided public comment.

Seema Badar provided public comment.

Spojmie Nasiri provided public comment.

Satchel Forrester provided public comment.

5) CONSENT CALENDAR

5.1) Approved the December 5, 2023 Regular City Council Meeting Minutes.

5.2) Adopt the Resolution No. 125-23 titled, "Making an Appointment to the Alameda County Mosquito Abatement District Board of Trustees."

5.3) Adopted Resolution No. 126-23 titled, "Approving an Agreement with Matrix Consulting Group, Ltd. to Conduct a Full Cost Allocation Plan and User Fee Study."

5.4) Received a notification of the City Engineer's pending approval of the Final Map for Tract 8563, Francis Ranch, adopted Resolution No. 127-23 titled, "Approving the Agreement for Long Term Encroachment for Landscape Features for Tract 8563, Francis Ranch," and adopted Resolution No. 128-23 titled, "Ordering the Annexation of Francis Ranch (Tract 8563) Into the Dublin Ranch Street Lighting District 1999-1."

5.6) Approved the 2024 City Council Meeting Calendar.

5.7) Received a report of payments issued from October 1, 2023 – October 31, 2023, totaling $10,986,684.19 and November 1, 2023 – November 30, 2023, totaling $9,871,933.44.

5.8) Waived the second reading and adopted Ordinance No. 07-23 titled, "Approving Amendments to the Effective Date of Ordinances 16 -22 and 17-22 Amending the Planned Development Zoning for the Dublin Transit Center Sites D-2 and E-2 and for Hacienda Crossings Shopping Center."

5.9) Waived the second reading and adopted Ordinance No. 08-23 titled, "Levying Special Taxes Within City of Dublin Community Facilities District No. 2023-1 (East Ranch)."

5.10) Adopted Resolution No. 130-23 titled, "Accepting the Dublin Boulevard Pavement Rehabilitation Project, CIP No. ST0117 and ST0120, Federal Aid No. STPL-5432 (021)."

5.11) Adopted Resolution No. 131-23 titled, "Amending and Restating the Rules for the Conduct of Meetings of the City Council."

5.12) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) and Annual Audit for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023 and Supplemental Reports Completed by the City's Independent Auditors.

5.13) Adopted Resolution No. 132-23 titled, "Authorizing Submittal of Individual Applications for CalRecycle Grant Programs."

On a motion by Councilmember Josey, seconded by Vice Mayor McCorriston, and by unanimous vote, the City Council adopted the Consent Calendar, except for item 5.5.

RESULT:	ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVED BY:	Jean Josey, Councilmember
SECOND:	Michael McCorriston, Vice Mayor
AYES:	Hernandez, McCorriston, Josey, Hu, Qaadri

5.5) Youth Mini-Grant Funding Recommendations Approval

This item was pulled from the consent calendar by Councilmember Qaadri for a clarifying question.

On a motion by Councilmember Qaadri and seconded by Councilmember Josey, and by unanimous vote, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 129-23 titled, "Approving Funding Recommendations for the Fiscal Year 2023-24 Youth Advisory Committee Mini-Grant Program."

RESULT:	ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVED BY:	Kashef Qaadri, Councilmember
SECOND:	Jean Josey, Councilmember
AYES:	Hernandez, McCorriston, Josey, Hu, Qaadri

6) PUBLIC HEARING

6.1) Vacation of Right-of-Way on Croak Road and Approving Quitclaim Deed

The City Council received a presentation regarding a vacation of public street right-of-way on Croak Road between South Terracina Drive and Central Parkway for the Francis Ranch development (formerly East Ranch).

Mayor Hernandez opened the Public Hearing.

Upon receiving no public comment, Mayor Hernandez closed the Public Hearing.

On a motion by Vice Mayor McCorriston, seconded by Councilmember Hu, and by unanimous vote, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 133-23 titled "Vacating Right-of-Way on Croak Road and Approving a Quitclaim Deed."

RESULT:	ADOPTED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVED BY:	Michael McCorriston, Vice Mayor
SECOND:	Dr. Sherry Hu, Councilmember
AYES:	Hernandez, McCorriston, Josey, Hu, Qaadri

6.2) Downtown Dublin Preferred Vision Implementation General Plan and Downtown Dublin Specific Plan Amendments

The City Council received a presentation regarding proposed amendments to the General Plan and the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan to further implement the Downtown Dublin Preferred Vision approved by the City Council in 2019.

Mayor Hernandez opened the Public Hearing.

Tom Evans provided public comment.

Norm Lewandowski provided public comment.

Greg Bonato provided public comment.

Mayor Hernandez closed the Public Hearing.

On a motion by Councilmember Qaadri, seconded by Mayor Hernandez, and by a 4-to-1 vote, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 134-23 titled, "Amending the General Plan and Downtown Dublin Specific Plan to Further Implement the Downtown Dublin Preferred Vision," as amended to include edit of Building Stepbacks, item 4 of the table on page 57, Section 4.1 Retail District Development Standards, to read, 'Encouraged on upper floors, but not required. Building elevations facing the park are required to stepback upper floors.'

RESULT:	ADOPTED [4-to-1]
MOVED BY:	Kashef Qaadri, Councilmember
SECOND:	Melissa Hernandez, Mayor
AYES:	Hernandez, McCorriston, Josey, Qaadri
NOES:	Hu

Mayor Hernandez called for a break at 9:55 PM.

Mayor Hernandez reconvened the meeting at 10:00 PM.

7) UNFINISHED BUSINESS – None.

8) NEW BUSINESS

8.1) Selection of Vice Mayor

The City Council's policy is to select, in December of each year, a member of the City Council to serve as Vice Mayor for a period of one year. In the absence of the Mayor, the Vice Mayor would become Mayor Pro Tempore and would assume the temporary responsibilities of the Mayor.

The City Council received Mayor Hernandez's suggestion of Councilmember Hu as Vice Mayor for a one-year period.

On a motion by Mayor Hernandez, seconded by Vice Mayor McCorriston, and by unanimous vote, Councilmember Hu was appointed to serve as Vice Mayor for a one-year period from December 2023 – December 2024.

RESULT:	APPOINTED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVED BY:	Melissa Hernandez, Mayor
SECOND:	Michael McCorriston, Vice Mayor
AYES:	Hernandez, McCorriston, Josey, Hu, Qaadri

9) CITY MANAGER AND CITY COUNCIL REPORTS

The City Council and Staff provided brief information-only reports, including committee reports and reports by City Council related to meetings attended at City expense (AB1234).

By consensus, the City Council requested that Staff report back on trees lost to the storms in 2022 and the replacement of those trees.

By consensus, the City Council requested that Staff prepare a certificate of recognition for the Under Sheriff, Rich Lucia and requested Staff to add signatures of the entire City Council to certificates of recognition when requested for volunteers in the community.

Mayor Hernandez asked for a moment of silence in memory of Christopher Kinzel, a member of the Dublin Rotary and Vice President at TJKM, who passed away on December 19, 2023.

10) ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Hernandez adjourned the meeting at 10:29 PM.

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Annual Proclamation
Prepared by: Marissa Clevenger, Administrative Technician

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will review the Official List of Proclamations and consider approval of the Annual Proclamation.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Accept the Official List of Proclamations and approve the Annual Proclamation.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None.

DESCRIPTION:

The City maintains an Official List of Proclamations that contains proclamations that have previously been presented or requested by the City Council on an annual basis, as well as proclamations recognized nationally through the Federal Register.

According to the process approved by the City Council in September 2022, Staff brings the Official List back to the City Council for review and approval each January, and approves a single, comprehensive proclamation recognizing each of the individual proclamations from the Official List. Staff then publishes the Official List on the City website and recognizes the proclamations through social media throughout the year. Community members who wish to receive a proclamation in person at a City Council meeting can request via the City's website to have it prepared and presented.

Attached is the Official List for 2024, updated with new proclamations approved by the City Council in 2023 (World Polio Day; Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month) and some that were

presented in 2022 and inadvertently left off the list adopted in September 2022 (Library Week; Arts, Culture, and Creativity Month; and Small Business Saturday). There were no new month proclamations in the Federal Register in 2023, however some were named slightly different, and Staff has updated the list and proclamation to reflect those changes. Staff asks that the City Council accept this as the City of Dublin Official List of Proclamations for 2024 and approve the Annual Proclamation.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Official List of Proclamations
2) City of Dublin Annual Proclamation

City of Dublin
Official List of Proclamations (2024)

JANUARY
Mentoring Month
Stalking Awareness Month
Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month

FEBRUARY
Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month
African American History Month/ Black History Month
American Heart Month
Career and Technical Education Month
Lunar New Year

MARCH
Women's History Month
Irish-American Heritage Month
Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month
American Red Cross Month
Meals on Wheels
Disabilities Awareness Month

APRIL
Arbor Day
Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month
Donate Life Month
Cancer Control Month
Financial Capability Month
Child Abuse Prevention Month
Second Chance Month
Fair Housing Month
Crime Victims' Rights Week
Month of the Military Child
Arab American Heritage Month
Library Week
Arts, Culture, and Creativity Month

MAY
Bike Month and Bike to Work Day
Small Business Week
Public Works Week
Affordable Housing Week
Lupus Awareness Month
Mental Health Awareness Month
Physical Fitness and Sports Month
Building Safety Month
Foster Care Month

Older Americans Month
Jewish American Heritage Month
Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month
Correctional Workers Week
Job's Daughters International Day
Municipal Clerk's Week

JUNE

LGBTQ+ Pride Month and Flag Raising
Flag Day and National Flag Week
National Ocean Month
Caribbean American Heritage Month
Homeownership Month
Great Outdoors Month
African American Music Appreciation Month
Juneteenth
Gun Violence Awareness Day and Month
World Elder Abuse Day and Month
Immigrant Heritage Month

JULY

Pledge to America's Workers Month

AUGUST

National Night Out
American Muslim Appreciation and Awareness Month

SEPTEMBER

Suicide Prevention Awareness Month
Hispanic Heritage Month
Childhood Cancer Awareness Month
Wilderness Month
Prostate Cancer Awareness Month
Preparedness Month
Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month
Childhood Obesity Awareness Month
Recovery Month
Constitution Week
Sickle Cell Awareness Month
Mid-Autumn / Moon Festival

OCTOBER

Walk and Roll to School
Fire Prevention Week
Red Ribbon Week
Bullying Prevention Month & Unity Day
Breast Cancer Awareness Month
Domestic Violence Awareness Month
Youth Justice Action Month
Disability Employment Awareness Month

Cybersecurity Awareness Month
Arts and Humanities Month
Global Diversity Awareness Month
Manufacturing Day
Children's Environmental Health Month
Diwali
Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month
Clean Energy Action Month
Substance Abuse Awareness Month
Italian American Heritage Month
German American Heritage Month
World Polio Day

NOVEMBER

Native American Heritage Month
Family Caregivers Month
Diabetes Month
Entrepreneurship Month
Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Month
College Application Month
Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month
Adoption Month
Veterans and Military Families Month
United Against Hate
American History and Founders Month
Lung Cancer Awareness Month
Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month
Small Business Saturday

DECEMBER

Impaired Driving Prevention Month

A PROCLAMATION OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, CALIFORNIA

"Annual Proclamation 2024"

WHEREAS, the City of Dublin wishes to recognize organizations within the City by publicly and formally declaring notable occasions by the issuance of proclamations; and

WHEREAS, at its January 9, 2024 meeting, the City Council adopted an updated Official List of Proclamations for the City of Dublin; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dublin invites organizations to ceremonially receive proclamations throughout the year; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dublin promotes and supports a high quality of life, ensures a safe and secure environment, fosters new opportunities, provides equity across all programs, and champions a culture of diversity and inclusion.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED in support of the City of Dublin mission, the Dublin City Council does hereby proclaim the following in 2024 throughout the City of Dublin:

January
Mentoring Month
Stalking Awareness Month
Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month

February
Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month
African American History Month/ Black History Month
American Heart Month
Career and Technical Education Month
Lunar New Year

March
Women's History Month
Irish-American Heritage Month
Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month
American Red Cross Month
Meals on Wheels
Disabilities Awareness Month

April
Arbor Day
Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month
Donate Life Month
Cancer Month
Financial Capability Month
Child Abuse Prevention Month
Second Chance Month
Fair Housing Month
Crime Victims' Rights Month
Month of the Military Child
Arab American Heritage Month
Library Week
Arts, Culture, and Creativity Month

May
Small Business Week
Public Works Week
Affordable Housing Week
Lupus Awareness Month
Mental Health Awareness Month
Physical Fitness and Sports Month
Building Safety Month
Foster Care Month
Older Americans Month
Jewish American Heritage Month
Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month
Correctional Workers Week
Job's Daughters International Day
Municipal Clerk's Week
Bike Month and Bike to Work Day

June
LGBTQ+ Pride Month and Flag Raising
Flag Day and National Flag Week
National Oceans Month
Caribbean-American Heritage Month
Homeownership Month
Great Outdoors Month
African American Music Appreciation Month
Juneteenth
Gun Violence Awareness Day and Month
World Elder Abuse Day and Month
Immigrant Heritage Month

July
Pledge to America's Workers Month

October
Walk and Roll to School
Fire Prevention Week
Red Ribbon Week
Bullying Prevention Month & Unity Day
Breast Cancer Awareness Month
Domestic Violence Awareness Month
Youth Justice Action Month
Disability Employment Awareness Month
Cybersecurity Awareness Month
Arts and Humanities Month
Global Diversity Awareness Month
Manufacturing Day
Children's Environmental Health Month
Diwali
Hindu American Awareness and Appreciation Month
Clean Energy Action Month
Substance Abuse Awareness Month
Italian American Heritage Month
German American Heritage Month
World Polio Day

August
National Night Out
American Muslim Appreciation and Awareness Month

November
Native American Heritage Month
Family Caregivers Month
Diabetes Month
Entrepreneurship Month
Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience Month
College Application Month
Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month
Adoption Month
Veterans and Military Families Month
United Against Hate
American History and Founders Month
Lung Cancer Awareness Month
Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month
Small Business Saturday

September
Suicide Prevention Awareness Month
Hispanic Heritage Month
Childhood Cancer Awareness Month
Wilderness Month
Prostate Cancer Awareness Month
Preparedness Month
Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month
Childhood Obesity Awareness Month
Recovery Month
Constitution Week
Sickle Cell Awareness Month
Mid-Autumn Festival / Moon Festival

December
Impaired Driving Prevention Month

Mayor Melissa Hernandez

Vice Mayor Sherry Hu

Councilmember Jean Josey

Councilmember Michael McCorriston

Councilmember Kashef Qaadri

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Mayor's Appointments to Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Unscheduled Vacancy and Parks and Community Services Commission Alternate Unscheduled Vacancy
Prepared by: Marsha Moore, MMC, City Clerk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will consider the Mayor's appointments to fill an unscheduled vacancy on the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission and an alternate unscheduled vacancy on the Parks and Community Services Commission.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Confirm the Mayor's appointments of Darren Phillips to the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission for the remainder of a term ending December 2026 and Eric Nielsen as an alternate on the Parks and Community Services Commission for the remainder of a term ending December 2024.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None.

DESCRIPTION:

In September 2023, an unscheduled vacancy occurred on the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission. In addition, the Parks and Community Services Commission and Senior Center Advisory Committee had unscheduled vacancies for alternate positions. A notice seeking applications was posted on October 13, 2023 with a deadline of November 3, 2023.

Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission
Mayor Hernandez reviewed applications from alternate Darren Phillips, in addition to applications from Keith Kang, Gerard Molnar, and Jasmin Schroder.

Parks and Community Services Commission
Mayor Hernandez reviewed applications from Alam Akbar, Probaho Chakrabarty, Marissa Clavin, Eric Nielsen, and John Wu.

Senior Center Advisory Committee
The City received one application for this vacancy, therefore Staff will re-open the recruitment to build a larger pool of applicants.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted, and applicants were notified.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Applications for the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission
2) Applications for Parks and Community Services Commission

Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Application

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission is an advisory body to the City Council and City Staff. This Commission is made up of seven members of the community who serve four-year staggered terms and one alternate serving two-year terms. The Commission considers and makes recommendations to the City Council on historical, cultural, and artistic matters by: ensuring historical preservation of the Heritage Center; generating public input concerning the arts; and, reviewing arts contract proposals. The Commission may also review and make recommendations regarding the City's budgets for arts programs, facilities, and the Heritage and Cultural Arts Long Range Plan for the community. The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission is part of the City's Conflict of Interest Code, and if appointed, you will be required to fill out a disclosure statement which identifies certain financial interest beginning with the immediate twelve-month period prior to your appointment (FPPC Form 700) and attend Ethics Training.

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

To browse past Agendas and Minutes for the Commission, visit the City's Online Records Portal.

Date Time *
11/22/2022

First Name *
Darren

Last Name *
Phillips

Address *
Street Address
[redacted]
Address Line 2

City
Dublin

State/Province/Region
CA

Postal/Zip Code
94568

Country
United States

Phone (Primary) *
[redacted]

Phone (Secondary)

E-mail *
[redacted]

How long have you been a resident of Dublin? *
1

Have you participated in Inside Dublin? *
- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

If yes, what year?

Application Questions

What education, training or experience do you have in cultural arts or heritage?

Hi!

I have owned Dubs Drum Basement on Dublin Blvd. for nearly 7 years. We are the premier drum shop in Northern California that has both a retail and education component that houses the biggest brands and biggest names in the music business. We have 3 studios and 13 teachers that have provided the Tri-Valley and beyond with the best musical education in the area.
We have put on over 25 clinics in the store that have featured the world's best talent including musicans that have played/recorded with Pink!, Lady Gaga, Paul Simon, Madonna, Beck, Billy Idol, Simple Minds, Tower of Power, The Lion King on Broadway, and on, and on, and on...

You can find what we've been up to at:

www.dubsdrumbasement.com

List the artistic, cultural, and/or historic activities in which you have participated (particularly within the City of Dublin).

I have been part of the St. Patrick's day since I was marching in the Wells Middle School Band since 1984!
I have been a resident of Pleasanton for over 40 years, but currently reside in Dublin, next door to the shop!

I have participated and/or attended so many events in the last 45 years I've lost count!

Dublin has a rich heritage that has been preserved through parks, facilities, and programs. Dublin's recent history comprises diverse growth and demographics. How do you bridge the pioneer era with the more recent growth that has shaped what Dublin is today?

We need to remember the origins of the valley and how Dublin became about while taking into account the amazing cultural diversity that has emerged in the 10-15 years in his city. I interact with every single one of those cultures on a daily basis, here at the shop. The customers, teachers, parents, and students are a fantastic representation of of what this city has to offer!

What knowledge do you have of public art and public art programs in Dublin?

Once again, being so connected to the local residents, I'm aware of the majority of them!

What is the most important contribution you feel you can make as a member of the Heritage & Cultural Arts Commission?

My knowledge of multicultural live performances. Prior to me opening the shop I worked at 3 different record labels and also was in live television production for over 15 years. Live events and performances are what I do!

Please list any current or recent membership in arts, culture or heritage organizations.

I am a member of NAMM, the National Association of Music Merchants that governs the relationship between retailers, manufacturers and musicians from around the world.

What experience do you have serving on advisory committees, task forces, boards or commissions?

This would be my first! I'm very excited to bring my knowledge and experiences to the table to this amazing city!

Why are you interested in serving on the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission?

I would love to become more active in the planning of events and projects in the city in which I work and live. I have so much to offer with the knowledge i have acquired over the last 40 plus years in the fields I have mentioned above. I want to see the residents and business owners to really see what this unique city has to offer in the way of art projects and live performances and the amazing talented artists we have, while honoring the past and at the same time, looking to the future of the city and preserving the unique position it holds as a multicultural mecca it has become in Northern California.

Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Application

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The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission is part of the City's Conflict of Interest Code, and if appointed, you will be required to fill out a disclosure statement which identifies certain financial interest beginning with the immediate twelve-month period prior to your appointment (FPPC Form 700) and attend Ethics Training.

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

To browse past Agendas and Minutes for the Commission, visit the City's Online Records Portal.

Date Time *
11/2/2023

First Name *
Keith

Last Name *
Kang

Address *
Street Address
[redacted]
Address Line 2

City
Dublin

State/Province/Region
CA

Postal/Zip Code
94568

Country
United States

Phone (Primary) *
[redacted]

Phone (Secondary)

E-mail *
[redacted]

How long have you been a resident of Dublin? *
6

Have you participated in Inside Dublin? *
- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

If yes, what year?

Application Questions

What education, training or experience do you have in cultural arts or heritage?

I was a board member of the Pleasanton Cultural Art Council for about 10 years and Del Valle Fine Art for a couple of years in the past. In my personal interest in art, I took art history classes from the Las Positas/ Chabot college.

Although my passion was in art and music from my childhood, I ended up with my career in computer field. Now that I am retired and settle down in Dublin, I'd like to pursue my passion contributing to the community I live.

List the artistic, cultural, and/or historic activities in which you have participated (particularly within the City of Dublin).

I frequently join and enjoy music in the park at Emerald park. The opera (La Boheme) in the park was my favorite. I took art classes offered from the senior center, which I enjoyed very much. My imitation painting of Cezanne was posted at the center. In my personal interest in art, I took art history classes from the Las Positas/ Chabot college.

Dublin has a rich heritage that has been preserved through parks, facilities, and programs. Dublin's recent history comprises diverse growth and demographics. How do you bridge the pioneer era with the more recent growth that has shaped what Dublin is today?

In my experience from Pleasanton Cultural Art Council, I realize there are so many children in diverse ethnic background pursuing art with excellent talents. I believe the city can play a significant role to encourage and promote those youngsters to grow their passion in art.

What knowledge do you have of public art and public art programs in Dublin?

Other than being appreciative of the art works displayed in the parks as an average citizen, I don't have a specific knowledge in public art.

What is the most important contribution you feel you can make as a member of the Heritage & Cultural Arts Commission?

My passion in art, and flexible time I have is my best asset to contribute to the community.

Please list any current or recent membership in arts, culture or heritage organizations.

I was a member of De Young Museum, Legend of Honor supporters in San Francisco, and am currently supporting San Francisco Conservatory of Music.

What experience do you have serving on advisory committees, task forces, boards or commissions?

I was a board member of the Pleasanton Cultural Art Council for about 10 years and Del Valle Fine Art for a couple of years in the past. In my personal interest in art, I took art history classes from the Las Positas/ Chabot college.

From my past professional experience in the high tech field I acquired an excellent skill in organizing and managing project with excellent communication.

Why are you interested in serving on the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission?

Although my passion was in art and music from my childhood, I ended up with my career in computer field. Now that I am retired and settled down in Dublin, I'd like to pursue my passion contributing to the community I live.

Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Application

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission is an advisory body to the City Council and City Staff. This Commission is made up of seven members of the community who serve four-year staggered terms and one alternate serving two-year terms. The Commission considers and makes recommendations to the City Council on historical, cultural, and artistic matters by: ensuring historical preservation of the Heritage Center; generating public input concerning the arts; and, reviewing arts contract proposals. The Commission may also review and make recommendations regarding the City's budgets for arts programs, facilities, and the Heritage and Cultural Arts Long Range Plan for the community. The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission is part of the City's Conflict of Interest Code, and if appointed, you will be required to fill out a disclosure statement which identifies certain financial interest beginning with the immediate twelve-month period prior to your appointment (FPPC Form 700) and attend Ethics Training.

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

To browse past Agendas and Minutes for the Commission, visit the City's Online Records Portal.

Date Time *
10/23/2023

First Name *
Gerard

Last Name *
Molnar

Address *
Street Address
[redacted]
Address Line 2

City
Dublin

State/Province/Region
CA

Postal/Zip Code
94568

Country
United States

Phone (Primary) *
[redacted]

Phone (Secondary)
[redacted]

E-mail *
[redacted]

How long have you been a resident of Dublin? *
11

Have you participated in Inside Dublin? *
- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

If yes, what year?

Application Questions

What education, training or experience do you have in cultural arts or heritage?

I was in the video production business for over 20 years, five of them in the Bay Area, which is an artistic, creative field. I'm a history buff and read historical novels about events cities, sports, music, movies, you name it.

List the artistic, cultural, and/or historic activities in which you have participated (particularly within the City of Dublin).

Walked in the St. Patrick's Day parade for many years when my daughters were students at St. Raymond's then at Murray and Wells. My one daughter danced at McBride Irish School of Dance and performed for years at the St. Patrick's Day festival.

Dublin has a rich heritage that has been preserved through parks, facilities, and programs. Dublin's recent history comprises diverse growth and demographics. How do you bridge the pioneer era with the more recent growth that has shaped what Dublin is today?

The diverse demographic that is here today will write their own history in Dublin and the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission will be there to record it. But, also, the present day demographic needs to educate themselves on the history of where they live and celebrate its successes and learn from their mistakes. It will make for a richer more well rounded community.

What knowledge do you have of public art and public art programs in Dublin?

Like most art I know what I like and I think I can speak for the average Joe when it comes to accessing what the community will appreciate and learn from.

What is the most important contribution you feel you can make as a member of the Heritage & Cultural Arts Commission?

My passion for my adopted community. My wife was born and raised here. I grew up in Chicago. We were going to raise our family in the Midwest when unforeseen circumstances brought us back here. The first couple of years were rough, I admit. We had a beautiful home in Illinois but real estate was so expensive here that it was tough to find something. I think the early struggles then the settling in and watching our girls and ourselves grow into the community gives me a unique perspective that I can share with the commission.

Please list any current or recent membership in arts, culture or heritage organizations.

We were members of the California Academy of Science and the Monterey Bay Aquarium for years when my daughters were younger.

What experience do you have serving on advisory committees, task forces, boards or commissions?

N/A

This will be my first.

Why are you interested in serving on the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission?

I want to give back to my community with my time and expertise. Also, I love history and will be really interested in learning about Dublin's past and future.

Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Application

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission is an advisory body to the City Council and City Staff. This Commission is made up of seven members of the community who serve four-year staggered terms and one alternate serving two-year terms. The Commission considers and makes recommendations to the City Council on historical, cultural, and artistic matters by: ensuring historical preservation of the Heritage Center; generating public input concerning the arts; and, reviewing arts contract proposals. The Commission may also review and make recommendations regarding the City's budgets for arts programs, facilities, and the Heritage and Cultural Arts Long Range Plan for the community. The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission is part of the City's Conflict of Interest Code, and if appointed, you will be required to fill out a disclosure statement which identifies certain financial interest beginning with the immediate twelve-month period prior to your appointment (FPPC Form 700) and attend Ethics Training.

The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

To browse past Agendas and Minutes for the Commission, visit the City's Online Records Portal.

Date Time *
10/21/2023

First Name *
Jasmin

Last Name *
Schroder

Address *
Street Address
[redacted]
Address Line 2

City
Dublin

State/Province/Region
Ca

Postal/Zip Code
94568

Country
Alameda

Phone (Primary) *
[redacted]

Phone (Secondary)

E-mail *
[redacted]

How long have you been a resident of Dublin? *
9 years

Have you participated in Inside Dublin? *
- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, what year?
2023

Application Questions

What education, training or experience do you have in cultural arts or heritage?

My education and training is with Working local heritage events and attending events where our wonderful historian shares the history. They are not formal just out of sheer curiosity and opportunity to learn.

List the artistic, cultural, and/or historic activities in which you have participated (particularly within the City of Dublin).

I have attended and toured carparks 80th anniversary and Dublin's 40th anniversary. Also attended the local soccer leagues 30 anniversary some years back. with all these events came the wonderful presentations and Q&A from Steven the local Historian. I also own the thumb drive with the neat video of the 40 years in Dublin. Also work the Fall Festivals, splatter, St. Patrick's festival.

Dublin has a rich heritage that has been preserved through parks, facilities, and programs. Dublin's recent history comprises diverse growth and demographics. How do you bridge the pioneer era with the more recent growth that has shaped what Dublin is today?

Heritage falls festival keeps local history alive with the location and activities such as turning butter. Splatter is a great showcase of different cultures in the performances and booths. With that said we can continue with expanding and adding a few celebrations such as Juneteenth and Holi (festival of colors) or on smaller scales offering more divers classes in the new Cultural Arts Center. Such as music classes that are of different cultural back grounds and significance.

What knowledge do you have of public art and public art programs in Dublin?

Well the new building and arts center will have moving walls to help show case local artists and have a gallery. Along with the new box theater giving the city more designated space to develop and cultivate the arts and new developing culture here in Dublin. We have the electric boxes that are painted by local artists. Senior center show cases the art by the artist in their artist studio. We helped Camp parks with finding Muralists for their youth art wall.

What is the most important contribution you feel you can make as a member of the Heritage & Cultural Arts Commission?

I will contribute to finding way to incorporate the old with the new and finding more ways to share history with our young community members.

Please list any current or recent membership in arts, culture or heritage organizations.

I don't have memberships, but I do enjoy going to art galleries and museums with my family I do the Livermore art walk.

What experience do you have serving on advisory committees, task forces, boards or commissions?

I serve on DUSD LCAP since 2018 I recently have taken part in an Eastern Alameda Needs Assessment committee.
I am on the Dublin Rotary Board. I have severed in the past on many committees for various schools. I have done DUSD boundary committee, site council for Wells Middle School. PFC and site council for Dublin Elementary. I currently serve on a Diversity and Equity committee for the district.

Why are you interested in serving on the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission?

I would be a great addition I love this City I serve this city in many ways and am fascinated with its history and have a deep appreciation for it and how it has been preserved. With that I would like to help continue not only preserving the history but also preserving the new history that is in the making.

Parks and Community Services Commission Application

The Parks and Community Services Commission is an advisory body to the City Council and City Staff. This Commission is made up of five members of the community who serve four-year staggered terms and one student representative who serves a one-year term. This Commission acts in an advisory capacity to the City Council regarding the City facilities, parks, and recreational activities and programs.

The Parks and Community Services Commission is part of the City's Conflict of Interest Code, and if appointed, you will be required to fill out a disclosure statement which identifies certain financial interest beginning with the immediate twelve-month period prior to your appointment (FPPC Form 700) and attend Ethics Training.

The Parks and Community Services Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

To browse past Agendas and Minutes for the Commission, visit the City's Online Records Portal.

Date Time *
10/13/2023

First Name *
Eric

Last Name *
Nielsen

Address *
Street Address
[redacted]

Address Line 2

City
Dublin

State/Province/Region
CA

Postal/Zip Code
94568

Country
United States

Phone (Primary) *
[redacted]

Phone (Secondary)
[redacted]

E-mail *
[redacted]

How long have you been a resident of Dublin? *
29 years

Have you participated in Inside Dublin? *
(•) Yes
( ) No

If yes, what year?

Application Questions

What knowledge do you have of the programs offered through the Parks and Community Services Department? Have you or a family member participated in a program sponsored by the Department?

I raised 3 boys in Dublin. They played Jr Warriors. I also coached for several years. I also played softball a few years back. We have participated in the Patrick's day parade and festival. My son and I also did the fun run a few times. I have always appreciated the programs and sports Dublin provided

and would like to give back if I can.

How do you feel about user fees for recreation programs and park/facility reservations?

I'm good with fees for reservations. They should be built into league fees. However, I'd like to keep them low as possible so as not to prevent accessibility.

How do you feel about making a decision for the overall good of the community but unpopular with neighbors, residents, or organizations?

I believe that is what a committee has to do once in a while.

What is the most important contribution you can make as a member of the Parks and Community Services Commission?

Coming from my history as a user of the services, I think I can provide a good representation of the community's views and would work to keep everything accessible and fun.

Why are you interested in serving on the Parks and Community Services Commission?

Like I mentioned earlier, I like to give back to my City. My boys are grown and I have more time now to be involved.

In what organizations are you currently a member? Please list.

I'm taking the Inside Dublin course currently. I'm not part of any other organizations right now.

What knowledge do you have of the City-owned community facilities in Dublin, such as the Dublin Senior Center, Shannon Community Center, or The Wave? Have you or a family member rented facilities with the City of Dublin?

I have been to all those places many times. We used to rent the community center for Little League events now and then. I haven't done a lot with the Senior Center or the Wave.

How can the City provide better equity and inclusion to all persons that use our parks, trails, and facilities, and access our programs?

I'd imagine Social Media advertising is being used. I still like getting the booklet in the mail, but I'm older than alot of the target audience. I would say to keep using snail mail for any Senior Center ads since many folks of that age still aren't friends with computers.

Parks and Community Services Commission Application

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The Parks and Community Services Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

To browse past Agendas and Minutes for the Commission, visit the City's Online Records Portal.

Date Time *
10/31/2023

First Name *
Alam

Last Name *
Akbar

Address *
Street Address
[redacted]

Address Line 2

City
Dublin

State/Province/Region
CA

Postal/Zip Code
94568

Country
USA

Phone (Primary) *
[redacted]

Phone (Secondary)

E-mail *
[redacted]

How long have you been a resident of Dublin? *
14 years

Have you participated in Inside Dublin? *
- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

If yes, what year?

Application Questions

What knowledge do you have of the programs offered through the Parks and Community Services Department? Have you or a family member participated in a program sponsored by the Department?
I am intimately familiar with reservation of facilities such as the Dublin soccer fields.

How do you feel about user fees for recreation programs and park/facility reservations?

I believe certain facilities should require fees for usage, taking into consideration costs of similar facilities around the tri-valley.
We need to be mindful around which facilities are charged for however, given that most of the facilities (if not all) have been developed by public funds.

How do you feel about making a decision for the overall good of the community but unpopular with neighbors, residents, or organizations?

Each situation should be considered on a case by case basis.
The overall benefit of the larger community needs to be weighed against the costs to neighbors, residents or organizations that may not be in support of it.

Overall, I believe that spending sufficient time to understanding the real root concerns by community members can often bring conflicting parties to an acceptable compromise.

What is the most important contribution you can make as a member of the Parks and Community Services Commission?

I have been utilizing Dublin fields/courts as a player and a coach. I have also used similar facilities in other ares of the tri-valley and believe I can provide a good perspective on where our facilitates and reservation/permit/charging police's are in comparison.

I would also like to see how we can maximize utilization of our facilities across residents and leagues that use the same facilities.

Why are you interested in serving on the Parks and Community Services Commission?

I believe we have some opportunities that I can help improve on given my personal experience.
I would like to see the maximum usage of our facilities by the majority of our residents.
I think the important of physical activities has become an important part of the mental health of our residents, and we owe them access to facilities in as seamless a way possible.

In what organizations are you currently a member? Please list.

I participate in various non-profits across the Bay Area as a volunteer member.

What knowledge do you have of the City-owned community facilities in Dublin, such as the Dublin Senior Center, Shannon Community Center, or The Wave? Have you or a family member rented facilities with the City of Dublin?

I understand the terms and condition of renting these familiarities, including insurance needs, and minimum times required.
I have rented facilities in Dublin over the last 3 years. I have also rented facilities in Pleasanton.

How can the City provide better equity and inclusion to all persons that use our parks, trails, and facilities, and access our programs?

I think the biggest thing we can do is to provide transparency on our rules and regulations so various residents (and at times, non residents) understand what options are available to them.
We should also consider publicizing the availability of the familiarities, and how to reserve/rent them.
We should identify organizations/group leaders of the diverse groups in our areas and establish channels of communication.

Parks and Community Services Commission Application

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To browse past Agendas and Minutes for the Commission, visit the City's Online Records Portal.

Date Time *
10/29/2023

First Name *
Probaho

Last Name *
Chakrabarty

Address *
Street Address
[redacted]

Address Line 2

City
Dublin

State/Province/Region
CA

Postal/Zip Code
94568

Country
USA

Phone (Primary) *
[redacted]

Phone (Secondary)

E-mail *
[redacted]

How long have you been a resident of Dublin? *
10

Have you participated in Inside Dublin? *
- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If yes, what year?

Application Questions

What knowledge do you have of the programs offered through the Parks and Community Services Department? Have you or a family member participated in a program sponsored by the Department?

As a Dublin resident for the past nine years, I have used the services provided by Dublin Parks and recreation extensively. My kids (11 and 6 year old) regularly take classes provided through Dublin rec, starting from Wave swimming classes, Tennis lessons, Kids For Soccer classes and many more. We

have also reserved spaces for birthday parties at various Dublin location, through Rec. My elder kid has also availed the after-school rec program at Amador Elementary. It has also become my habit to check the recreation guide as soon as it is published so that we can reserve our spots at the earliest.

How do you feel about user fees for recreation programs and park/facility reservations?

Fees are very generous. We need to look into the accounting books and figure out the impact on the exchequer and accordingly take steps to rationalize the fees, compared to our neighborhood cities.

How do you feel about making a decision for the overall good of the community but unpopular with neighbors, residents, or organizations?

Dublin is the home of rational individuals. Even if we take an unpopular decision, if we socialize that evenly within the community, I am definitely we can get a consensus.

What is the most important contribution you can make as a member of the Parks and Community Services Commission?

Coming from a Consultiing background (professionally), I can contribute in strategy, long term/short term planning, event planning and any other activities related to the smooth functioning of Dublin Park and recreation.

Why are you interested in serving on the Parks and Community Services Commission?

Dublin is my adopted hometown and my family has long term interest in Dublin. Dublin Park and Recreation has an very important part to play in keeping the city vibrant and lively. Rather than sitting on the fence, I would like to participate and make my contribution in this goal.

In what organizations are you currently a member? Please list.

Past member of Positano Homeowner Association

What knowledge do you have of the City-owned community facilities in Dublin, such as the Dublin Senior Center, Shannon Community Center, or The Wave? Have you or a family member rented facilities with the City of Dublin?

I do have extensive knowledge about Wave as my family members have regularly taken classes there. We have attended birthday parties in these facilities as well. I do not have much info on the Senior Center though.

How can the City provide better equity and inclusion to all persons that use our parks, trails, and facilities, and access our programs?

I have a few idea, one of them being including Corporates organize their events in the trails and parks of Dublin. I am associated with Oracle and Kaiser Permanente (Pleasanton) Heartwalk and if we can bring them in Dublin, we can have more participation. Dublin's diversity needs also be acknowledged, which could be done by recognizing some diverse events in our facilities

Parks and Community Services Commission Application

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The Parks and Community Services Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

To browse past Agendas and Minutes for the Commission, visit the City's Online Records Portal.

Date Time *
11/1/2023

First Name *
Marissa

Last Name *
Clavin

Address *
Street Address
[redacted]

Address Line 2

City
Dublin

State/Province/Region
CA

Postal/Zip Code
94568-1933

Country
United States

Phone (Primary) *
[redacted]

Phone (Secondary)

E-mail *
[redacted]

How long have you been a resident of Dublin? *
7

Have you participated in Inside Dublin? *
- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

If yes, what year?

Application Questions

What knowledge do you have of the programs offered through the Parks and Community Services Department? Have you or a family member participated in a program sponsored by the Department?

I was previously the Recreation Supervisor for the City of Piedmont, running our youth programs and special events, so I have a strong base of knowledge about parks and community services. Specifically for the City of Dublin, my kids have participated in various city events and camps

throughout the summers. I have worked with city staff in reserving city facilities for Dublin Little League, Briarhill Swim Team and Murray Elementary School.

How do you feel about user fees for recreation programs and park/facility reservations?

They are necessary to continue to provide facilities that are up-to-date and cared for. I do believe that we need to be responsible in terms of what those fees are but they are necessary.

How do you feel about making a decision for the overall good of the community but unpopular with neighbors, residents, or organizations?

Again, similar to above sometimes it is necessary. It all comes down to communication and transparency and while people w ll continue to be upset with an unpopular opinion, if we can share how we got there and why, the hope would be that we can help ease some people's minds (you will never please everyone). I was on the school district boundary committee recently and there were several unpopular decisions that had to be made for the overall good of our community but as I have been able to have conversations with families and explain the complexities, there is usually an understanding that happens.

What is the most important contribution you can make as a member of the Parks and Community Services Commission?

I will bring a deep dedication to the process with an open mind and a desire to truly make our city better.

Why are you interested in serving on the Parks and Community Services Commission?

I care deeply about this community. My kids are 4, 6 and 8 and we intend to continue to raise them here throughout high school and beyond and that is my reason why. I believe in being involved in your community and this commission in particular speaks to me. I think I can bring a new perspective but also a level of understanding of the challenges that this commission might face. I am dedicated and excited about the opportunity to do more for our city.

In what organizations are you currently a member? Please list.

Dublin Little League - Board Member
Dublin Unified School District - Parcel Tax Committee and LCAP Committee
Briarhill Swim Team - Board Member
Murray Elementary School - PFC Co-President

What knowledge do you have of the City-owned community facilities in Dublin, such as the Dublin Senior Center, Shannon Community Center, or The Wave? Have you or a family member rented facilities with the City of Dublin?

I am very familiar with the Shannon Community Center in particular. I have reserved Shannon on a few occasions for various events in the last few years. I am aware of the Senior Center and The Wave but have not rented them.

How can the City provide better equity and inclusion to all persons that use our parks, trails, and facilities, and access our programs?

I would love to see the city out in the community more and bring the information to the community, as a true partner with city organizations. Outside of flyers/activity guides we receive, there doesn't seem to be a ton of information about what is going on, which automatically limits people that have access.

Parks and Community Services Commission Application

The Parks and Community Services Commission is an advisory body to the City Council and City Staff. This Commission is made up of five members of the community who serve four-year staggered terms and one student representative who serves a one-year term. This Commission acts in an advisory capacity to the City Council regarding the City facilities, parks, and recreational activities and programs.

The Parks and Community Services Commission is part of the City's Conflict of Interest Code, and if appointed, you will be required to fill out a disclosure statement which identifies certain financial interest beginning with the immediate twelve-month period prior to your appointment (FPPC Form 700) and attend Ethics Training.

The Parks and Community Services Commission Bylaws and Rules of Procedure govern the meetings and activities of the Commission.

To browse past Agendas and Minutes for the Commission, visit the City's Online Records Portal.

Date Time *
11/2/2023

First Name *
John

Last Name *
Wu

Address *
Street Address
[redacted]
Address Line 2

City
Dublin

State/Province/Region
CA

Postal/Zip Code
94568

Country
United States

Phone (Primary) *
[redacted]

Phone (Secondary)
[redacted]

E-mail *
[redacted]

How long have you been a resident of Dublin? *
13 years

Have you participated in Inside Dublin? *
- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

If yes, what year?

Application Questions

What knowledge do you have of the programs offered through the Parks and Community Services Department? Have you or a family member participated in a program sponsored by the Department?
There are many programs offered through the several divisions within the Parks and Community Services Department, such as, Preschool and after-school programs; youth and adult fitness classes; Jr. Warriors Basketball Programs, and year-round swim lessons and fitness swimming in The Wave at

Emerald Glen Park. etc.

How do you feel about user fees for recreation programs and park/facility reservations?

I think those user fees are reasonable and necessary in order for us to provide all the residents in Dublin with more recreation programs continuously, and better park/facility to make our city a great place to live in California.

How do you feel about making a decision for the overall good of the community but unpopular with neighbors, residents, or organizations?

If the decision is good for the community but unpopular with neighbors, residents or organizations, I would consider the long-term impact of the decision of the community, and I will do my best to keep an effective communication with the community members and organizations to ensure that my communicate the reasons for my decision clearly and transparently to the community. Of course, I will also get input from the community to understand their perspectives and concerns; in addition, I will explore compromise solutions or alternative approaches which may create a win-win situation in the future.

What is the most important contribution you can make as a member of the Parks and Community Services Commission?

The most important contribution I can make as a member of the Parks and Community Services Commission is to act as a dedicated steward of community well-being, advocating for and shaping policies and programs that enhance the quality of life for residents; to act as a bridge between the community and local government by engaging with residents to understand their needs, preferences and concerns related to parks and community services.

Why are you interested in serving on the Parks and Community Services Commission?

As 13 years resident living in Dublin, I love to contribute myself to our community services to promote community well-being. And, as a 15+ years real estate brokerage owner in bay area, I believe that the commission roles offer opportunities for leadership development. Therefore, in the past few years, I had volunteered actively in our community in Dublin. In the past, I served in Dublin school district budget committee, and served in Dublin High School and Dougherty Elementary as a school site council member, and a vice-president of PFC in Dougherty Elementary as well.

In what organizations are you currently a member? Please list.

I am a member of Bay East Association of Realtors, a member of California Association of Realtors, a member of National Association of Realtors; plus, I also joined the Rotary Club of Dublin.

What knowledge do you have of the City-owned community facilities in Dublin, such as the Dublin Senior Center, Shannon Community Center, or The Wave? Have you or a family member rented facilities with the City of Dublin?

The Dublin Senior Center is the best meeting place for all the seniors, and it provides them with different classes as well; and Shannon Community Center is the place providing everybody in Dublin with a banquet hall, a full catering kitchen, preschool classrooms, meeting rooms which can be rented by residents. My own kids used to attend preschool classes in Shannon Community Center, and swimming classes in The Wave many years ago.

How can the City provide better equity and inclusion to all persons that use our parks, trails, and facilities, and access our programs?

First of all, we need to ensure that all parks, trails, and facilities are designed and maintained with inclusivity in mind; and we shall ask for input and feedback from our community to better understand all the community members' needs and preferences; and then, we shall offer a wide range of programs that cater to various age groups, interests, and cultural backgrounds. Of course, we will also ensure that programs are affordable and accessible to all community members.

Agenda Item 5.4

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Adoption of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan
Prepared by: Jordan Foss, Management Analyst II

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will consider adoption of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Plan includes a thorough hazard risk assessment, disaster mitigation priorities, and subsequent mitigation actions and projects for the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, and Dublin San Ramon Services District.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt the **Resolution** Approving in its Entirety Volume I and the Relevant Portions of Volume II Including the Introduction, City of Dublin Annex, and Appendices of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None.

DESCRIPTION:

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 created a framework for local governments to engage in multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation planning and be eligible for certain kinds of related federal funding. Accordingly, in 2005, the City of Dublin joined the Association of Bay Area Government's hazard mitigation planning process which yielded a regional mitigation plan. Since 2018, Dublin has partnered with cities of Livermore and Pleasanton, as well as Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD), to pool resources for the creation of a hazard mitigation strategy specific to the Tri-Valley area.

In January 2022, the partner agencies, with the guidance of the consulting firm Tetra Tech, began preparing and developing an update to the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan. The result of the organizational effort is a multi-jurisdictional, multi-hazard mitigation plan that was approved by

the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in December 2023. This is the fourth comprehensive update to the initial mitigation plan, with previous approvals by FEMA in November 2005, February 2012, and March 2018. With City Council adoption of the Plan, Dublin and the participating jurisdictions will be eligible to apply for and receive grant funding from FEMA to reduce the vulnerability of affected residents.

Plan Overview

The hazard identification and profiling in the Plan addresses the following hazards of concern within the planning area:

1. Dam Failure
2. Drought
3. Earthquake
4. Flood
5. Landslide
6. Severe Weather
7. Wildfire

Climate change is incorporated as a summary assessment of current and anticipated impacts for each identified hazard of concern.

With the exception of dam failure, the Plan does not provide a full risk assessment of human-caused hazards. However, brief, qualitative discussions of the following hazards of interest are included: terrorism, cyber threats, hazardous materials release, pipeline and tank failure, and airline incidents.

Plan Goals

The goals of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan are to:

1. Ensure that hazards are identified and considered in land use decisions.
2. Improve local emergency management capability.
3. Promote community awareness, understanding, and interest in hazard mitigation policies and programs.
4. Incorporate hazard mitigation as an integrated public policy and standard practice.
5. Reduce community exposure and vulnerability to hazards where the greatest risk exists.
6. Increase resilience of infrastructure and critical facilities.
7. Promote an adaptive and resilient planning area that responds proactively to future conditions.
8. Develop and implement mitigation strategies that identify the best alternative to protect natural resources, promote equity, and use public funds in an efficient and cost-effective manner.
9. Prioritize and direct resources to increase disaster resiliency among historically underserved populations, individuals with access and functional needs, and in communities disproportionately impacted by disasters.

The participating local jurisdictions (known as the Planning Partners) assisted in the development

of the hazard and the vulnerability assessments and the mitigation action strategies for their respective jurisdictions and organizations. Each jurisdiction has been responsible for the review and approval of their individual sections of the Plan. Additionally, the Plan has been aligned with the goals, objectives, and priorities of California's multi-hazard mitigation plan.

The Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan comprises two volumes. Volume I includes all federally required elements of a disaster mitigation plan that apply to the entire planning process, public involvement strategy, goals and objectives, planning area hazard risk assessment, planning area mitigation actions, and a plan maintenance strategy. Volume II provides all federally required jurisdiction-specific elements, included as annexes to the Plan.

The Plan was submitted to California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) for review on October 12, 2023 (Attachment 3). CalOES completed its review and submitted the plan to FEMA for its review on October 31, 2023. On December 15, 2023 (Attachment 4), FEMA completed its review and determined that the plan meets the requirements of the Disaster Management Act and is eligible for final approval pending its adoption by each of the Planning Partners. For multi-jurisdictional plans such as Dublin's, FEMA will issue multiple approvals as each Planning Partner submits its resolution formally adopting the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Resolution Approving in its Entirety Volume I and the Relevant Portions of Volume II Including the Introduction, City of Dublin Annex, and Appendices of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan
2) Exhibit A to the Resolution – Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan
3) CalOES Letter dated October 12, 2023
4) FEMA Letter dated December 15, 2023

RESOLUTION NO. XX – 24

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

ADOPTING IN ITS ENTIRETY VOLUME I AND THE RELEVANT PORTIONS OF VOLUME II INCLUDING THE INTRODUCTION, CITY OF DUBLIN ANNEX, AND APPENDICES OF THE TRI-VALLEY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of the Tri-Valley area has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment and the City and County's economy; and

WHEREAS, proactive mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, a coalition of Tri-Valley Cities and Special Districts with like planning objectives was formed to pool resources together and create consistent mitigation strategies within the Tri-Valley area; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating, and revising this strategy.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Dublin:

1. Adopts in its entirety, Volume I and the relevant portions of Volume II including the Introduction, City of Dublin Annex and Appendices, of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) attached hereto as Exhibit A to this Resolution.

2. Will use the adopted and approved portions of the Tri-Valley HMP to guide pre- and post-disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.

3. Will coordinate the strategies identified in the Tri-Valley HMP with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.

4. Will continue its support of the Steering Committee and continue to participate in the Planning Partnership as described by the Tri-Valley HMP.

5. Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all Tri-Valley HMP Planning Partners.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of January 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk



LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

Dublin San Ramon
Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water



TRI-VALLEY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Volume 1
Planning Area-Wide Elements

Agency Review Draft
October 2023



TETRA TECH

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Volume 1—Planning-Area-Wide Elements

October 2023

PREPARED FOR

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

City of Livermore, CA
1052 S. Livermore Avenue
Livermore, CA 94550

City of Pleasanton, CA
123 Main Street
Pleasanton, CA 94566

Dublin San Ramon Services District
7051 Dublin Blvd.
Dublin, CA 94568

PREPARED BY

Tetra Tech
1999 Harrison Street
Suite 500
Oakland, CA 94612

Phone: (510) 302-6300
Fax: (510) 433-0830
tetratech.com

Tetra Tech Project #103S8169

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Planning Team

- Susan Frost, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore – Project Lead
- Jake Potter, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
- Shweta Bonn, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
- Diego Mora, Assistant Planner, City of Pleasanton
- John Stefanski, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin (until July 2023)
- Aaron Johnson, GIS Analyst, Dublin San Ramon Services District

Consultants

- Rob Flaner, CFM, Tetra Tech, Inc., Project Manager
- Bart Spencer, CEM, Tetra Tech, Inc., Lead Project Planner
- Carol Bauman, GISP, Tetra Tech, Inc., Risk Assessment Lead
- Megan Brotherton, Tetra Tech, Inc., Planner
- Jake Poland, Tetra Tech, Inc., Planner
- Dan Portman, Tetra Tech, Inc., Technical Editor

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DEFINITIONS/ACRONYMS

ABAG—Association of Bay Area Governments

Acre-Foot—An acre-foot is the amount of water it takes to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot. This measure is used to describe the quantity of storage in a water reservoir. An acre-foot is a unit of volume. One acre foot equals 7,758 barrels; 325,829 gallons; or 43,560 cubic feet. An average household of four will use approximately 1 acre-foot of water per year.

Asset—An asset is any man-made or natural feature that has value, including people; buildings; infrastructure, such as bridges, roads, sewers, and water systems; lifelines, such as electricity and communication resources; and environmental, cultural, or recreational features such as parks, wetlands, and landmarks.

Bank Erosion—Bank erosion refers to the erosion, sloughing or undercutting of a river, stream or drain. It is natural for streams to meander through erosion processes. Generally, bank erosion is a problem where development has limited meandering, where streams have been channelized, or where stream bank structures (bridges, culverts, etc.) are in places where they can cause damage to downstream areas. Stabilizing these areas can help protect watercourses from sedimentation, prevent damage to adjacent lands, control unwanted meander, and improve fish and wildlife habitat.

Base Flood—The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also known as the "100-year" or "1% chance" flood. The base flood is a statistical concept used to ensure that all properties subject to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are protected to the same degree against flooding.

Basin—A basin is the area within which all surface water—whether from rainfall, snowmelt, springs, or other sources—flows to a single water body or watercourse. The boundary of a river basin is defined by natural topography, such as hills, mountains, and ridges. Basins are also referred to as "watersheds" and "drainage basins."

Benefit/Cost Analysis—A benefit/cost analysis is a systematic, quantitative method of comparing projected benefits to projected costs of a project or policy. It is used as a measure of cost effectiveness.

Benefit—A benefit is a net project outcome and is usually defined in monetary terms. Benefits may include direct and indirect effects. For the purposes of benefit-cost analysis of proposed mitigation measures, benefits are limited to specific, measurable, risk reduction factors, including reduction in expected property losses (buildings, contents, and functions) and protection of human life.

Building—A building is defined as a structure that is walled and roofed, principally aboveground, and permanently fixed to a site. The term includes manufactured homes on permanent foundations on which the wheels and axles carry no weight.

Capability Assessment—A capability assessment provides a description and analysis of a community's current capacity to address threats associated with hazards. The assessment includes two components: an inventory of an agency's mission, programs, and policies, and an analysis of its capacity to carry them out. A capability assessment is an integral part of the planning process in which a community's actions to reduce losses are identified, reviewed, and analyzed, and the framework for implementation is identified.

CCR—California Code of Regulations

CDBG-DR—Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery

CEQA—California Environmental Quality Act

CFR—Code of Federal Regulations

Community Lifeline—The services, capabilities, and physical assets that are used day-to-day to support a community's ongoing needs. When stabilized and working properly, community lifelines enable all other aspects of society to function

Community Rating System (CRS)—The CRS is a voluntary program under the NFIP that rewards participating communities (provides incentives) for exceeding the minimum requirements of the NFIP and completing activities that reduce flood hazard risk by providing flood insurance premium discounts.

Critical Facility—Facilities and infrastructure that are critical to the health and welfare of the population. For this plan, critical facilities are all physical assets identified as community lifelines

CRS—Community Rating System

Dam Failure—Dam failure refers to a partial or complete breach in a dam (or levee) that impacts its integrity. Dam failures occur for a number of reasons, such as flash flooding, inadequate spillway size, mechanical failure of valves or other equipment, freezing and thawing cycles, earthquakes, and intentional destruction.

Dam—Any artificial barrier or controlling mechanism that can or does impound 10 acre-feet or more of water.

Debris Flow—Dense mixtures of water-saturated debris that move down-valley; looking and behaving much like flowing concrete. They form when loose masses of unconsolidated material are saturated, become unstable, and move down slope. The source of water varies but includes rainfall, melting snow or ice, and glacial outburst floods.

DFIRM—Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA); The DMA is Public Law 106-390 and is the latest federal legislation enacted to encourage and promote proactive, pre-disaster planning as a condition of receiving financial assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The DMA emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. Under the DMA, a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster hazard mitigation grant program were established.

DMA—Disaster Mitigation Act

Drainage Basin—A basin is the area within which all surface water- whether from rainfall, snowmelt, springs or other sources- flows to a single water body or watercourse. The boundary of a river basin is defined by natural topography, such as hills, mountains and ridges. Drainage basins are also referred to as **watersheds** or **basins**.

Drought—Drought is a period of time without substantial rainfall or snowfall from one year to the next. Drought can also be defined as the cumulative impacts of several dry years or a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, which in turn results in water shortages for some activity, group, or environmental function. A hydrological drought is caused by deficiencies in surface and subsurface water supplies. A socioeconomic drought impacts the health, well-being, and quality of life or starts to have an adverse impact on a region. Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate and occurs almost everywhere.

DWR—Department of Water Resources

Earthquake—An earthquake is defined as a sudden slip on a fault, volcanic or magmatic activity, and sudden stress changes in the earth that result in ground shaking and radiated seismic energy. Earthquakes can last from a few seconds to over 5 minutes and have been known to occur as a series of tremors over a period of several days. The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Casualties may result from falling objects and debris as shocks shake, damage, or demolish buildings and other structures.

EPA—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA—Endangered Species Act

Exposure—Exposure is defined as the number and dollar value of assets considered to be at risk during the occurrence of a specific hazard.

Extent—The range of anticipated intensities of a hazard, usually expressed using a scientific scale.

FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency

FERC—Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Fire Behavior—Fire behavior refers to the physical characteristics of a fire and is a function of the interaction between the fuel characteristics (such as type of vegetation and structures that could burn), topography, and weather. Variables that affect fire behavior include the rate of spread, intensity, fuel consumption, and fire type (such as underbrush versus crown fire).

Fire Frequency—Fire frequency is the broad measure of the rate of fire occurrence in a particular area. An estimate of the areas most likely to burn is based on past fire history or fire rotation in the area, fuel conditions, weather, ignition sources (such as human or lightning), fire suppression response, and other factors.

FIRM—Flood Insurance Rate Map

FIS—Flood Insurance Study

Flash Flood—A flash flood occurs with little or no warning when water levels rise at an extremely fast rate

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)—FIRMs are the official maps on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Flood Insurance Study—A report published by the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration for a community in conjunction with the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map. The study contains such background data as the base flood discharges and water surface elevations that were used to prepare the FIRM. In most cases, a community FIRM with detailed mapping will have a corresponding flood insurance study.

Floodplain—Any land area susceptible to being inundated by flood waters from any source. A flood insurance rate map identifies most, but not necessarily all, of a community's floodplain as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Floodway—Floodways are areas within a floodplain that are reserved for the purpose of conveying flood discharge without increasing the base flood elevation more than 1 foot. Generally speaking, no development is allowed in floodways, as any structures located there would block the flow of floodwaters.

FRA—Federal Responsibility Area

Freeboard—Freeboard is the margin of safety added to the base flood elevation.

Frequency—For the purposes of this plan, frequency refers to how often a hazard of specific magnitude, duration, and/or extent is expected to occur on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year frequency is expected to occur about once every 100 years on average and has a 1 percent chance of occurring any given year. Frequency reliability varies depending on the type of hazard considered.

Geographic Information System (GIS)—GIS is a computer software application that relates data regarding physical and other features on the earth to a database for mapping and analysis.

GIS—Geographic Information System

Goal—A goal is a general guideline that explains what is to be achieved. Goals are usually broad-based, long-term,

policy-type statements and represent global visions. Goals help define the benefits that a plan is trying to achieve. The success of a hazard mitigation plan is measured by the degree to which its goals have been met (that is, by the actual benefits in terms of actual hazard mitigation).

Hazard—A hazard is a source of potential danger or adverse condition that could harm people and/or cause property damage.

Hazards U.S. Multi-Hazard Loss Estimation Program (Hazus)—Hazus is a GIS-based program used to support the development of risk assessments as required under the DMA. The Hazus software program assesses risk in a quantitative manner to estimate damage and losses associated with natural hazards. Hazus is FEMA's nationally applicable, standardized methodology and software program and contains modules for estimating potential losses from earthquakes, floods, and wind hazards. Hazus has also been used to assess vulnerability (exposure) for other hazards.

Hazus—Hazards, United States

Hydraulics—Hydraulics is the branch of science or engineering that addresses fluids (especially water) in motion in rivers or canals, works and machinery for conducting or raising water, the use of water as a prime mover, and other fluid-related areas.

Hydrology—Hydrology is the analysis of waters of the earth. For example, a flood discharge estimate is developed by conducting a hydrologic study.

Intensity—For the purposes of this plan, intensity refers to the measure of the effects of a hazard.

Inventory—The assets identified in a study region comprise an inventory. Inventories include assets that could be lost when a disaster occurs and community resources are at risk. Assets include people, buildings, transportation, and other valued community resources.

Landslide—Landslides can be described as the sliding movement of masses of loosened rock and soil down a hillside or slope. Fundamentally, slope failures occur when the strength of the soils forming the slope exceeds the pressure, such as weight or saturation, acting upon them.

Lightning—Lightning is an electrical discharge resulting from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. When the buildup becomes strong enough, lightning appears as a "bolt," usually within or between clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning instantaneously reaches temperatures approaching 50,000ºF. The rapid heating and cooling of air near lightning causes thunder. Lightning is a major threat during thunderstorms.

Liquefaction—Liquefaction is the complete failure of soils, occurring when soils lose shear strength and flow horizontally. It is most likely to occur in fine grain sands and silts, which behave like viscous fluids when liquefaction occurs. This situation is extremely hazardous to development on the soils that liquefy, and generally results in extreme property damage and threats to life and safety.

Local Government—Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

LRA—Local Responsibility Area

Magnitude—Magnitude is the measure of the strength of an earthquake and is typically measured by the Richter scale. As an estimate of energy, each whole number step in the magnitude scale corresponds to the release of about 31 times more energy than the amount associated with the preceding whole number value.

Mass movement—A collective term for landslides, debris flows, sinkholes and lahars.

Mean Return Period—This term refers to the average period of time in years between occurrences of a particular hazard (equal to the inverse of the annual frequency of occurrence).

Mitigation Action—Mitigation actions are specific actions to achieve goals and objectives that minimize the effects from a disaster and reduce the loss of life and property.

Mitigation—A preventive action that can be taken in advance of an event that will reduce or eliminate the risk to life or property.

NEHRP—National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

NFIP—National Flood Insurance Program

NIMS—National Incident Management System

NOAA—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NWS—National Weather Service

Objective—For the purposes of this plan, an objective is defined as a short-term aim that, when combined with other objectives, forms a strategy or course of action to meet a goal. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable.

OES—Office of Emergency Services

Peak Ground Acceleration—Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) is a measure of the highest amplitude of ground shaking that accompanies an earthquake, based on a percentage of the force of gravity.

PGA—Peak Ground Acceleration

PHMSA—Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Preparedness—Preparedness refers to actions that strengthen the capability of government, citizens, and communities to respond to disasters.

Presidential Disaster Declaration—These declarations are typically made for events that cause more damage than state and local governments and resources can handle without federal government assistance. Generally, no specific dollar loss threshold has been established for such declarations. A Presidential Disaster Declaration puts into motion long-term federal recovery programs, some of which are matched by state programs, designed to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities.

Probability of Occurrence—The probability of occurrence is a statistical measure or estimate of the likelihood that a hazard will occur. This probability is generally based on past hazard events in the area and a forecast of events that could occur in the future. A probability factor based on yearly values of occurrence is used to estimate probability of occurrence.

Repetitive Loss Property—Any NFIP-insured property that, since 1978 and regardless of any changes of ownership during that period, has experienced: Four or more paid flood losses in excess of $1000.00; or two paid flood losses in excess of $1000.00 within any 10-year period since 197;8 or three or more paid losses that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property.

Risk Assessment—Risk assessment is the process of measuring potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from hazards. This process assesses the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to hazards and focuses on (1) hazard identification; (2) impacts of hazards on physical, social, and economic assets; (3) vulnerability identification; and (4) estimates of the cost of damage or costs that could be avoided through mitigation.

Risk Ranking—This ranking serves two purposes, first to describe the probability that a hazard will occur, and second to describe the impact a hazard will have on people, property, and the economy. Risk estimates are based on the methodology used to prepare the risk assessment for this plan.

Risk—Risk is the estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community. Risk measures the likelihood of a hazard occurring and resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate, or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to occurrence of a specific type of hazard. Risk also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.

Riverine—Of or produced by a river. Riverine floodplains have readily identifiable channels. Floodway maps can only be prepared for riverine floodplains.

Robert T. Stafford Act—The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 100-107) was signed into law on November 23, 1988. This law amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288). The Stafford Act is the statutory authority for most federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and its programs.

SEMS—Standardized Emergency Management System

SFHA—Special Flood Hazard Area

Special Flood Hazard Area—The base floodplain delineated on a Flood Insurance Rate Map. The SFHA is mapped as a Zone A in riverine situations and zone V in coastal situations. The SFHA may or may not encompass all of a community's flood problems

SRA—State Responsibility Area

Stakeholder—Business leaders, civic groups, academia, non-profit organizations, major employers, managers of critical facilities, farmers, developers, special purpose districts, and others whose actions could impact hazard mitigation.

Steep Slope—Different communities and agencies define it differently, depending on what it is being applied to, but generally a steep slope is a slope in which the percent slope equals or exceeds 25%. For this study, steep slope is defined as slopes greater than 33 percent.

Thunderstorm—A thunderstorm is a storm with lightning and thunder produced by cumulonimbus clouds. Thunderstorms usually produce gusty winds, heavy rains, and sometimes hail. Thunderstorms are usually short in duration (seldom more than 2 hours). Heavy rains associated with thunderstorms can lead to flash flooding during the wet or dry seasons.

Tornado—A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending between and in contact with a cloud and the surface of the earth. Tornadoes are often (but not always) visible as funnel clouds. On a local scale, tornadoes are the most intense of all atmospheric circulations, and winds can reach destructive speeds of more than 300 mph. A tornado's vortex is typically a few hundred meters in diameter, and damage paths can be up to 1 mile wide and 50 miles long.

USGS—U.S. Geological Survey

Vulnerability—Vulnerability describes how exposed or susceptible an asset is to damage. Vulnerability depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damage, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power. Flooding of an electric substation would affect not only the substation itself but businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct effects.

Watershed—A watershed is an area that drains downgradient from areas of higher land to areas of lower land to the lowest point, a common drainage basin.

Wildfire—These terms refer to any uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that requires fire suppression. The potential for wildfire is influenced by three factors: the presence of fuel, topography, and air

mass. Fuel can include living and dead vegetation on the ground, along the surface as brush and small trees, and in the air such as tree canopies. Topography includes both slope and elevation. Air mass includes temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, cloud cover, precipitation amount, duration, and the stability of the atmosphere at the time of the fire. Wildfires can be ignited by lightning and, most frequently, by human activity including smoking, campfires, equipment use, and arson.

Windstorm—Windstorms are generally short-duration events involving straight-line winds or gusts exceeding 50 mph. These gusts can produce winds of sufficient strength to cause property damage. Windstorms are especially dangerous in areas with significant tree stands, exposed property, poorly constructed buildings, mobile homes (manufactured housing units), major infrastructure, and aboveground utility lines. A windstorm can topple trees and power lines; cause damage to residential, commercial, critical facilities; and leave tons of debris in its wake.

Zoning Ordinance—The zoning ordinance designates allowable land use and intensities for a local jurisdiction. Zoning ordinances consist of two components: a zoning text and a zoning map.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HAZARD MITIGATION OVERVIEW

Hazard mitigation is the use of policies, programs, projects, and other activities to alleviate the death, injury, and property damage that can result from a disaster. The Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, along with the Dublin San Ramon Services District (the Tri-Valley Planning Partnership), have collaborated to develop a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risks from natural disasters that complies with federal requirements for hazard mitigation planning.

In 2010, the Tri-Valley planning partners used hazard mitigation planning tools created by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) to meet their federal hazard mitigation planning requirements. In 2017, the Tri-Valley Planning Partnership formed to prepare an updated multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan that best suits local needs and capabilities. The planning partners developed a new plan from scratch, using lessons learned from the earlier ABAG planning efforts. The resulting 2018 plan was an update for each member of the Tri-Valley Planning Partnership.

Federal regulations require periodic updates of hazard mitigation plans. A jurisdiction covered by a plan that has expired is ineligible for certain federal natural disaster assistance funding. The 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan meets the federal update requirements while keeping the participating jurisdictions prepared to address their hazard mitigation needs in response to always changing local conditions.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Organize, Review and Engage the Public

A planning team assembled for the plan update conducted outreach to invite the participation of local planning partners. A 15-member steering committee was assembled to oversee the plan update, consisting of staff from each of the planning partners, citizens, and other stakeholders in the defined planning area. Coordination with other county, state, and federal agencies involved in hazard mitigation occurred throughout the plan update process.

The planning team implemented a public involvement strategy developed by the Steering Committee. The strategy included public meetings to present the risk assessment and the draft plan, a hazard mitigation survey, a project website, and multiple media releases. The planning team and Steering Committee also reviewed the existing hazard mitigation plan, the California statewide hazard mitigation plan, and existing programs that may support hazard mitigation actions.

Assemble, Adopt and Maintain the Plan

The planning team and Steering Committee assembled a document to meet federal hazard mitigation planning requirements. A mitigation plan review crosswalk included in the hazard mitigation plan demonstrates its compliance with all requirements. The planning partners will formally adopt the plan once the State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services and FEMA Region IX have granted pre-adoption approval.

The plan includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating plan progress periodically and producing a revised plan every five years. This maintenance strategy also includes processes for continuing public involvement and integrating with other programs that can support or enhance hazard mitigation.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential loss of life resulting from natural hazards, as well as personal injury, economic injury and property damage. It is used to define the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to natural hazards. For this update, risk assessment models were enhanced with new data and technologies. The Steering Committee used the risk assessment to rank risk and to gauge the potential impacts of each hazard of concern in the Tri-Valley planning area. The risk assessment included the following:

- Hazard identification and profiling
- Assessment of the impact of hazards on physical, social, and economic assets
- Identification of particular areas of vulnerability
- Estimates of the cost of potential damage.

Based on the risk assessment, hazards were ranked for the risk they pose to the overall planning area, as shown in Figure ES-1.

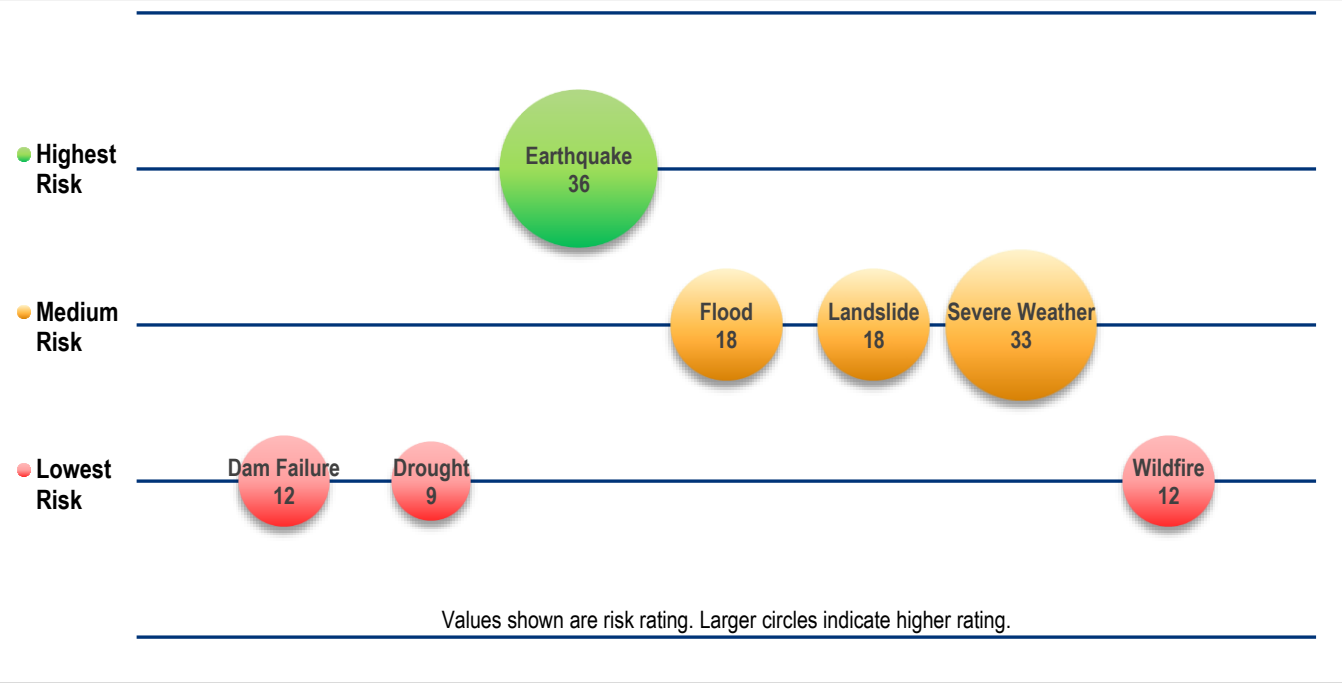


Figure ES-1. Planning-Area-Wide Hazard Risk Rating

Each planning partner also ranked hazards for its own area. Figure ES-2 summarizes all jurisdictions' numerical ratings of high, medium and low. The results indicate the following general patterns:

- The earthquake hazard was most commonly ranked as high.
- The severe weather, wildfire and landslide hazards were most commonly ranked as medium.
- The dam failure, flood and drought hazards were most commonly ranked as low.

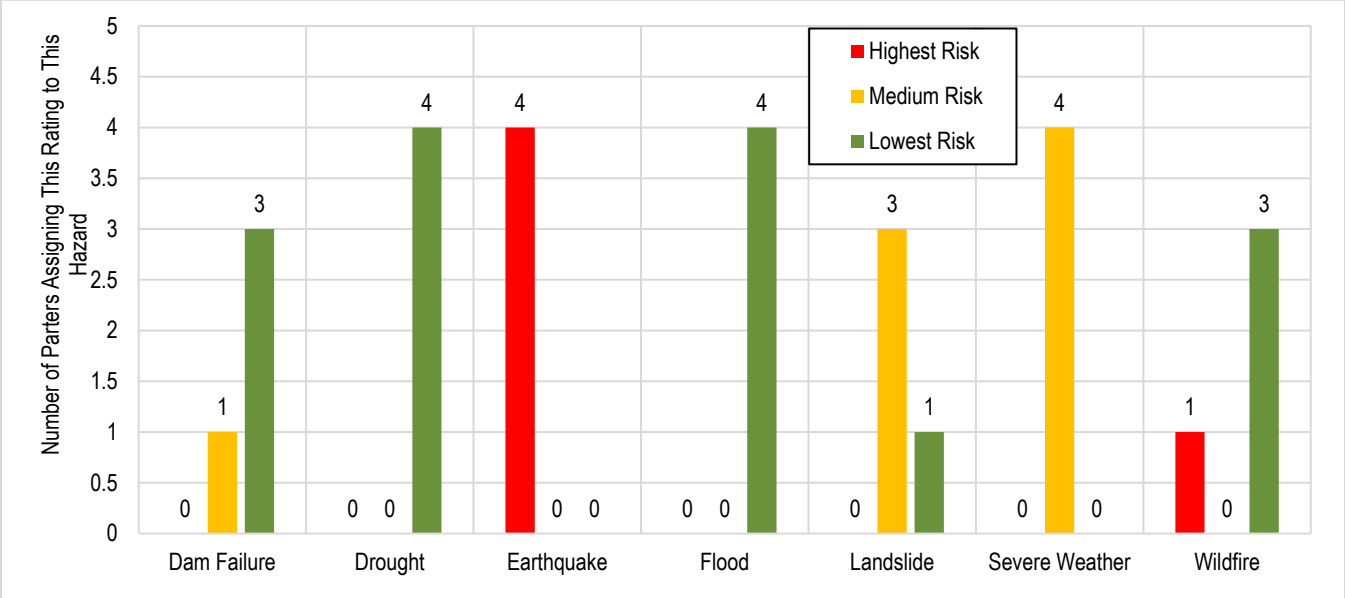


Figure ES-2. Summary of Risk Rating for Individual Planning Partners

MISSION STATEMENT, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Steering Committee developed the following mission statement for the 2023 planning effort:

> Through community partnerships, establish a plan to reduce the vulnerability to hazards in order to protect the health, safety, welfare, environment and economy of the planning area.

The Steering Committee established the following goals for the plan update:

1. Ensure that hazards are identified and considered in land use decisions.
2. Improve local emergency management capability.
3. Promote community awareness, understanding, and interest in hazard mitigation policies and programs.
4. Incorporate hazard mitigation as an integrated public policy and standard practice.
5. Reduce community exposure and vulnerability to hazards where the greatest risk exists.
6. Increase resilience of infrastructure and critical facilities.
7. Promote an adaptive and resilient planning area that responds proactively to future conditions.
8. Develop and implement mitigation strategies that identify the best alternative to protect natural resources, promote equity, and use public funds in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

9. Prioritize and direct resources to increase disaster resiliency among historically underserved populations, individuals with access and functional needs, and in communities disproportionately impacted by disasters.

Each selected objective meets multiple goals, serving as a stand-alone measurement of the effectiveness of a mitigation action, rather than as a subset of a goal. The objectives also are used to help establish priorities. The objectives are as follows:

1. Develop and provide updated information to improve the understanding of the locations, potential impacts, and linkages among threats, hazards, vulnerability, and measures needed to protect life safety health, property and the environment.
2. Use local general plan, zoning, and subdivision requirements to help establish resilient and sustainable communities.
3. Increase public participation in systems that provide warning and emergency communications.
4. Encourage the retrofit of vulnerable structures in the planning area.
5. Consider programs that incentivize risk reduction.
6. Reduce repetitive property losses due to hazards by updating land use, design, and construction policies.
7. Continually build linkages and promote dialog about emergency management within the public and private sectors.
8. Incorporate risk reduction considerations in new and updated infrastructure and development plans to reduce the impacts of hazards.
9. Inform the public, including underrepresented and marginalized community groups, on the risk of exposure to hazards and ways to increase the public's capability to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of these events.
10. Identify projects that simultaneously reduce risk while increasing planning area resilience and sustainability.
11. Where feasible and cost-effective, research, develop, and promote adoption of building and development laws, regulations, and ordinances exceeding the minimum levels needed for life safety.
12. Encourage hazard mitigation measures that promote and enhance natural processes, minimize adverse impacts on the ecosystem, and promote social equity.

MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

The planning partnership selected a range of mitigation actions to work toward achieving the goals set forth in this plan update. The recommended mitigation actions are activities designed to reduce or eliminate losses resulting from natural hazards. The update process resulted in the identification of 60 mitigation actions for implementation by individual planning partners, as presented in Volume 2 of the hazard mitigation plan.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Steering Committee developed a plan implementation and maintenance strategy that includes mid-term progress reporting, a strategy for continued public involvement, a commitment to plan integration with other relevant plans and programs, and a recommitment from the planning partners to actively maintain the plan over the five-year performance period.

Full implementation of the recommendations of this plan will require time and resources. The measure of the plan's success will be its ability to adapt to changing conditions. The Tri-Valley Planning Partnership will assume

responsibility for adopting the recommendations of this plan and committing resources toward implementation. The framework established by this plan commits all planning partners to pursue actions when the benefits of a project exceed its costs. The planning partnership developed this plan with extensive public input, and public support of the actions identified in this plan will help ensure the plan's success.

PART 1—PLANNING PROCESS AND COMMUNITY PROFILE

1. INTRODUCTION TO HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

1.1 WHY PREPARE THIS PLAN?

1.1.1 Federal Guidance

Hazard mitigation is defined as any action taken to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage that can result from a disaster. It involves long- and short-term actions implemented before, during and after disasters. Hazard mitigation activities include planning efforts, policy changes, programs, studies, improvement projects, and other steps to reduce the impacts of hazards.

The federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. The DMA requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. Regulations developed to fulfill the DMA's requirements are included in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR). The long-term benefits of hazard mitigation planning include the following:

- An increased understanding of hazards in the local community
- A more sustainable and disaster-resistant community
- Financial savings through partnerships that support planning and mitigation efforts
- Focused use of limited resources on hazards that have the biggest impact on the communities
- Reduced long-term impacts and damage to human health and structures, and reduced repair costs.

The responsibility for hazard mitigation lies with not only with local, state, and federal governments, but also with private property owners and commercial and institutional interests. The DMA encourages cooperation among state and local authorities in pre-disaster planning. The enhanced planning network called for by the DMA helps local governments to articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more cost-effective risk-reduction projects.

The DMA also promotes sustainability in hazard mitigation. To be sustainable, hazard mitigation needs to incorporate sound management of natural resources and address hazards and mitigation in the largest possible social and economic context.

1.1.2 Local Concerns

In response to the requirements of the DMA, the cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, California and the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) have developed this multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan. The three cities make up the incorporated area of the Alameda County portion of the Tri-Valley region, on the east side of the San Francisco Bay area. This multi-jurisdiction plan represents an update to each city's component of

the *2018 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan*. The three cities and the DSRSD prepared annexes for that previous hazard mitigation plan that were approved and adopted in 2018.

This *2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan* fulfills the five-year plan update requirement for these planning partners. It identifies resources, information, and strategies for reducing risk from natural hazards in the Tri-Valley planning area. Components of the hazard mitigation plan were selected because they meet a program requirement and because they best meet the needs of the planning partners (the cities and participating special district) and their citizens. One benefit of multi-jurisdictional planning is the ability to pool resources and eliminate redundant activities within a planning area that has uniform risk exposure and vulnerabilities. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages multi-jurisdictional planning under its guidance for the DMA.

The plan will help guide and coordinate mitigation activities throughout the planning area. It was developed to meet the following objectives:

- Meet or exceed requirements of the DMA.
- Enable all planning partners to continue using federal grant funding to reduce risk through mitigation.
- Meet the needs of each planning partner as well as state and federal requirements.
- Create a risk assessment that focuses on local hazards of concern.
- Meet the planning requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) Community Rating System (CRS), allowing planning partners that participate in the CRS program to maintain or enhance their CRS classifications.
- Coordinate existing plans and programs so that high-priority projects to mitigate possible disaster impacts are funded and implemented.

1.2 WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS PLAN?

All residents and businesses of the planning area are the ultimate beneficiaries of this hazard mitigation plan. The hazard mitigation plan reduces risk for those who live in, work in, and visit the planning area. It provides a viable planning framework for all foreseeable natural hazards. Participation in development of the hazard mitigation plan by key stakeholders helped ensure that outcomes will be mutually beneficial. The resources and background information in the plan are applicable across the planning area, and the plan's goals and recommendations can lay groundwork for the development and implementation of local mitigation activities and partnerships.

1.3 CONTENTS OF THIS PLAN

This plan has been set up in two volumes so that jurisdiction-specific elements may be easily distinguished from those that apply to the whole planning area:

- **Volume 1**—Volume 1 includes all federally required elements of a disaster mitigation plan that apply to the entire planning area. This includes the description of the planning process, public involvement strategy, goals and objectives, planning area hazard risk assessment, and a plan maintenance strategy.
- **Volume 2**—Volume 2 includes all federally required jurisdiction-specific elements in annexes for each participating jurisdiction. It includes a description of the participation requirements established by the

Steering Committee, as well as instructions and templates that the partners used to complete their annexes.

Both volumes include elements required under federal guidelines. DMA compliance requirements are cited at the beginning of subsections as appropriate to demonstrate compliance. Appendices provided at the end of Volume 1 include information or explanations to support the main content of the plan (see table of contents for list of appendices).

All planning partners will adopt Volume 1 in its entirety, including the appendices, and at least the following parts of Volume 2: Part 1, and each partner's jurisdiction-specific annex.

2. PLAN UPDATE—WHAT HAS CHANGED

2.1 PREVIOUS PLANS

2.1.1 ABAG Planning Efforts

In 2004, ABAG led a regional effort to address hazard mitigation planning for jurisdictions in the San Francisco Bay Area. The ABAG process equipped local governments with a template and tools to complete individual planning processes for their jurisdictions, while pooling resources and eliminating redundant planning efforts. Alameda County's first annex to the ABAG hazard mitigation plan was developed and adopted in 2007. In 2010, ABAG conducted its second regional planning effort. Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton participated in the 2010 planning process, along with Alameda County, other cities, and the Alameda County Water District including the Zone 7 Water Agency; these jurisdictions used the ABAG tools to achieve DMA compliance.

The single-jurisdiction annexes in the 2010 hazard mitigation plan, developed using the ABAG template and tools, contained the following components:

- Introduction
- Description of the local planning process
- Hazards and risk assessment
- Summary of the National Flood Insurance Program and repetitive loss properties
- Mitigation goals, activities and priorities
- Regional mitigation strategies
- Incorporation of the plan into existing planning mechanisms
- Description of the plan update process
- Exhibits to illustrate the planning process.

The Dublin Unified School District and the Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District did not participate in a ABAG hazard mitigation planning.

2.1.2 2018 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan

In 2015, ABAG again provided tools for counties and cities in the Bay Area to revise their previous plans and annexes but decided not to revise the regional 2010 ABAG hazard mitigation plan. As a result, multiple counties and cities that participated in the previous ABAG hazard mitigation plan needed to undertake a planning process independently, or as part of a new partnership, in order to remain eligible for federal hazard mitigation assistance.

Alameda County set out to develop a stand-alone plan focusing on unincorporated areas; Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, and the DSRSD pooled resources to develop the 2018 multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan. The following factors were the basis for the Tri-Valley hazard mitigation planning effort:

- The planning area has significant exposure to numerous natural hazards.
- Limited local resources make it difficult to be pre-emptive in risk reduction actions. Being able to leverage federal financial assistance was paramount to successful hazard mitigation in the area.
- The planning partners wanted to be proactive in preparedness for the probable impacts of natural hazards.

Based on its assessment of the identified natural hazards, the 2018 plan included 73 mitigation actions for implementation by individual planning partners that addressed the following seven hazards of concern:

- Dam failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Landslide
- Severe weather
- Wildfire

2.2 WHY UPDATE?

2.2.1 Federal Eligibility

Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR) stipulates that hazard mitigation plans must present a schedule for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan. This provides an opportunity to reevaluate recommendations, monitor the impacts of actions that have been accomplished, and determine if there is a need to change the focus of mitigation strategies. The Robert T. Stafford Act requires that jurisdictions have current hazard mitigation plans to pursue and receive federal funding.

2.2.2 Changes in Development

Hazard mitigation plan updates must be revised to reflect changes in development in the planning area since the previous plan was completed (44 CFR Section 201.6(d)(3)). The plan must describe changes in development in hazard-prone areas that increased or decreased vulnerability for each jurisdiction since the last plan was approved. If no changes in development impacted the jurisdiction's overall vulnerability, plan updates may validate the information in the previously approved plan. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that the mitigation strategy continues to address the risk and vulnerability of existing and potential development and takes into consideration possible future conditions that could impact vulnerability.

The planning area experienced an 18.1 percent increase in population from 2000 to 2010, an average growth of 1.81 percent per year. Between 2010 and 2020, the California Department of Finance estimates that the total populations of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton grew an additional 22.48 percent, to 241,646 (California Department of Finance 2023). Since DSRSD services Dublin, San Ramon, and surrounding areas, its population

would have increased proportionally with that of the number of connections (water and wastewater). DSRSD made the necessary adjustments in delivery, service, and procedures to accommodate these increases and changes. The City of San Ramon's hazard profile is covered by the Contra Costa County Hazard Mitigation Plan (Contra Costa County 2018).

This plan update assumes that some new development triggered by the increase in population occurred in hazard areas. Because all such new development would have been regulated pursuant to local programs and codes, it is assumed that vulnerability did not increase, even if exposure did. Participating planning partners have adopted general plans, strategic plans, and emergency plans that govern land-use decisions and policymaking, as well as building codes and specialty ordinances based on state and federal mandates. A detailed analysis of development patterns in the planning area is provided in Section 4.4 and in the individual partner annexes in Volume 2.

2.2.3 Community Priorities

As noted in the annexes for each jurisdiction participating in this hazard mitigation plan (provided in Volume 2 of this plan), community priorities were reviewed for each jurisdiction to determine whether any had changed in a way that called for revisions to the hazard mitigation plan. No significant changes in community priorities were identified from the 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

2.3 THE UPDATED PLAN—WHAT IS DIFFERENT?

The updated plan differs from the initial plan in a variety of ways. Table 2-1 indicates the major changes between the two plans as they relate to 44 CFR planning requirements.

Table 2-1. Plan Changes Crosswalk

44 CFR Requirement	2018 Plan	Updated Plan (2023)
PLANNING PROCESS		
§201.6(b): In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process shall include: • *1. An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;* • *2. An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and* • *3. Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.*	The planning process was overseen by a planning team of staff from participating jurisdictions and the planning consultant, and a steering committee with representatives from stakeholder organizations in or near the planning area. The planning team maintained contact with other stakeholder agencies to apprise them of ongoing planning activities. The planning team and steering committee reviewed relevant documents and developed and implemented a strategy for public involvement. The strategy included a survey, attendance at public events, a website, and a public comment period for review of a draft version of the plan. Volume 1 Chapter 3 described the planning process for the 2018 plan. Jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2 list each planning partner's specific planning resources that were reviewed as part of the planning process.	The planning process was little changed from that used for the 2018 plan. In-person attendance at public events was reduced, but a stronger internet presence was established using social media and a StoryMap website. Volume 1 Chapter 3 describes the overall planning process for the 2023 plan. Jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2 list each planning partner's specific public outreach activities undertaken as part of the planning process.

44 CFR Requirement	2018 Plan	Updated Plan (2023)
RISK ASSESSMENT		
§201.6(c)(2): The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.	Volume 1 Part 2 presented a risk assessment of 10 hazards of concern: dam failure, drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, severe weather, wildfire, human caused hazards, health hazards, and climate change. These hazards were profiled as they impact the Tri-Valley planning area. Including a qualitative assessment of human caused hazards and health hazards provides a more complete picture of the hazards facing the planning area.	The risk assessment methodology was unchanged but most-current data was used in the analyses. Volume 1 Part 2 describes the risk assessment for the 2023 plan. The updated plan presents quantitative risk assessment results in graphs rather than tables to better display the relative significance of the findings.
§201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the … location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan shall include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.	Volume 1 Part 2 presented a risk assessment of each hazard of concern. Each hazard chapter included the following components: • Hazard profile, including maps of extent and location, historical occurrences, frequency, severity, and warning time • Secondary hazards • Climate change impacts • Exposure of people, property, critical facilities and environment • Vulnerability of people, property, critical facilities and environment • Future trends in development • Scenarios • Issues	The general presentation of hazard profiles is unchanged from the 2018 plan. Updated data was used to represent the most current information. A new analysis of social vulnerability was included, using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index (see Section 4.5.2). The confirmation of hazards to be assessed included a review of all hazards assessed in the California state hazard mitigation plan, with an explanation for why any of those are omitted from this plan.
§201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment shall include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i). This description shall include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community	Vulnerability was assessed for all hazards of concern. The Hazus computer model was used for the dam failure, earthquake, and flood hazards, incorporating local data sets. Site-specific data on Steering Committee-identified critical facilities were entered into the Hazus model. Vulnerability was assessed for other hazards by applying varying damage percentages to an asset inventory extracted from Hazus.	The hazards evaluation and risk assessment methodology for this plan were unchanged, but most-current data was used in the analyses. The earthquake risk assessment included a new analysis that assessed the exposure of people and property on earthquake-sensitive soils (see Section 10.3).
§201.6(c)(2)(ii): [The risk assessment] must also address National Flood Insurance Program insured structures that have been repetitively damaged floods	Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton had no identified Repetitive Loss or Severe Repetitive Loss structures insured through the National Flood Insurance Program at the time of the 2018 plan.	There is one repetitive loss property in the current planning area. This is discussed in Section 11.2.4.
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area.	A complete inventory of the numbers and types of buildings exposed was generated for each hazard of concern. The Steering Committee defined and identified "critical facilities" for the planning area, and these facilities were inventoried by exposure. Each hazard chapter provided a discussion on future development trends.	The methodology for evaluating buildings in the hazard area is unchanged. Most-current data was used in the analysis. Results are presented in graphs rather than tables to better display the relative significance of the findings.

44 CFR Requirement	2018 Plan	Updated Plan (2023)
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.	Loss estimations in terms of dollar loss were generated for all hazards of concern. These estimates were generated by Hazus for the dam failure, earthquake, and flood hazards. For the other hazards, loss estimates were generated by applying varying damage percentages to an asset inventory extracted from Hazus.	The methodology for evaluating potential dollar losses is unchanged. Most-current data was used in the analysis. Results are presented in graphs rather than tables to better display the relative significance of the findings.
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.	There was a discussion on future development trends as they pertain to each hazard of concern. This discussion looked predominantly at land use and the regulatory environment that dictated that land use.	Discussion of future development and its implications for hazard mitigation was updated with most-current information.
MITIGATION STRATEGY		
§201.6(c)(3): The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.	The plan contained a guiding principle, goals, objectives, and actions. The actions were jurisdiction-specific and strived to meet multiple objectives. All objectives met multiple goals and stood alone as components of the plan. Each planning partner was asked to complete a capability assessment that looked at its regulatory, technical, and financial capabilities.	The overall approach to establishing a mitigation strategy based on goals, objectives, and actions was unchanged. Unlike the 2018 plan, which included actions that apply to all planning partners as well as actions specific to each jurisdiction, the updated plan does not include area-wide mitigation actions. All actions are presented in the jurisdiction-specific annexes included in Volume 2. Jurisdiction-specific capability assessments were expanded to include a discussion of each jurisdiction's capacity to expand or improve its mitigation-related capabilities.
§201.6(c)(3)(i): [The hazard mitigation strategy shall include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.	The Steering Committee developed a new overall guiding principle for the plan, and developed eight goals and 12 objectives, as described in Chapter 17. The goals and objectives were specifically for the 2018 hazard mitigation plan and were completely new at that time. They were identified based on the capabilities of the Planning Partnership.	The 2018 mission statement, goals, and objectives were carried over to this plan with minor wording revisions. One new goal was added, calling for a new focus on disaster resiliency for historically underserved populations.
§201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy shall include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.	Volume I, Part 3 included a hazard mitigation catalog that was developed through a facilitated process. This catalog identified actions that manipulate the hazard, reduce exposure to the hazard, reduce vulnerability, or increase mitigation capability. The catalog further segregated actions by scale of implementation. A table in the action plan chapter analyzed each action by mitigation type to illustrate the range of actions selected.	The catalogs were updated with the newest best practices for each hazard assessed.

44 CFR Requirement	2018 Plan	Updated Plan (2023)
§201.6(c)(3)(ii): [The mitigation strategy] must also address the jurisdiction's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, and continued compliance with the program's requirements, as appropriate.	Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton identified actions stating their commitment to maintain compliance and good standing under the National Flood Insurance Program.	City planning partner mitigation actions calling for ongoing NFIP commitment have been retained in the updated plan.
§201.6(c)(3)(iii): [The mitigation strategy shall describe] how the actions identified in Section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.	Each recommended actions was prioritized using a qualitative methodology that looked at the objectives the project will meet, the timeline for completion, how the project will be funded, the impact of the project, the benefits of the project and the costs of the project. This prioritization scheme was detailed in Chapter 19. Since this planning effort was the first for all the Tri-Valley planning partners working together on a plan, the prioritization concept was entirely different from what was applied in the ABAG planning effort. Since each planning partner was asked to review all risks and prior actions, any action that was carried over to this plan from the prior plan had the opportunity to have its priority reviewed and if necessary, changed. Therefore, every risk and action in this plan, whether new or carried over from the prior plan, was prioritized as described in the introduction section of Volume 2.	The prioritization and plan implementation approaches from the 2018 plan have been carried over to this update.
PLAN ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND MAINTENANCE		
§201.6(c)(4)(i): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.	Volume I, Part 3 presented a plan maintenance strategy that contains additional detail to address deficiencies observed during the 2010 update process. This update includes a more defined role and vehicle for facilitating the annual review of the plan.	The same general strategy for plan maintenance is carried over from the previous plan.
§201.6(c)(4)(ii): [The plan shall include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.	Volume I, Part 3 detailed recommendations for incorporating the plan into other planning mechanisms, such as: • General plans • Emergency response plans • Capital improvement programs • Municipal codes Specific current and future plan and program integration activities were detailed in each participating jurisdiction's annex in Volume 2.	The same general strategy for plan integration with other planning mechanisms is carried over from the previous plan.
§201.6(c)(4)(iii): [The plan maintenance process shall include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.	Volume I, Part 3 detailed a comprehensive strategy for continuing public involvement.	The same general strategy for ongoing public involvement is carried over from the previous plan.
§201.6(c)(5): [The local hazard mitigation plan shall include] documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commission, Tribal Council).	An appendix in Volume 1 contained the resolutions of all planning partners that adopted this plan.	Planning partners passed new adoption resolutions for the update plan after FEMA approval. The FEMA approval letter and adoption resolutions are included in a Volume 1 appendix.

3. PLAN UPDATE APPROACH

3.1 FORMATION OF THE PLANNING TEAM

Project management for this update of the Tri-Valley hazard mitigation plan was the joint responsibility of staff members from the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, and the Dublin San Ramon Services District. A contract planning consultant (Tetra Tech, Inc.) was tasked with assisting in the development, update, and implementation of the plan. The Tetra Tech project manager assumed the role of the lead planner, reporting directly to the planning team. In addition to Tetra Tech project staff, the main planning team consisted of the following members:

- Susan Frost, Special Projects Manager, City of Livermore
- Jake Potter, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
- Shweta Bonn, Senior Planner, Advanced Planning; City of Pleasanton
- Diego Mora, Assistant Planner, City of Pleasanton
- John Stefanski, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin
- Aaron Johnson, GIS Analyst, Dublin San Ramon Services District

3.2 DEFINING STAKEHOLDERS

At the start of the planning process, the planning team identified a list of stakeholders to engage during the update of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan. “Stakeholder” was defined as any person or public or private entity that owns or operates facilities that would benefit from the mitigation actions of this plan, and/or has an authority or capability to support mitigation actions identified by this plan. Stakeholders were separated into two categories:

- **Participatory Stakeholders**—Stakeholders that actively participated in the planning process as planning partners or members of the Steering Committee.
- **Coordinating Stakeholders**—Stakeholders that were not able to commit to actively participating in the process but were kept apprised of plan development milestones or were able to provide data that was used in the plan development.

3.3 THE STEERING COMMITTEE

A Steering Committee provided guidance to the hazard mitigation plan effort and ensured that the document will be accepted by agencies and the public. For a project kickoff meeting on May 23, 2022, the planning team assembled a list of planning area candidates who could have recommendations for the plan or be impacted by its

recommendations. The planning team requested these candidates' participation in the planning process. The planning team confirmed a committee of 15 primary members and three alternates, as listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Steering Committee Members

Name	Title	Jurisdiction/Agency
Shweta Bonn	Senior Planner	City of Pleasanton
Lincoln Casimere	Emergency Manager	Alameda County Fire Department
Herbert Cole	Emergency Manager	City of Livermore
Susan Frost [a]	Special Projects Coordinator	City of Livermore
Cary Fukada [b]	Citizen	CERT
Matt Fuzie	General Manager RPD	City of Livermore
Tracy Hein	Emergency Preparedness Manager	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
Aaron Lacey	Deputy Chief	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
Christine Martin	Assistant City Manager	City of Livermore
Franc Moufarrej	Permit Center Manager	City of Livermore
Adam Nelkie	Assistant Director of Engineering	City of Pleasanton
Aaron Johnson	GIS Analyst	Dublin San Ramon Services District
Jerry Paulson	Emergency Manager	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
Tricia Pontau	Associate Planner	City of Livermore
John Stefanski	Assistant to the City Manager	City of Dublin
Alternate Members		
Stephanie Egidio	Management Analyst	City of Livermore
Jake Potter	Assistant Planner	City of Livermore

a. Chair
b. Vice-Chair

Leadership roles and ground rules were established during the Steering Committee's meeting on July 11, 2022. The Steering Committee agreed to meet once a month as needed throughout the course of the plan's development. The planning team facilitated each Steering Committee meeting to address a set of objectives based on an established work plan. The Steering Committee met five times from July 2022 through April 2023. All Steering Committee meetings were open to the public and agendas and meeting notes were posted to the hazard mitigation plan website. Meeting minutes and the Steering Committee's adopted ground rules are provided in Appendix F.

The Steering Committee included key planning partner staff, citizens, and other stakeholders from within the planning area. Members combined expertise in preventive measures, property protection, natural resource protection, emergency services, structural flood control projects, public safety, and public information. They applied their expertise on behalf of all planning partners participating in the plan process.

3.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Hazard mitigation planning enhances collaboration among diverse parties whose interests can be affected by hazard losses. In June 2022, the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton identified eligible special districts within the planning area of the pending planning process and invited them to formally participate. All special districts were asked to identify planning points of contact to serve as planning partners and represent the interests of their district. The Dublin San Ramon Services District accepted the invitation to participate in the planning partnership.

The planning partners covered under this plan are shown in Table 3-2. Together these jurisdictions make up the Planning Partnership for the hazard mitigation plan. While all participating jurisdictions authorized the Steering Committee to carry out certain activities on their behalf, all planning partners were invited to attend and participate in all aspects of the plan update process.

Table 3-2. Municipal and Special District Planning Partners

Jurisdiction	Point of Contact	Title
Dublin	John Stefanski	Assistant to the City Manager
Livermore	Susan Frost Jake Potter	Special Projects Coordinator Associate Planner
Pleasanton	Shweta Bonn Diego Mora	Senior Planner Assistant Planner
Dublin San Ramon Services District	Aaron Johnson Jason Ching	Associate Engineer Senior Engineer

3.5 DEFINING THE PLANNING AREA

The planning area was defined to consist of the jurisdictional area of the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton within Alameda County as well as the service area for the Dublin San Ramon Services District that extends into Contra Costa County. The planning area is surrounded by unincorporated Alameda County. All partners to this plan have jurisdictional authority within this planning area. A map showing the geographic boundary of the defined planning area for this plan update is provided in Chapter 4, along with a description of planning area characteristics.

For the risk assessment in this hazard mitigation plan, risks to population and the general building stock were evaluated only within the city limits of the three municipal planning partners. Those risks are not relevant to the Dublin San Ramon Services District, which does not have the same regulatory authorities as cities in terms of mitigating risks to people and development.

3.6 COORDINATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS AND AGENCIES

Opportunities for involvement in the planning process must be provided to neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation, agencies with authority to regulate development, businesses, academia, and other private and nonprofit interests (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(2)). The planning team accomplished this task as follows:

- **Steering Committee Involvement**—Agency representatives were invited to participate on the Steering Committee and comment on the draft plan.
- **Agency Notification**—The following agencies were invited to participate in the plan development process from the beginning and were kept apprised of plan development milestones. Many of the organizations listed assist at-risk and socially vulnerable populations, including those with developmental disabilities, those with access and functional needs, at-risk youth and seniors, those with limited access to childcare, and those who have suffered through or are currently experiencing homelessness. These agencies were advised of the planning efforts and invited to comment on the draft plan.
  - Alameda County Fire Department, Emergency Management Division
  - Alameda County Office of Emergency Services

- Alameda County Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)—VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations active in emergency disaster relief with a mission to provide efficient services to all disaster victims and eliminate the duplications of services (ALCOVOAD n.d.).
- Alameda County Emergency Managers Association
- American Red Cross Bay Area Chapter (ARC)—ARC works in communities to provide relief following emergencies and disasters
- Association of Bay Area Governments, Resilience Program Coordinator
- Bay Area Rapid Transit
- California Department of Water Resources, National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator
- California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
- Contra Costa County Office of Emergency Services
- East Bay Parks and Recreation District
- FEMA Region 9, Lead Community Planner
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- Livermore Area Recreation & Park District (LARPD) (includes senior groups)
- Los Positas College (academia)
- East Bay Innovations (access and functional needs)
- Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
- Pleasanton Chamber of Commerce
- San Ramon Valley Fire District
- Stanford Health Care – Valley Care (medical care)
- Zone 7 Water Agency
- Livermore's Multi Services Center (unhoused, non-English speakers)
- Quest Science Center (youth and disadvantaged youth)

These agencies received meeting announcements, meeting agendas, and meeting minutes by e-mail throughout the plan development process. They supported the effort by attending meetings or providing feedback on issues.

- **Pre-Adoption Review**— All the agencies listed above were provided an opportunity to review and comment on this plan, primarily through the hazard mitigation plan website (see Section 3.8.1). All were sent an e-mail message informing them that draft portions of the plan were available for review.

Special involvement in and assistance with the planning process was provided by the following federal and state agencies:

- FEMA Region 9 provided updated planning guidance, provided summary and detailed data for the planning area from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) (including repetitive loss information), and conducted plan review.
- The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) provided earthquake event mapping to support the earthquake risk assessment.
- Cal OES facilitated FEMA review, provided updated planning guidance, and reviewed the draft and final versions of the plan prior to FEMA review.
- The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) provided fire severity mapping to support the wildfire risk assessment.
- The California Department of Water Resources provided information on NFIP compliance for local cities.

The following sections identify agencies and organizations maintaining close partnerships with the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, as well as the Dublin San Ramon Services District to provide opportunities for members of underserved and socially vulnerable populations to participate in the planning process and comment during its progress and on the draft plan.

3.6.1 City of Dublin

The City of Dublin provides targeted outreach to its senior population, which has been identified by the city as an at-risk or socially vulnerable population, through the following programs:

- **Meals on Wheels**—Dublin seniors aged 60 and older who are home-bound and unable to cook have access to nutritious meals at little to no cost.
- **Diabetes Support Group**—The Alameda County Public Health Department offers a course on how to manage diabetes and monitor blood sugar as a free local service.
- **Senior Health Screening and Foot Care**—Free senior health screenings that include blood tests, diabetes tests, health education services and many other resources are offered quarterly by the Senior Support Program of the Tri-Valley for Alameda County residents.
- **Computer and Wi-Fi Access**—Unlimited access to the internet through desktop computers and wi-fi is available at no cost through the Dublin Senior Center for seniors who do not have access to reliable internet connection.
- **Alameda County VOAD—**VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations active in emergency disaster relief, with a mission to provide efficient services to all disaster victims and eliminate the duplications of services (ALCOVOAD n.d.).

3.6.2 City of Livermore

The City of Livermore maintains an ongoing partnership with the following agencies to provide up-to-date information to at-risk communities:

- **Livermore Area Recreation & Park District (LARPD)**—Provides services and programs to adults and seniors aged 50 and older, such as a Senior Lunch Program (60+) and 50+ Service and Support Groups. LARPD's mission is to improve the quality of life for Livermore's older adults and their families by educating and advocating for health and social services while providing recreation, socialization, and meaningful volunteer opportunities to encourage active and healthy lives (LARPD n.d.).
- **East Bay Innovations (EBI)**—EBI offers services supporting over 500 individuals with disabilities to live as independently as possible in their own homes, be successfully employed, and feel a sense of membership in their community (East Bay Innovations n.d.).
- **Abode Services—**Abode's mission is to end homelessness by assisting low-income, unhoused people, including those with special needs, to secure stable, supportive housing, and to be advocates for the removal of the causes of homelessness.
- **Alameda County VOAD—**VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations active in emergency disaster relief with a mission to provide efficient services to all disaster victims and eliminate the duplications of services (ALCOVOAD n.d.).

The City has conducted the following activities to supplement outreach to socially vulnerable populations:

- August 26, 2023—The City of Livermore attended the "Weather Wonders" youth outreach event hosted by the Quest Science Center to showcase this Plan.
- The City of Livermore has distributed a copy of this Plan to Livermore's Multi Service Center, which provides services to those experiencing homelessness, non-English speakers, and other at-risk and socially vulnerable groups.

3.6.3 City of Pleasanton

The City of Pleasanton hosts a number of ongoing programs for senior citizens, who have been identified by the city as an at-risk or socially vulnerable population. The following are examples of these programs:

- **Pleasanton Rides**—Provides safe, reliable, and affordable transportation for seniors aged 70 and older.
- **Open Heart Kitchen**—Provides free lunch for seniors aged 60 and older.
- **Meals on Wheels**—Provides meals for seniors aged 60 and older with annual registration.
- **Alameda County VOAD—**VOAD is a humanitarian association of independent voluntary organizations active in emergency disaster relief with a mission to provide efficient services to all disaster victims and eliminate the duplications of services (ALCOVOAD n.d.).

In addition to these programs, a number of financial assistance programs are available for the senior population, including emergency loans and grants for seniors experiencing extreme financial hardship (Wiesner Senior Fund), a 20 percent discount on water bills, and a fee assistance program for senior recreation activities.

3.6.4 Dublin San Ramon Services District

Since the DSRSD covers most of the City of Dublin, DSRSD collaborates and works closely with the City in its outreach efforts to businesses, community organizations, and at-risk and socially vulnerable communities such as seniors and older adults in the Tri-Valley planning area.

3.7 REVIEW OF EXISTING PROGRAMS

Hazard mitigation planning must include review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(3)). In addition, the following programs can affect mitigation within the planning area:

- California Fire Code
- 2022 California Building Code
- California State Hazard Mitigation Forum
- Five-year and biennial capital improvement programs
- Local emergency operations plans
- Local general plans, including housing and safety elements
- Local strategic plans
- Local zoning ordinances
- Climate action plans.

An assessment of all planning partners' planning and regulatory; permitting; fiscal; administrative and technical; and education and outreach capabilities to implement hazard mitigation actions is presented in the jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2. Chapter 1 provides a review of laws and ordinances in effect within the planning area that can affect hazard mitigation actions.

3.8 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Broad public participation in the planning process helps ensure that diverse points of view about the planning area's needs are considered and addressed. The public must have opportunities to comment on disaster mitigation plans during the drafting stages and prior to plan approval (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(1)). This section details the outreach to, and involvement of, the many agencies, departments, organizations, non-profit organizations, districts, authorities and other entities that have a stake in managing hazard risk and mitigation, commonly referred to as stakeholders.

3.8.1 Strategy

The strategy for involving the public in this plan emphasized the following elements:

- Include members of the public on the Steering Committee.
- Engage the public and organizations that are listed in Section 3.6 by providing updates and an opportunity to comment on a draft of the plan.
- Use a survey to determine if the public's perception of risk and support of hazard mitigation has changed since the initial planning process.
- Attempt to reach as many planning area residents as possible using multiple media.
- Identify and involve planning area stakeholders.
- Develop a StoryMap of the planning area for public access (https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/809c8425c55a4e31b35884794aaa1060/?draft=true). The map provides information on hazards based on specific locations. It also has the ability to send an email requesting information.

Diligent efforts were made to ensure broad regional, county, and local representation in this planning process. Stakeholder outreach was performed early and throughout the planning process. In addition to mass media notification efforts, identified stakeholders were invited via email and social media posts to attend meetings and provide input on draft documents. Information and input provided by these stakeholders has been included throughout this plan where appropriate, and all were given an opportunity to comment on the draft plan.

Outreach efforts reflecting a whole community approach were conducted collaboratively across all four jurisdictions to ensure members of local businesses, academia, private organizations, and marginalized communities were provided the opportunity to have a voice in the planning process. The following private organizations were partnered with to drive public outreach efforts:

- Dublin Chamber of Commerce
- Livermore Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Pleasanton Chamber of Commerce

An emphasis was placed on including representatives from marginalized, at-risk, and socially vulnerable communities in the planning process through the following methods by each jurisdiction:

- **City of Dublin—**Due to the City of Dublin's regular partnership and collaboration with their senior community, seniors in Dublin were the primary focus of outreach activities at the Dublin Senior Center.
- **City of Livermore—**The planning team collaborated with the Livermore Multi Service Center to involve at-risk seniors and unsheltered people in the planning process through the distribution of this Plan to the Center.
- **City of Pleasanton—**Outreach was conducted through social media outlets, the Pleasanton Community Page, and the Pleasanton city website to promote involvement in the planning process, especially for the local senior community.
- **DSRSD—**The District collaborates with the City of Dublin on its outreach and public involvement strategies as explained in Section 3.6.

The sections below describe Steering Committee and planning team efforts toward public outreach throughout the development and review of the hazard mitigation plan.

Website

At the beginning of the plan development process, a planning partnership website was created on the City of Livermore's Planning Department web page to keep the public posted on plan development milestones and to solicit relevant input (see Figure 3-1).

The site's address (https://www.livermoreca.gov/departments/community-development/planning/hazard-mitigation) was publicized in all press releases, mailings, and public meetings. Information on the plan development process, the Steering Committee, the survey and phased drafts of the plan was made available to the public on the site throughout the process. The planning partners intend to keep a website active after the plan's completion to keep the public informed about successful mitigation projects and future plan updates.

Hazard Mitigation Survey

A hazard mitigation plan survey (see Figure 3-2) was developed for this planning process.

The survey was used to gauge household preparedness for natural hazards and the level of knowledge of tools and techniques that assist in reducing risk and loss from natural hazards. This survey was designed to help identify areas vulnerable to one or more natural hazards. The answers to its questions helped guide the Steering Committee in selecting mitigation strategies.

The survey was made available on the hazard mitigation plan website and was distributed to community members in the planning area as follows:

- Via social media outlets, including Facebook, Twitter and Nextdoor
- At virtual public meetings via web link and QR code

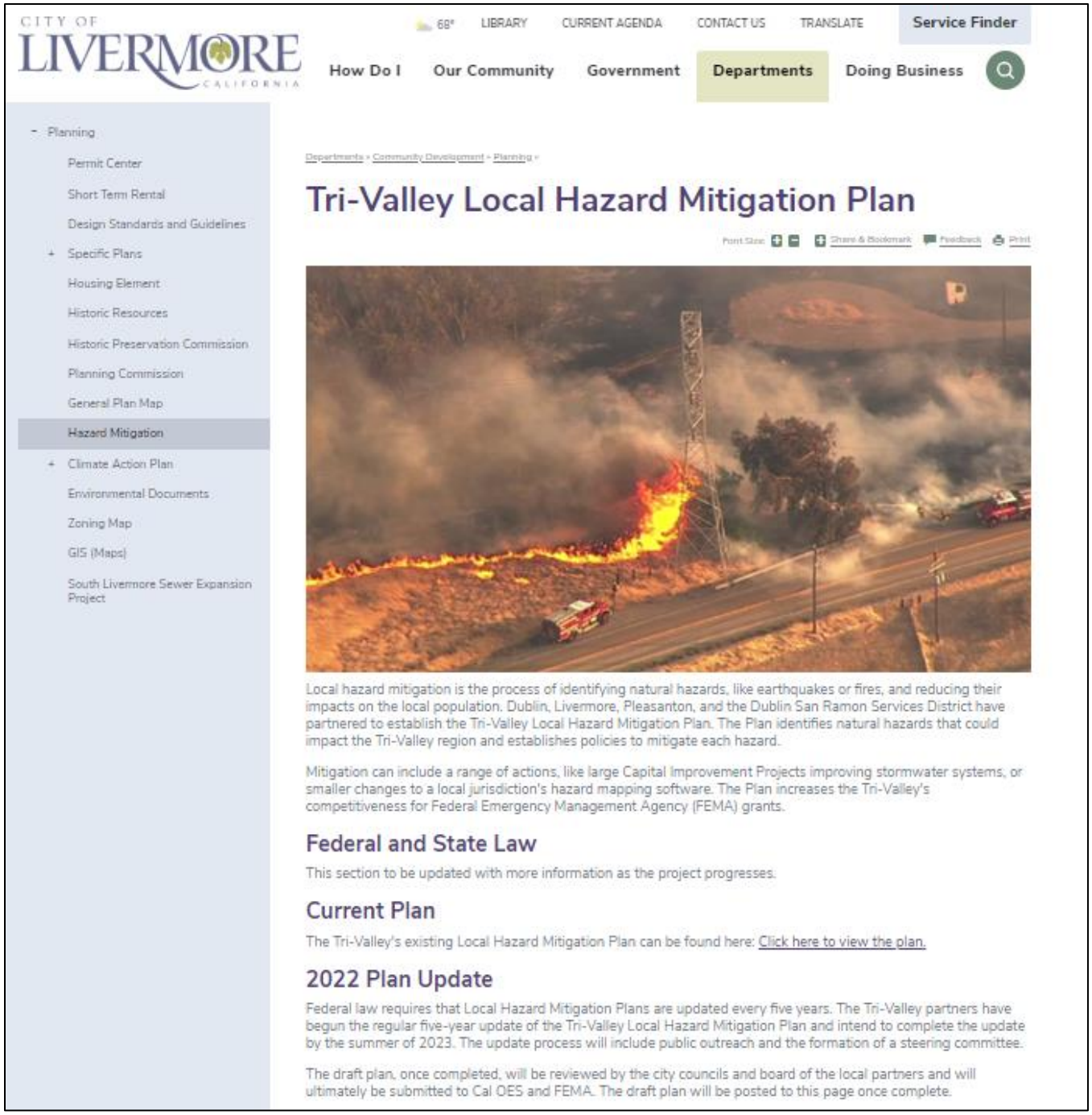
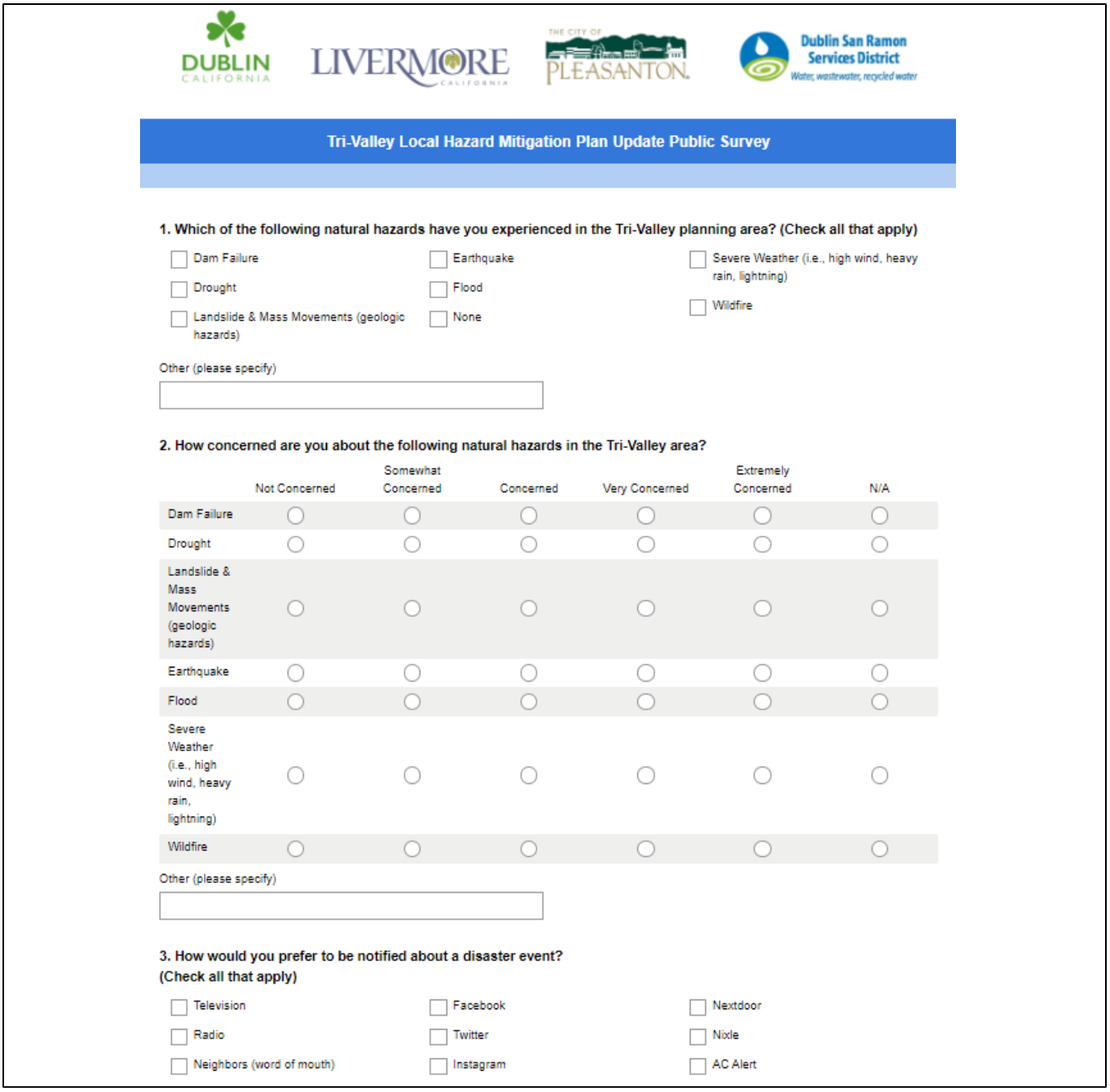


Figure 3-1. Hazard Mitigation Plan Web Site Homepage



Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Public Survey

1. Which of the following natural hazards have you experienced in the Tri-Valley planning area? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Dam Failure
- ☐ Drought
- ☐ Landslide & Mass Movements (geologic hazards)
- ☐ Earthquake
- ☐ Flood
- ☐ None
- ☐ Severe Weather (i.e., high wind, heavy rain, lightning)
- ☐ Wildfire

Other (please specify)

2. How concerned are you about the following natural hazards in the Tri-Valley area?

	Not Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Concerned	Very Concerned	Extremely Concerned	N/A
Dam Failure	○	○	○	○	○	○
Drought	○	○	○	○	○	○
Landslide & Mass Movements (geologic hazards)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Earthquake	○	○	○	○	○	○
Flood	○	○	○	○	○	○
Severe Weather (i.e., high wind, heavy rain, lightning)	○	○	○	○	○	○
Wildfire	○	○	○	○	○	○

Other (please specify)

3. How would you prefer to be notified about a disaster event? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Television
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Neighbors (word of mouth)
- ☐ Facebook
- ☐ Twitter
- ☐ Instagram
- ☐ Nextdoor
- ☐ Nixle
- ☐ AC Alert

Figure 3-2. Hazard Mitigation Survey

StoryMap

An online StoryMap was created to communicate the variety and severity of hazards in the Tri-Valley planning area (see Figure 3-3). During the update process, the StoryMap was released to the public and promoted through social media, the project website, and during Steering Committee meetings, which were open to the public. It includes risk assessment results for hazards of concern, an interactive hazard mapping tool, and a report function to produce hazard exposure summaries for a specified address or area.

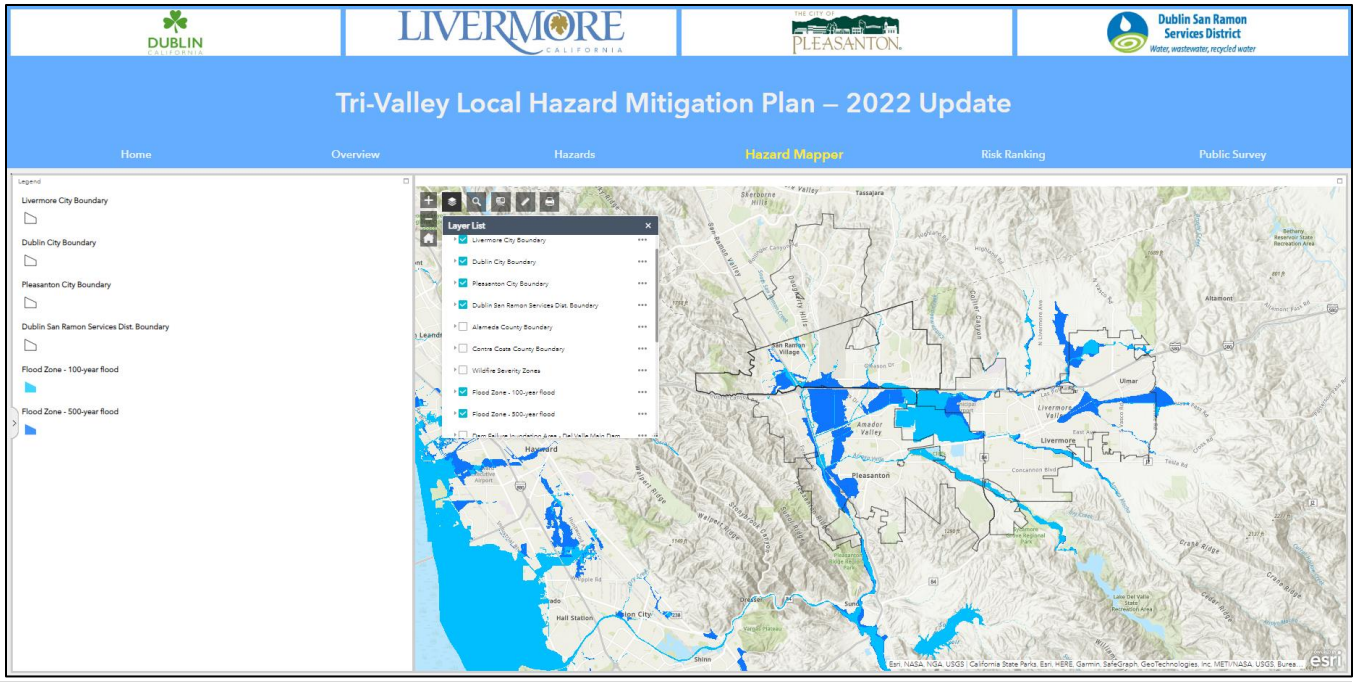


Figure 3-3. Tri-Valley StoryMap

Public Comment

A 14-day public comment period, from May 8 to 22, 2023, provided the public an opportunity to comment on the draft plan update prior to its submittal to Cal OES. The principal mechanism for public comment on the draft plan was a virtual public comment form. Additionally, a public meeting held in conjunction with a Steering Committee meeting on May 15, 2023, allowed an opportunity to provide comment on the draft plan update. At the public meeting, a 30-minute presentation was given, followed by a period for questions and answers by those in attendance. Comments received on the draft plan are available upon request.

The draft Hazard Mitigation Plan was widely distributed for comment for a 14-day public comment period, including agencies identified in Section 3.6. Outreach efforts, including those to socially vulnerable communities, are described in Section 3.6. During that time, none of the planning partners received any comments. Because there were no comments submitted, no associated demographic data was available.

Social Media

The planning partners posted announcements about the plan update on their social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and Nextdoor (Figure 3-4).

Print, Email, and Other Outreach

Planning partners distributed press releases and performed email outreach over the course of the plan's development as key milestones were achieved. Press releases and resulting press coverage included the following:

- September 22, 2022—Dublin Patch: Announcement of commencement of the planning project and invitation to the public to take the hazard awareness survey.
- September 2022—The plan update was promoted at the Livermore/Pleasanton CERT meeting and a subsequent flyer was emailed to all CERT members.

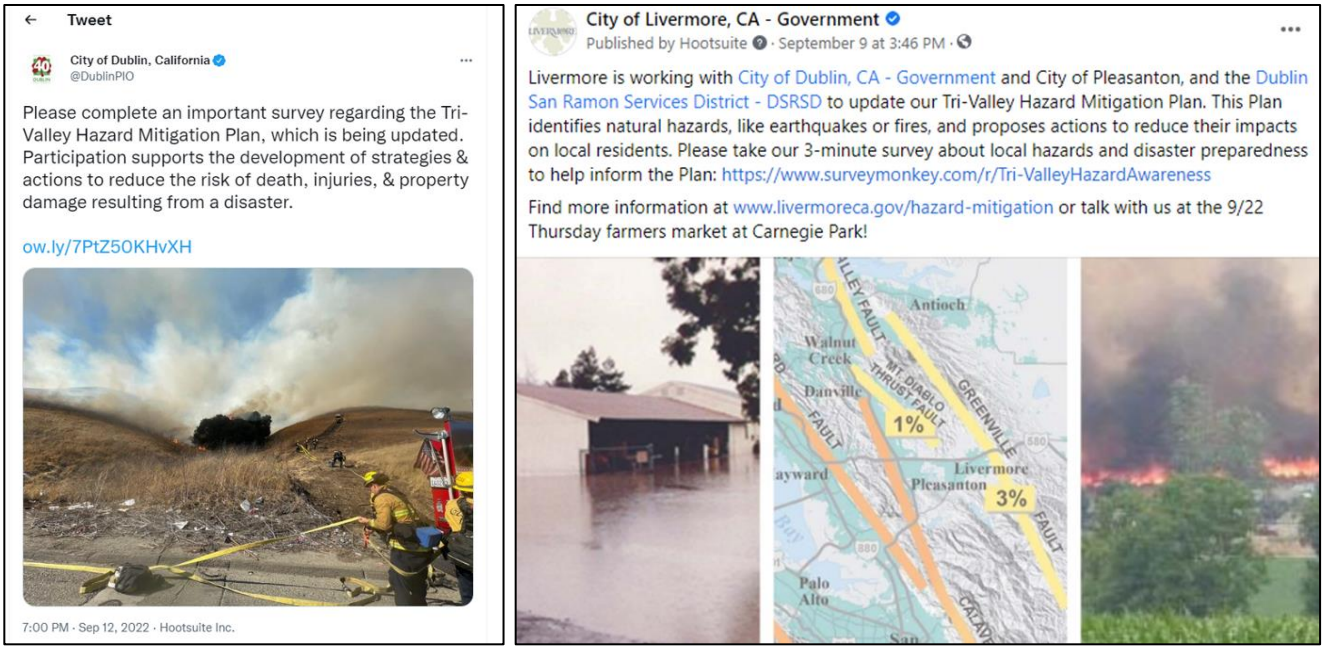


Figure 3-4. Social Media Public Outreach

3.8.2 Public Involvement Results

Survey Response

Detailed analysis of the survey findings is presented in Appendix A; a summary is as follows:

- 585 surveys were completed.
- Surveys were received from residents of each participating planning partner.
- Survey respondents ranked drought as the hazard of greatest concern, followed by wildfire and earthquake.
- More than 80 percent of respondents reported having experienced a drought, over 69 percent reported having experienced an earthquake, and nearly 55 percent reported having experienced a severe weather event.
- Most respondents (78.38 percent) felt that they were somewhat prepared to deal with a hazard event and more than 60 percent keep an emergency kit with spare food and water.
- Nearly 66 percent of respondents would consider retrofitting their home to withstand hazard events if they received an insurance discount, while about 50 percent would do so if they received free government technical assistance. Another 40 percent would do retrofits if they had a building permit fee waiver.

Survey results were provided to the Steering Committee for use in support of confirming the guiding principle, goals, objectives and county-wide actions for this plan update. Additionally, the survey results were included in the toolkit provided to each planning partner through the jurisdictional annex process described in Volume 2. Each planning partner was able to use the survey results to help identify actions as follows:

- Gauge the public's perception of risk and identify what citizens are concerned about.
- Identify the best ways to communicate with the public.

- Determine the level of public support for different mitigation strategies.
- Understand the public's willingness to invest in hazard mitigation.

3.9 PLAN DEVELOPMENT CHRONOLOGY/MILESTONES

A summary of Planning Partnership activities, including Steering Committee meetings held during development of this hazard mitigation plan, is included in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. Plan Development Chronology/Milestones

Date	Event	Description	Attendance
2022			
3/9	Support Contractor Secured	Contract executed with Tetra Tech, Inc. to facilitate the plan update process	N/A
5/23	Planning Team Meeting #1	Planning Process	10
6/6	Planning Team Meeting #2	Planning Process	10
6/10	Jurisdictional Annex Process Phase 1	Planning partners begin the jurisdiction annex update process with the team, profile, trends, and previous plan status updates	N/A
6/20	Planning Team Meeting #3	Planning Process	10
7/5	Planning Team Meeting #4	Planning Process	10
7/8	Jurisdictional Annex Process Phase 2	Planning partners continue the jurisdictional annex update process with the capability assessment, integration review, and information sources updates	N/A
7/11	Steering Committee Meeting #1	• Project overview • Steering Committee's role • Hazards of concern • Review of mission statement, goals and objectives • Public involvement strategy	21
7/18	Planning Team Meeting #5	Planning Process	7
8/1	Planning Team Meeting #6	Planning Process	6
8/1	Steering Committee Meeting #2	• Approve ground rules • Approve mission statement, goals and objectives • Approve hazard of concern • Approve community lifelines • Public involvement strategy	16
8/14	Public Outreach	Hazard awareness survey open and promotion started	N/A
8/29	Planning Team Meeting #7	Planning Process	9
9/26	Planning Team Meeting #8	Planning Process	9
10/3	Steering Committee Meeting #3	• Social vulnerability discussion • Discuss hazards of concern and risk assessment • Outreach and engagement progress	15
10/24	Planning Team Meeting #9	Planning Process	7
11/8	Jurisdictional Annex Workshop	Workshop for planning partners to assist in development of Phase 3 of the jurisdictional annex process	22
11/21	Planning Team Meeting #10	Planning Process	7
12/5	Steering Committee Meeting #4	• Accepted social vulnerability definition • Outreach and engagement update	12
2023			
1/9	Planning Team Meeting #11	Planning Process	10
1/30	Planning Team Meeting #12	Planning Process	9
1/31	Public Outreach	Hazard awareness survey closed	585
2/27	Planning Team Meeting #13	Planning Process	7
3/13	Planning Team Meeting #14	Planning Process	9
3/27	Planning Team Meeting #15	Planning Process	5
5/8	Public Comment Period Begins	Public involvement strategy	N/A
5/15	Steering Committee Meeting #5 and Public Meeting	• Draft plan overview • Public comment period	16
5/22	Public Comment Period ends	Public involvement strategy	N/A
6/15	Plan submittal	Pre-adoption review draft of the plan submitted to Cal OES.	N/A
TBD	Approval	Final plan approval issued by FEMA Region 9	N/A

4. COMMUNITY PROFILE

4.1 GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The Tri-Valley planning area is in north-central Alameda County in the San Francisco Bay area, east of San Francisco and north of San Jose. The cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are located along Interstate 580, which runs east-west through the county. The City of Dublin is north of the intersection of Interstates 580 and 680 and is generally bounded by the City of San Ramon to the north, Castro Valley to the west, the City of Pleasanton to the south, and the City of Livermore to the east. The City of Livermore is north and south of Interstate 580. The Livermore Valley is edged to the north, south, and east by rolling hills, with the cities of Pleasanton and Dublin to the west. The City of Pleasanton extends south of Interstate 580 along Interstate 680, bounded by the City of Dublin on the north, the City of Livermore to the east, the Sunol Valley to the south, and the steep, rugged Pleasanton and main ridges on the west. Figure 4-1 shows the 66.2-square-mile planning area.

4.2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

For thousands of years until the arrival of Spanish settlers in the late 1700s, the Ohlone people, also referred to as Costanoans (the Spanish word for “coast”), lived in and around the Bay Area. Living in small villages, they survived on the abundance of natural resources, including acorns from oak trees and shellfish in the bay. Mission San Jose was founded on June 11, 1797, by Father Fermín Francisco de Lasuén. It was the 14th of the 21 Spanish missions in what is now the western United States. The missionaries required the Indians to move to the mission, and this disruption, as well as new diseases the Spanish brought, destroyed the Indian way of life even before the influx of gold seekers in the mid-1800s.

The Amador-Livermore Valley was first sighted by a Spanish solder in 1772 while on an expedition searching for new mission sites. After 1822, Mexico succeeded Spain in jurisdiction over Alta California. Beginning in 1839, the former mission lands were secularized and broken up into large ranchos as the result of grants to citizens by Mexico. It was a half-century after the initial discovery that Jose Amador, in 1826, brought the first settlement to the valley and Spanish families were awarded large tracts of land.

California became part of the United States after the Mexican War of 1846–1847. The territory was formally ceded in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and was admitted as a state in 1850. Pressure from the United States was a major factor leading to the disintegration of Mexican control in California. The first American settler in the tri-valley area arrived in 1850 and settlement continued. The area was on one of the main routes to the gold fields and became a mercantile stopover for miners on their way to those fields.

Ranchers and thoroughbred horse breeders, also came to the area, attracted to the favorable climate and abundance of water, and were followed by dairy farms, hop fields, and vineyards. The Central Pacific Railroad was completed in 1869, resulting in the establishment of more towns.

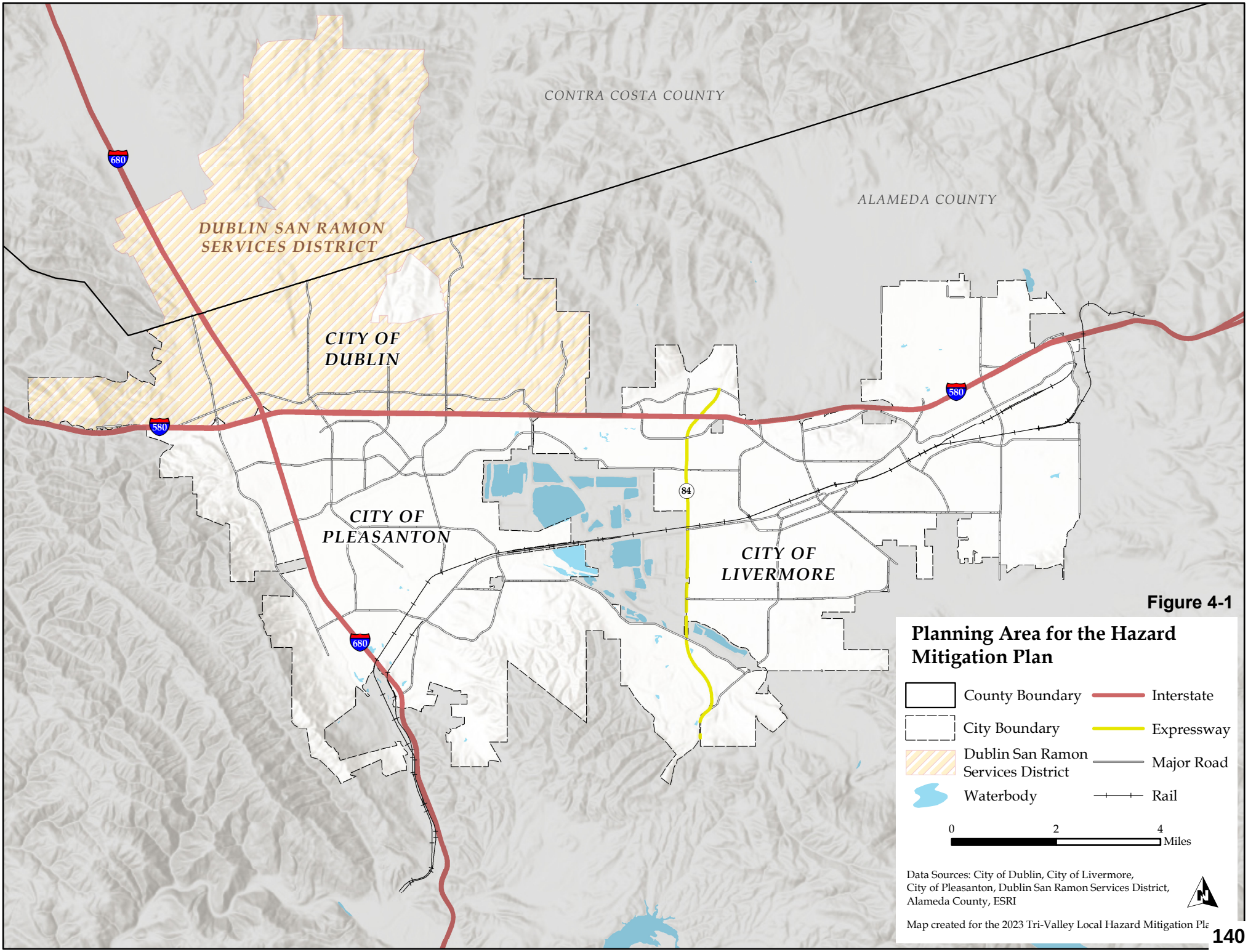

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
Planning Area for the Hazard Mitigation Plan
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Rail
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

Figure 4-1

In 1925, the section of the Lincoln Highway through the area (by 1874 known as Dublin Road) was incorporated into the U.S. Highway system as U.S. Highway 50. In 1928, it was also designated State Route 84. By 1953, U.S. Highway 50 had become a divided four-lane road; Interstate 680 was completed in 1967. By 1973, U.S. Highway 50 had become Interstate 580. Prior to the 1950s, small agricultural towns history and economy were integrated with those of the agricultural areas around them. Since the 1950s, urbanization of the area has grown across former agricultural land, and urban development now dominates the area (Corbett 2005).

Over the last two decades, the Tri-Valley has experienced an influx of people and jobs, growing at a faster rate than the Bay Area as a whole. In 2011, the West Dublin/Pleasanton BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) station opened, providing another commute option between San Francisco and the Tri-Valley (Bay Area Council Economic Institute n.d.).

4.3 PHYSICAL SETTING

4.3.1 Topography and Geology

The planning area is in the east-central part of the California Coast Range Province that is characterized by elongated ranges and narrow valleys parallel to the coast. It lies in a depression within the Diablo Range where there are three valleys: Amador Valley, Livermore Valley, and San Ramon Valley. The Livermore and Amador Valleys, which are adjacent in an east-west orientation, make up the major part of the basin. San Ramon is a smaller valley that trends northwest from the northwest edge of Amador Valley. Elevations in the planning area range from approximately 300 feet above sea level at the drainage exit of Amador Valley southwest of Pleasanton, to approximately 700 feet above sea level along Livermore Valley's eastern margin. The mean elevation above sea level is 486 feet in the City of Livermore and 354 feet in the City of Dublin. North and east of the Tri-Valley area, the Diablo Range rises to elevations between approximately 1,000 and 2,000 feet above sea level, with Mount Diablo reaching an elevation of 3,849 feet above sea level.

Geologic conditions are controlled by the planning area's location along the complex boundary between the North American and Pacific Plates and the interaction of these two plates. The Pacific Plate moves northwestward relative to the North American Plate at a rate of about 5 centimeters per year. Much of this relative movement at the latitude of the San Francisco Bay Area is accommodated primarily by strike-slip motion along a number of major faults, including the San Gregorio, San Andreas, Hayward, Calaveras, and Greenville faults. Countless other faults in the region accommodate relative motion between major faults and relieve compression stress along the plate boundary.

4.3.2 Hydrology

The Tri-Valley area consists of sub-watersheds of the Alameda Creek Watershed. Arroyo Las Positas, Arroyo Seco, and Arroyo Mocho drain the northeastern and southeastern hills, and Arroyo del Valle drains the southern hills. These drainages converge and flow through the central Tri-Valley area, collecting the flow of Cayetano, Collier, Cottonwood, Tassajara, and Alamo Creeks from the northern hills. These streams join San Ramon Creek, which flows south through the San Ramon Valley and exits the basin along Arroyo de la Laguna. Figure 4-2 shows the entire Alameda Creek Watershed and major water bodies around the Tri-Valley area.

Source: (Alameda Creek Alliance n.d.)

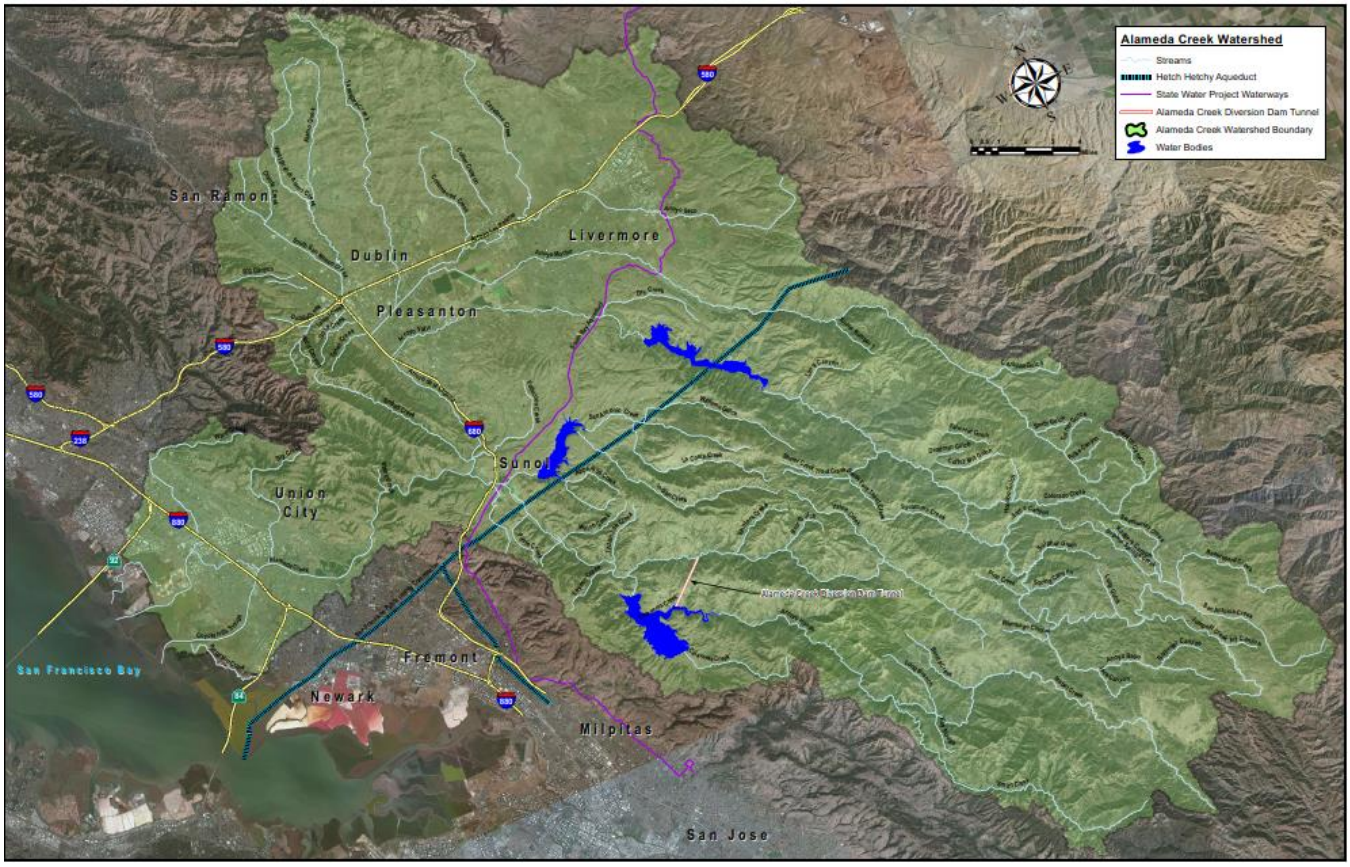


Figure 4-2. Watersheds and Water Bodies in the Planning Area

4.3.3 Climate

The climate of the planning area is moderated by its proximity to the San Francisco Bay, with average annual temperatures ranging from 45.7 degrees Fahrenheit (ºF) to 73.6 ºF. Climate records from the NOAA National Weather Service Forecast Office describe the region's climate as Mediterranean type. This classification is characterized by sharply contrasting wet and dry seasons, with the wet season from November through March bringing more than 80 percent of the total annual precipitation. Rainfall is sparse from May through September.

Mean precipitation in June, July and August in Livermore normally totals only 0.11 inches. Wet seasons are cool but mild, with mean monthly temperatures of 48.3 ºF in January to 53.9 °F in March. Dry season weather is very consistent, with warm sunny days and average temperatures reaching 72.8 °F in June, July, August, and September.

Average temperature and precipitation across the planning area by month are shown in Figure 4-3. The total annual average precipitation is 13.38 inches. Annual average maximum and minimum temperatures are 48.3 ºF and 72.8 ºF, respectively.

In the past several years California experienced significant drought. However, in the winter of 2022 – 2023 much of the state was beset by multiple atmospheric rivers bringing substantial precipitation – rain and snow – that contributed to flooding and landslide issues in various parts of the state.

Source: (National Weather Service 2023)

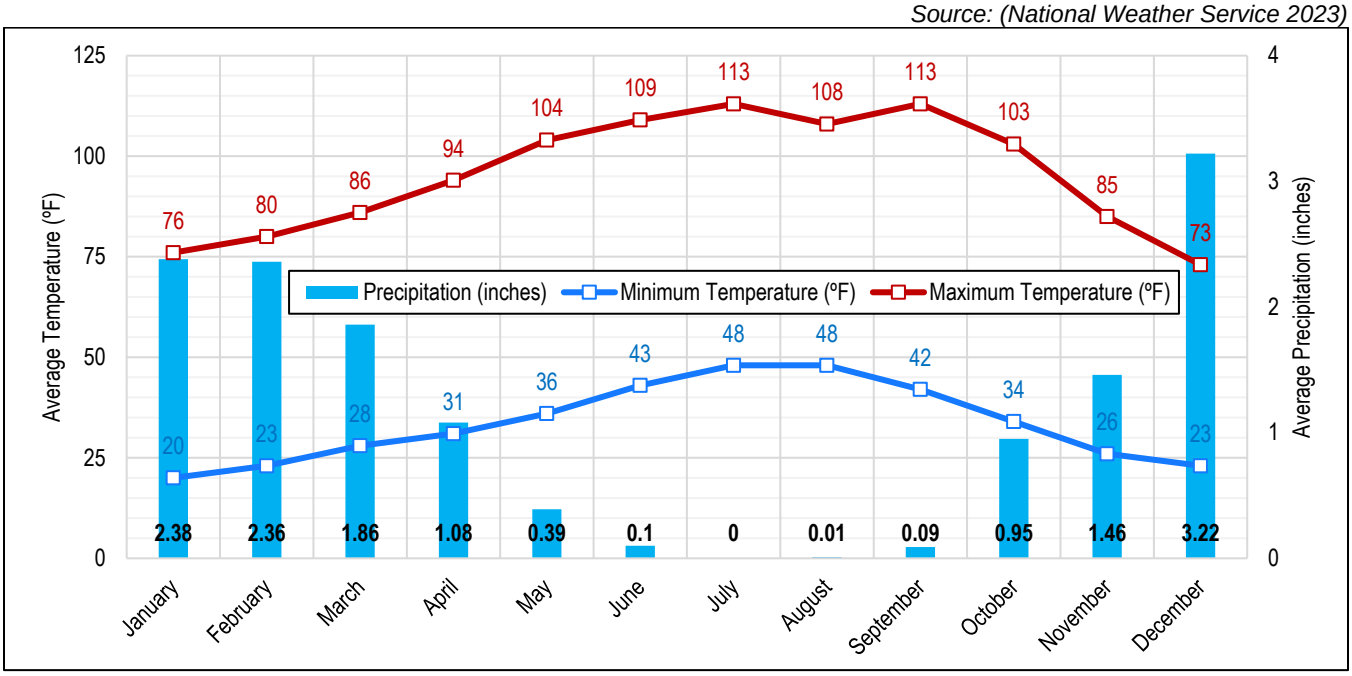


Figure 4-3. Normal Precipitation and Temperatures in Planning Area, 2000-2023

4.4 DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

4.4.1 Land Use

Dublin

The City of Dublin, located north of Interstate 580, covers 15.51 square miles, or 9,923.6 acres. As of 2017, the city accommodates 20,931 housing units. The City has defined the following planning areas:

- The Primary Planning Area consists of the original city boundaries and annexations completed through 1991. It covers roughly 3,100 acres.
- The Eastern Extended Planning Area is east of the Primary Planning Area and south and east of the U.S. Army's Parks Reserve Forces Training Area (Camp Parks). It covers roughly 4,300 acres.
- The Western Extended Planning Areas is west of the Primary Planning Area. It consists of 3,200 acres, mostly outside Dublin's urban limit line, which encompasses the city areas with access to city utilities and road maintenance services.
- The Dublin Crossing Planning Area, a portion of Camp Parks, covers 189 acres in the center of the city where existing buildings are scheduled for demolition to be replaced with a residential mixed-use project.

The city's land use includes a mixture of public open space, commercial/industrial, and residential. Development guidelines for the Eastern Extended Planning Area consider visually sensitive ridge lands and biologically sensitive habitat areas to preserve key elements of the area's physical character. A development elevation cap keeps growth within the 770-foot elevation that is the highest serviceable elevation for water service. Development is allowed in only a small portion of the Western Extended Planning Area; that area is out of view from the major ridgelines so it can be developed without disrupting scenic values (City of Dublin 2022).

Livermore

The City of Livermore, on the eastern side of the Tri-Valley planning area, covers approximately 24 square miles. As of 2019, the city accommodates 32,883 housing units. Single-family residential development is the predominant land use within the city limits, with residential subdivisions scattered throughout the city. Other land uses are agriculture, open space and parks, industry, retail and office space, and community facilities. The city has a defined urban growth boundary to protect agricultural uses and natural resources outside the city from future urban development (City of Livermore 2022).

Pleasanton

The City of Pleasanton covers approximately 24 square miles, with additional areas designated for future land use. A 42-square-mile sphere-of-influence area represents the probable ultimate physical boundary and service area of the city. If all residential land shown on the General Plan Map is built out, Pleasanton will contain approximately 29,000 housing units by 2025. City land use policy allows for well-planned neighborhoods and a separation between residential and non-residential uses. As of 2019, there were 77 residential neighborhoods and 17 commercial, office, and industrial development sub-areas. The City's growth management ordinance regulates the location and rate of new residential growth (City of Pleasanton 2019).

Dublin San Ramon Services District

The DSRSD was formed in 1953 as the Parks Community Services District. Its name transformed over the years. Today, the DSRSD is a water retailer for the City of Dublin area and wastewater collection and treatment for Dublin and San Ramon. Under contract, it also treats wastewater collected by the City of Pleasanton. From its origins, the District has grown in proportion to the growth in population and businesses in the Dublin area (DSRSD 2023).

4.4.2 Building Count, Occupancy Class and Estimated Replacement Value

Table 4-1 presents planning area building counts by building occupancy class. Table 4-2 summarizes estimated replacement value for building structures and contents. For the DSRSD, buildings listed include only critical facilities owned by the district.

Table 4-1. Planning Area Building Counts by Occupancy Class

	Number of Buildings							
	Agricultural	Commercial	Education	Government	Industrial	Religion	Residential	Total
Dublin	15	453	182	247	42	20	14,550	**15,509**
Livermore	1	1,189	496	518	381	95	28,213	**30,893**
Pleasanton	0	1,414	246	20	154	40	21,779	**23,653**
DSRSD	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
Total	**16**	**3,056**	**924**	**787**	**577**	**155**	**64,542**	**70,057**

Based on GIS data provided to Tetra Tech in May 2022 by the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and DSRSD

Table 4-2. Planning Area Replacement Value

	Estimated Replacement Value		
	Structure	Contents	Total
Dublin	$12,356,612,767	$8,098,062,522	**$20,454,675,289**
Livermore	$16,693,865,603	$13,105,030,879	**$29,798,896,482**
Pleasanton	$16,903,633,696	$12,445,602,543	**$29,349,236,239**
DSRSD	$14,629,000	$202,944,505	**$16,129,000**
Total	**$**45,968,741,066	**$**33,851,640,449	**$**79,618,937,010

4.4.3 Community Lifelines

The Community Lifeline Concept

Community lifelines, as defined by FEMA, are the most fundamental functions of a community. Lifelines are all the services, capabilities, and physical assets that are used day-to-day to support a community's ongoing needs. When stabilized and working properly, community lifelines enable all other aspects of society to function. The following are the seven basic community lifelines (in alphabetical order) and multiple components of each, as defined by FEMA (FEMA 2019):

- Communications
  - Infrastructure
  - Responder communications
  - Alerts, warnings, and messages
  - Finance
  - 911 and dispatch
- Energy
  - Power grid
  - Fuel
- Food, water, shelter
  - Food
  - Water
  - Shelter
  - Agriculture
- Hazardous material
  - Facilities
  - Hazmat, pollutants, contaminants
- Health and medical
  - Medical care
  - Public health
  - Patient movement
  - Medical supply chain
  - Fatality management
- Safety and security
  - Law enforcement/security
  - Fire service
  - Search and rescue
  - Government service
  - Community safety
- Transportation
  - Highway/roadway/motor vehicle
  - Mass transit
  - Railway
  - Aviation
  - Maritime

FEMA further defines subcomponents for each of the above components—nearly 100 altogether. These subcomponents include physical facilities as well as public and private services, capabilities, activities, and systems. The essential subcomponents that make up community lifelines range from police stations to farm animals, from public records to the food supply chain, and from medical treatment to banking services.

Lifelines Identified for This Plan's Risk Assessment

It is an essential element of hazard mitigation planning to identify the community lifelines whose function can be negatively impacted by hazard events and to develop mitigation actions that will minimize the potential for such impacts. For this hazard mitigation plan, the assessment of community lifelines focuses on physical assets—the critical facilities and infrastructure that can be geographically located within mapped hazard areas and for which quantitative estimates can be made of current value and potential loss. These are referred to as critical facilities throughout the plan. Across the planning area, 1,161 such facilities were identified by each of the planning partners for analysis, geographically distributed as follows:

- Dublin—101 facilities
- Livermore—507 facilities
- Pleasanton—502 facilities
- Dublin San Ramon Services District—51 facilities

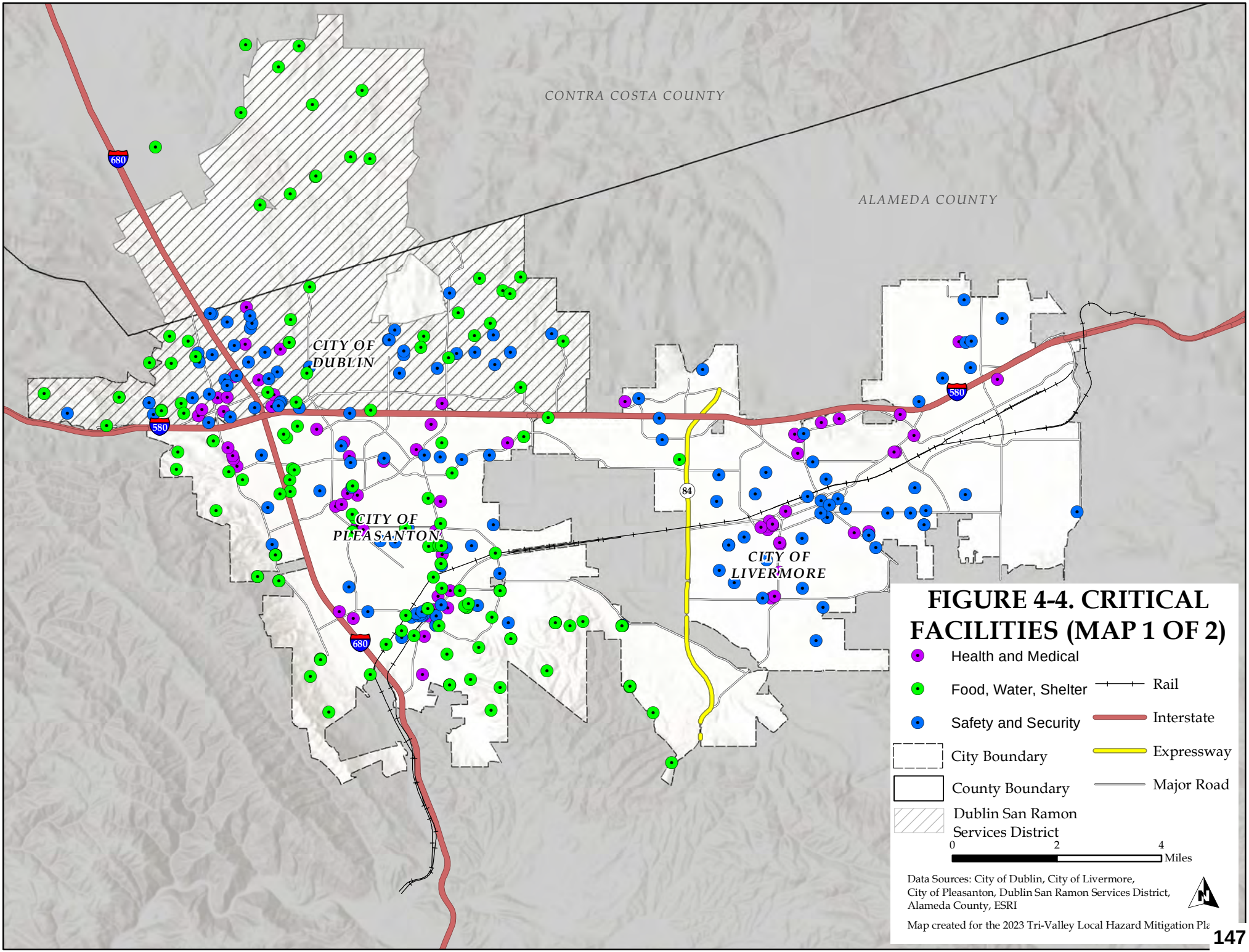
Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5 show the general locations of these critical facilities in the planning area. Figure 4-6 summarizes counts of identified physical community lifeline assets in the planning area by category, based on the best data available at the time of this plan. This information is subject to change as new information about such structures becomes available during the performance period for this plan.

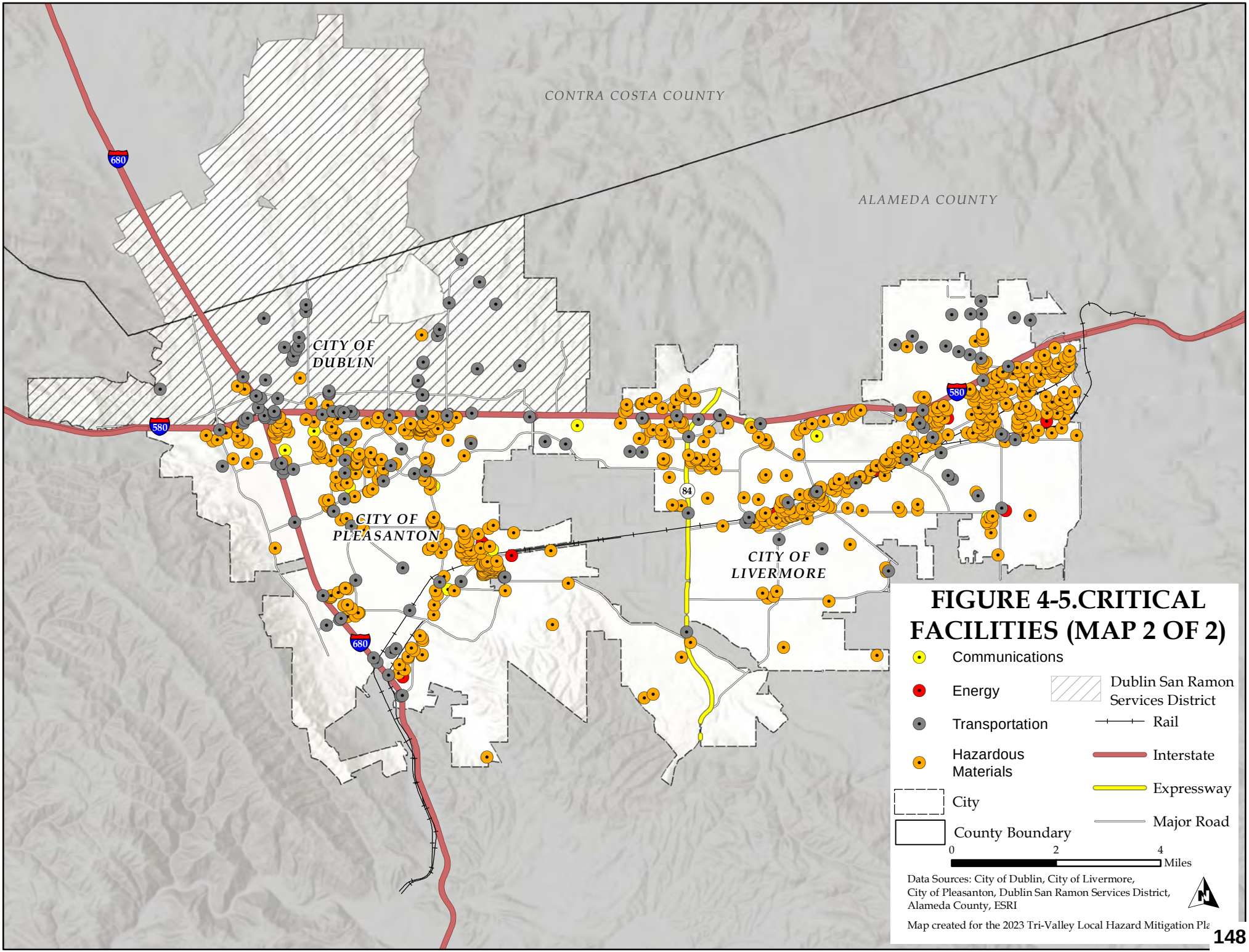
4.4.4 Development Trends

The planning area municipal partners have adopted general and economic development strategic plans to guide future growth, both local and area-wide, and ensure the orderly development of the communities. Development forecasts and development trends assist in providing a long-term vision for the planning area's future and a strategy for achieving the desired vision. This plan aligns with these development programs and provides vital information on the risk associated with natural hazards in the planning area to support wise land use in the future.

Tracking building permit volume can be a way of looking at the potential increase in exposure within the planning area. Whether a permit is issued for new construction or improvement to existing construction, the permit volume can be associated with an increase in exposed value. The number of residential building permits reported in the planning area has fluctuated significantly from a low of 227 permits in 2007 to a high of 965 permits in 2014. The number of permits stayed steady through 2018, then consistently dropped through 2021. In 2021, the City of Dublin issued residential building permits for 131 buildings, which was significantly higher than the City of Livermore, with 89, and the City of Pleasanton, with 25.

Figure 4-7 shows the trends in residential development projects in the planning area since 2005. Additional city-specific development trend information is provided in the city-specific annexes in Volume 2 of this plan.


CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
FIGURE 4-4. CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 1 OF 2)
Health and Medical
Food, Water, Shelter
Safety and Security
City Boundary
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla


CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
FIGURE 4-5.CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 2 OF 2)
Communications
Energy
Transportation
Hazardous Materials
City
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

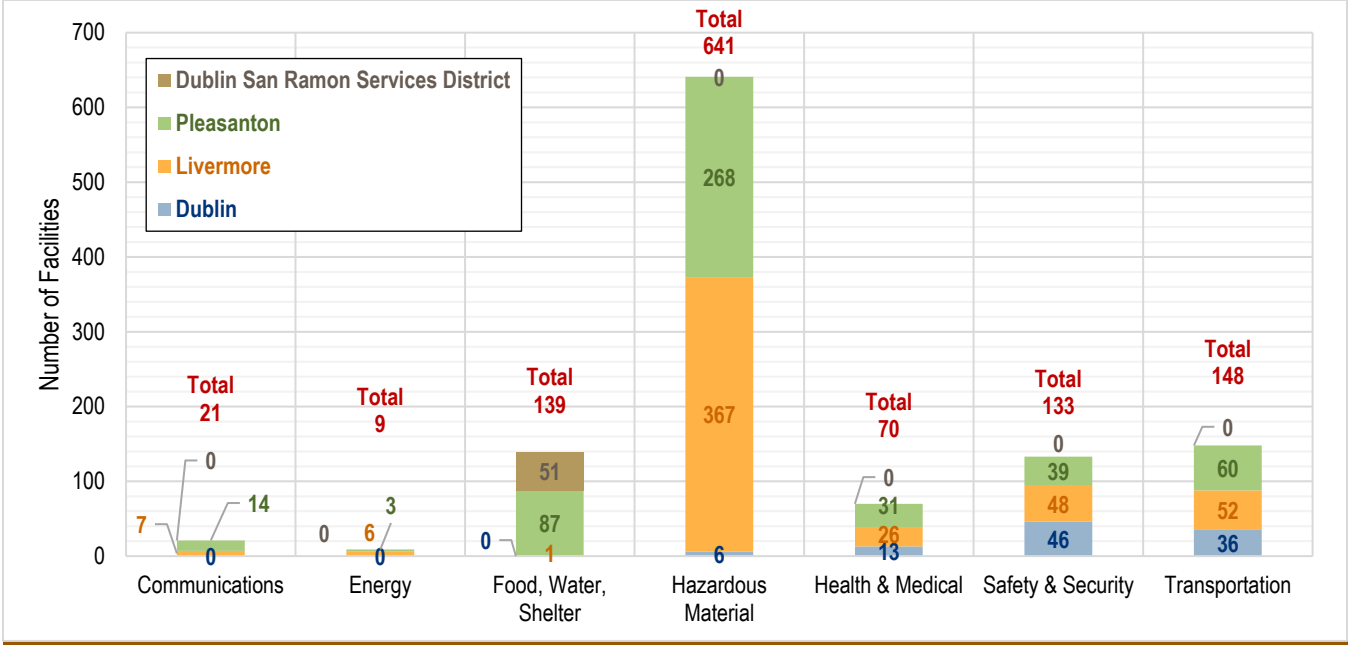
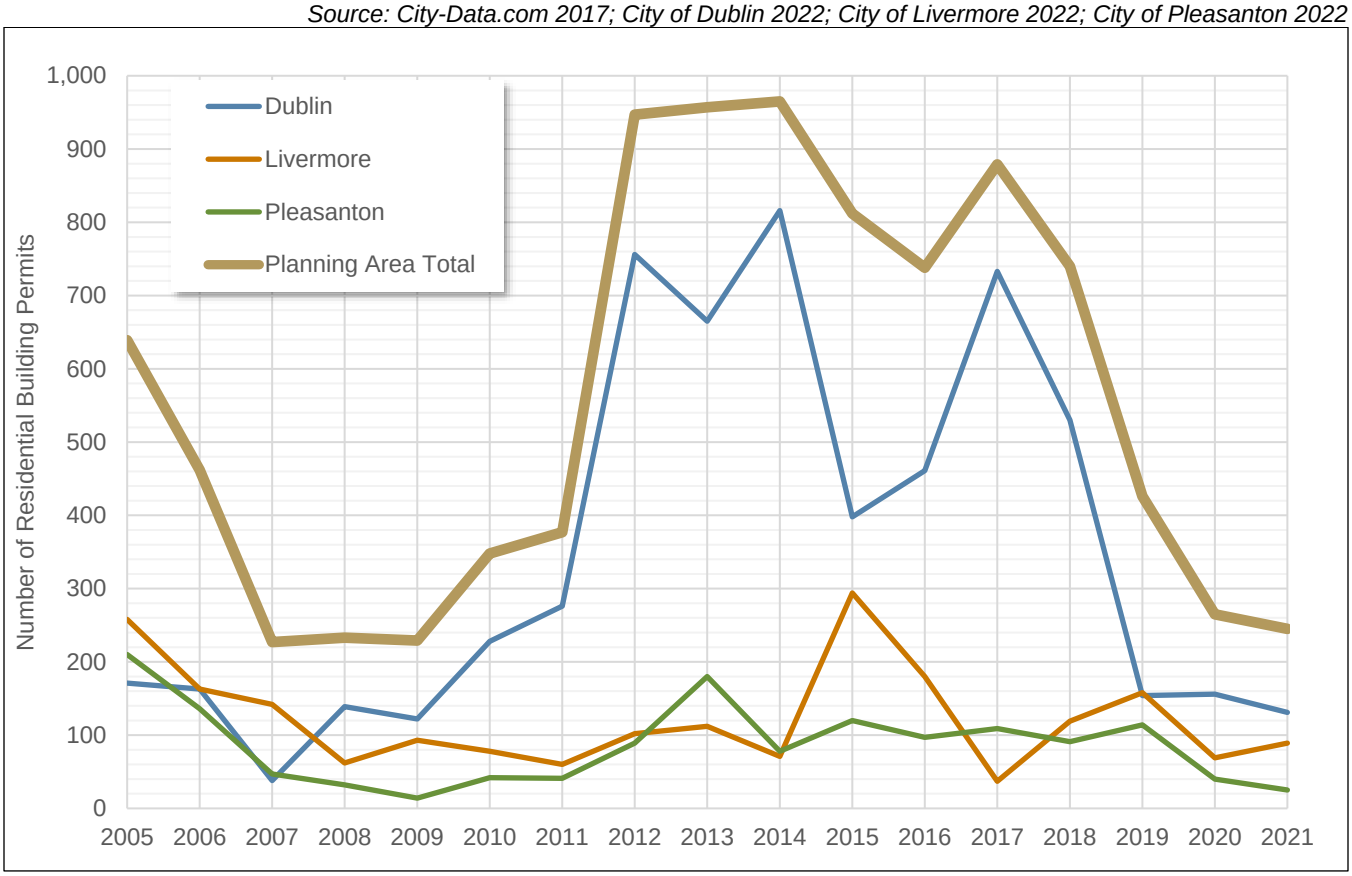


Figure 4-6. Planning Area Critical Facilities by Jurisdiction and Category

Source: City-Data.com 2017; City of Dublin 2022; City of Livermore 2022; City of Pleasanton 2022



DSRSD does not have permit authority

Figure 4-7. Residential Building Permit Trends, 2005 to 2021

The municipal partners will incorporate this hazard mitigation plan in their general plans by reference. This will ensure that future development trends can be established with the benefits of the information on risk and vulnerability to natural hazards identified in this plan. The planning partners intend to pursue the following:

- Discourage development within vulnerable areas, areas with the potential for high population density, and Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- Encourage higher regulatory standards at the local level.

Future development is expected to focus on infill as identified through current land use practices. Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are largely built out, and with sustainability practices and urban growth boundaries in place, there is little opportunity for new growth.

4.5 DEMOGRAPHICS

4.5.1 Population Characteristics

Knowledge of the composition of the population and how it has changed in the past and how it may change in the future is needed for making informed decisions about the future. Information about population is a critical part of planning because it directly relates to land needs such as housing, industry, stores, public facilities and services, and transportation. The California Department of Finance estimated the planning area population at 236,690 as of January 1, 2022.

Population changes are useful socio-economic indicators. A growing population generally indicates a growing economy, while a decreasing population signifies economic decline. Table 4-3 shows population for each city in the planning area from 2010 to 2022 (California Department of Finance 2023). The population of the planning area increased 20 percent from 2010 to 2022, with Dublin gaining 26,896 residents, Livermore gaining 5,181, and Pleasanton gaining 7,324.

Table 4-3. Annual Population Data

	Population			
	Dublin*	Livermore	Pleasanton	Tri-Valley Planning Area
2010	46,036	80,968	70,285	**197,289**
2011	46,408	81,948	70,813	**199,169**
2012	46,956	82,772	71,117	**200,845**
2013	50,079	83,768	71,153	**205,000**
2014	53,512	85,049	71,990	**210,551**
2015	56,014	86,368	73,776	**216,158**
2016	57,349	88,138	74,982	**220,469**
2017	59,686	89,648	75,916	**225,250**
2018	61,488	90,392	78,244	**230,124**
2019	63,890	90,769	78,840	**233,499**
2020	74,211	87,694	79,741	**241,646**
2021	73,209	87,388	78,924	**239,521**
2022	72,932	86,149	77,609	**236,690**

Source: (California Department of Finance 2023)

DSRSD provides service to 26,237 potable water accounts, 473 recycled water accounts and 25,301 single-family residential wastewater tax roll assessments (excludes commercial, industrial and institutional accounts), with a current staff of 131. The District distributes drinking water to approximately 100,400 people and provides wastewater collection and treatment for approximately 168,600 people in Dublin, southern San Ramon and the city of Pleasanton.

Figure 4-8 shows the overall planning area and Alameda County population change from 1980 to 2020. Between 1980 and 2020, Alameda County's population grew by 52.15 percent and the planning area's population increased by 189.37 percent. Much of the growth in the planning area was between 1980 and 2000, though double-digit growth continues. Local growth still exceeds that of the county.

Source: (California Department of Finance 2023)

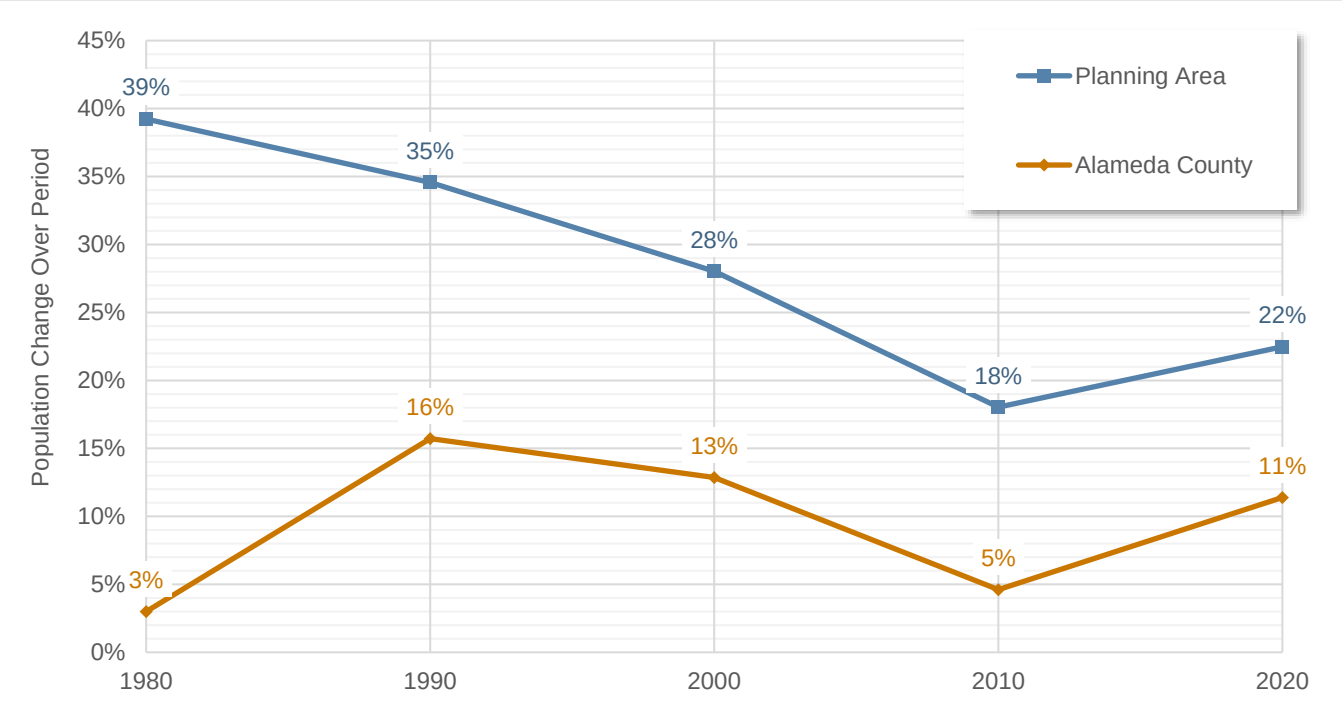


Figure 4-8. Alameda County vs. Planning Area Population Growth

4.5.2 Socially Vulnerable Groups

In general, the socially vulnerable populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased resources or physical abilities. These vulnerable populations may vary from the general population in risk perception, living conditions, access to information before, during and after a hazard event, capabilities during an event, and access to resources for post-disaster recovery. Indicators of vulnerability—such as disability, age, poverty, and minority race and ethnicity—often overlap spatially and often in the geographically most vulnerable locations. Detailed spatial analysis to locate areas where there are higher concentrations of vulnerable community members would help to extend focused public outreach and education to these most vulnerable citizens.

Age Distribution

As a group, the elderly are more apt to lack the physical and economic resources necessary for response to hazard events and are more likely to suffer health-related consequences making recovery slower. They are more likely to be vision, hearing, and/or mobility impaired, and more likely to experience mental impairment or dementia. Additionally, the elderly are more likely to live in assisted-living facilities where emergency preparedness occurs at the discretion of facility operators. These facilities are typically identified as "critical facilities" by emergency managers because they require extra notice to implement evacuation. Elderly residents living in their own homes may have more difficulty accessing information or evacuating their homes and could be stranded in dangerous situations. This population group is more likely to need individualized medical attention, which may not be readily available during natural disasters due to isolation caused by the event. Specific planning attention for the elderly is an important consideration given the current aging of the American population.

Children under 14 are particularly vulnerable to disaster events because of their young age and dependence on others for basic necessities. Very young children may additionally be vulnerable to injury or sickness; this vulnerability can be worsened during a natural disaster because they may not understand the measures that need to be taken to protect themselves from hazards.

The overall age distribution for the planning area is shown in Figure 4-9. Based on the U.S. Census 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimates, 12.5 percent of the planning area's population is 65 or older, compared to Alameda County's average of 13.9 percent. The Census data also show that 4.28 percent of the under-65 population has disabilities of some kind and 4.1 percent of the entire population have an income below the poverty line. It is also estimated that 24.5 percent of the population is 18 or younger, compared to Alameda County's average of 20.6 percent (U.S. Census 2022).

Race, Ethnicity and Language

Research shows that minorities are less likely to be involved in pre-disaster planning and experience higher mortality rates during a disaster event. Post-disaster recovery can be ineffective and is often characterized by cultural insensitivity. Since higher proportions of ethnic minorities live below the poverty line than the majority white population, poverty can compound vulnerability. According to the U.S. Census 2021 ACS 1-year estimates, the racial composition of the planning area is predominantly white (41.47 percent) and Asian (37.43 percent), with 1.93 percent Black or African American. Figure 4-10 shows the racial distribution in the planning area. Census data also indicate that 16.3 percent of individuals in the planning area are Hispanic or Latino (of any race) and that 32.27 percent of the planning area population is foreign-born.

Individuals with Disabilities and Others with Access and Functional Needs

The 2021 U.S. Census estimates that 42.5 million non-institutionalized people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs live in the U.S. This equates to about one-in-eight persons. This population is more likely to have difficulty responding to a hazard event than the general population. Local government is the first level of response to assist these individuals, and coordination of efforts to meet their needs is paramount to life safety efforts. Knowing the percentage of population with a disability or access and functional need will allow emergency management personnel and first responders to have personnel available who can provide services needed by this population. According to the 2021 ACS 1-year estimates, there are 19,360 individuals with some form of disability, access, or functional need within the planning area (U.S. Census 2022).

Source: (U.S. Census 2022)

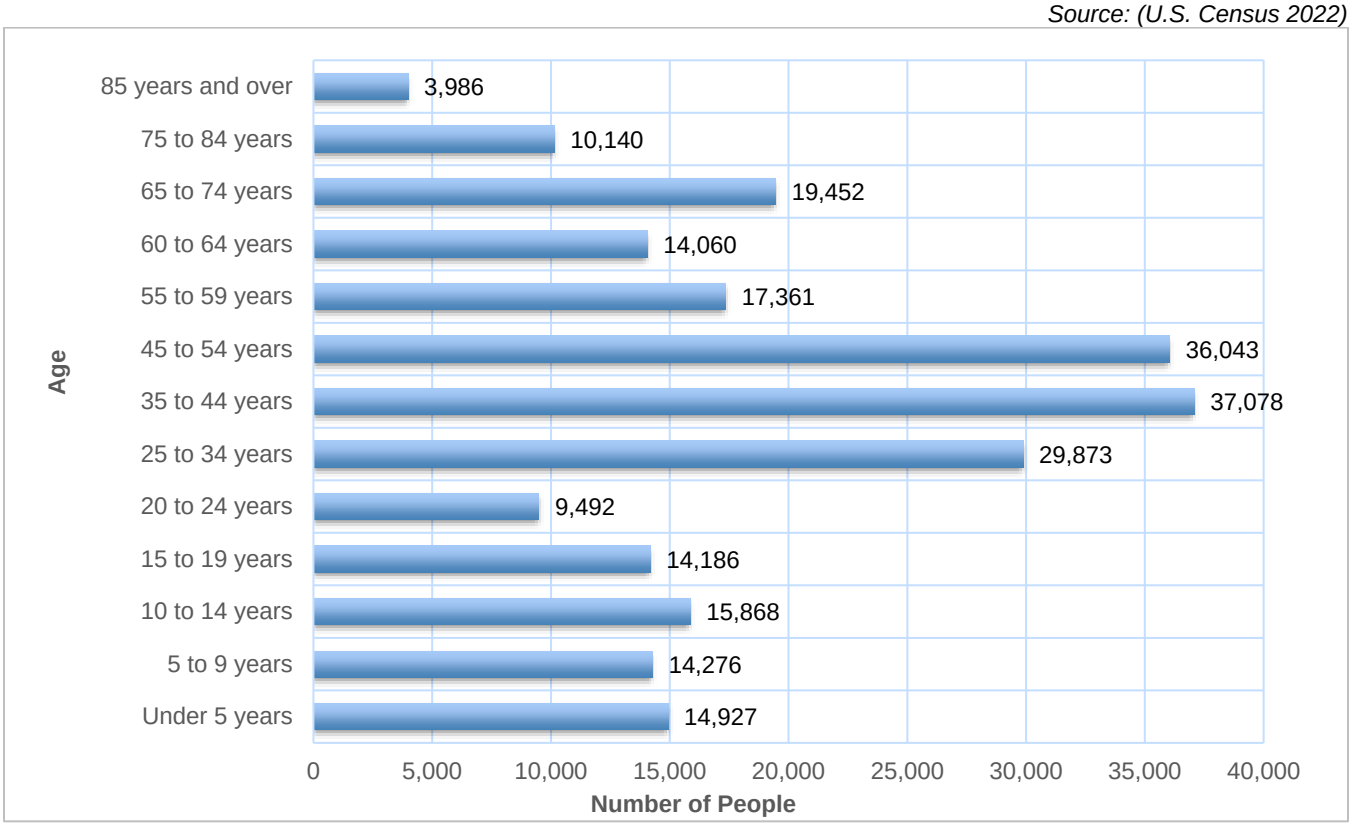


Figure 4-9. Planning Area Age Distribution

Source: (U.S. Census 2022)

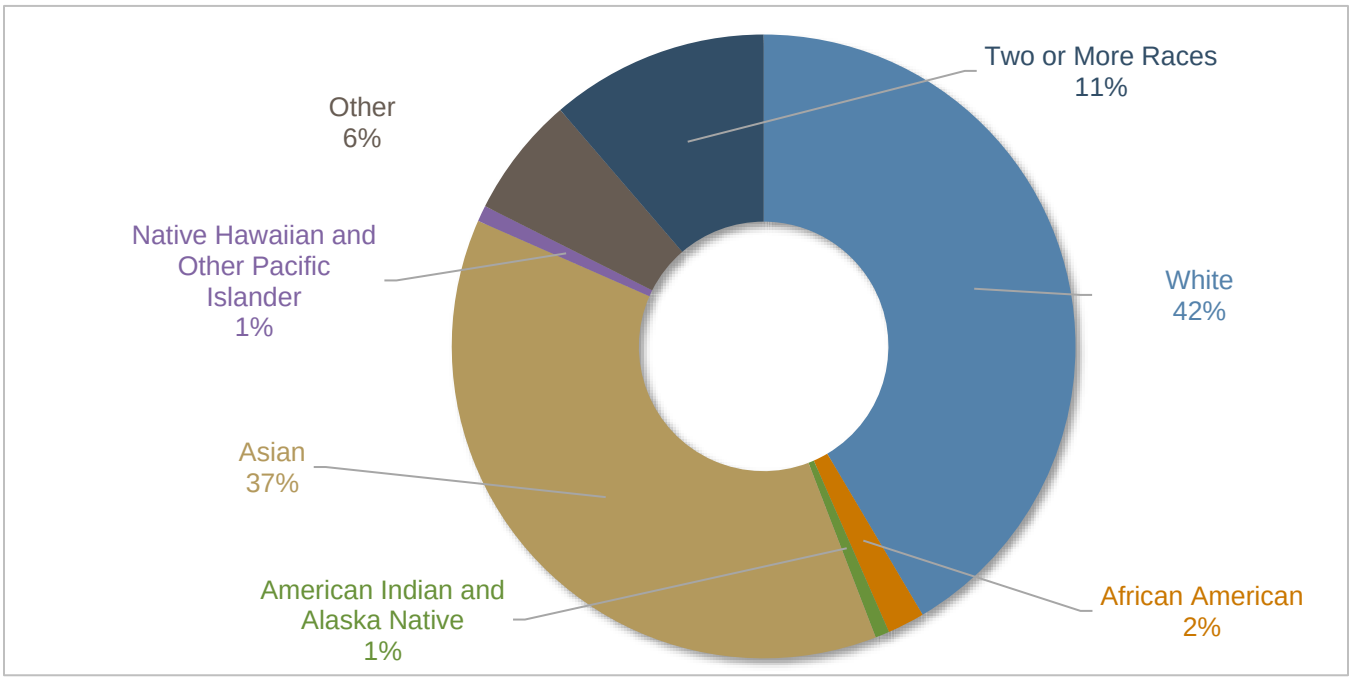


Figure 4-10. Planning Area Race Distribution

Income

In the United States, individual households are expected to use private resources to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters to some extent. This expectation means that households living in poverty are automatically disadvantaged when confronting hazards. Additionally, the economically disadvantaged typically occupy more poorly built and inadequately maintained housing. Mobile or modular homes, for example, are more susceptible to damage in earthquakes and floods than other types of housing. In urban areas, the economically disadvantaged often live in older houses and apartment complexes, which are more likely to be made of unreinforced masonry, a building type that is particularly susceptible to damage during earthquakes.

Residents below the poverty level are less likely to have insurance to compensate for losses incurred from natural disasters. This means that residents below the poverty level have a great deal to lose during an event and are the least prepared to deal with potential losses. The events following Hurricane Katrina in 2005 illustrated that personal household economics significantly impact people's decisions on evacuation. Individuals who cannot afford gas for their cars will likely decide not to evacuate.

Based on 2021 ACS 1-year estimates, average per capita income in the planning area in 2021 was $69,438 and the median household income was $160,198. As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, the poverty threshold in 2021 was $27,479 for a household with two adults and two children, and $13,788 for one person (unrelated individual) (U.S. Census 2023)

2021 ACS 1-year estimates showed that roughly 15.4 percent of households in the planning area receive an income between $150,000 and $199,999 per year and about 39.6 percent of household incomes are above $200,000 annually. About 4.2 percent of the households in the planning area make less than $25,000 per year.

The Social Vulnerability Index

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) uses 16 U.S. census variables to help local officials identify communities that may need support before, during, or after disasters. Social vulnerability refers to the potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health. Such stresses include natural or human-caused disasters or disease outbreaks. Reducing social vulnerability can decrease both human suffering and economic loss.

This planning effort aligns the social vulnerability threshold with that used in the State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan. High vulnerability is defined by using the overall summary ranking value greater than 0.70. A GIS analysis found that no Census tracts within the Tri-Valley planning area have an SVI of 0.7 or greater. The highest SVI value among the 44 planning area Census tracts is 0.54, and 39 of the Census tracts have an SVI less than 0.3. For this reason, the risk assessment in this plan provides qualitative discussions of how each hazard can affect socially vulnerable populations, but no quantitative analysis is provided of socially vulnerable populations at risk.

4.6 ECONOMY

4.6.1 Large Local Employers

The planning area benefits from a variety of business activity. Major businesses with headquarters in Dublin include Ross Stores, Challenge Dairy, Tria Beauty and DeSilva Gates Construction. Technology firms in Dublin

include Micro Dental Laboratories, Callidues Cloud, Carl Zeiss Meditec, and Epicor. Top employers in City of Livermore include Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Valley Care Health System Lifestyle Rx Fitness Center, Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District, Comcast Cable, and Sandia National Laboratory, and Form Factor, Inc., Gillig Bus, and Tesla warehouse. Top employers in City of Pleasanton include Kaiser Permanente, Safeway, Oracle, Workday Inc., Pleasanton Unified School District, Macy's, and Valley Care Medical Center.

4.6.2 Employment by Sector

Figure 4-11 shows the planning area breakdown of employment by U.S. Census-defined industry types from 2021 ACS 1-year estimates. Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services has the highest percentage of employees with 26.7 percent. Followed by educational services, and health care and social assistance with 21.37 percent.

Source: (U.S. Census 2022)

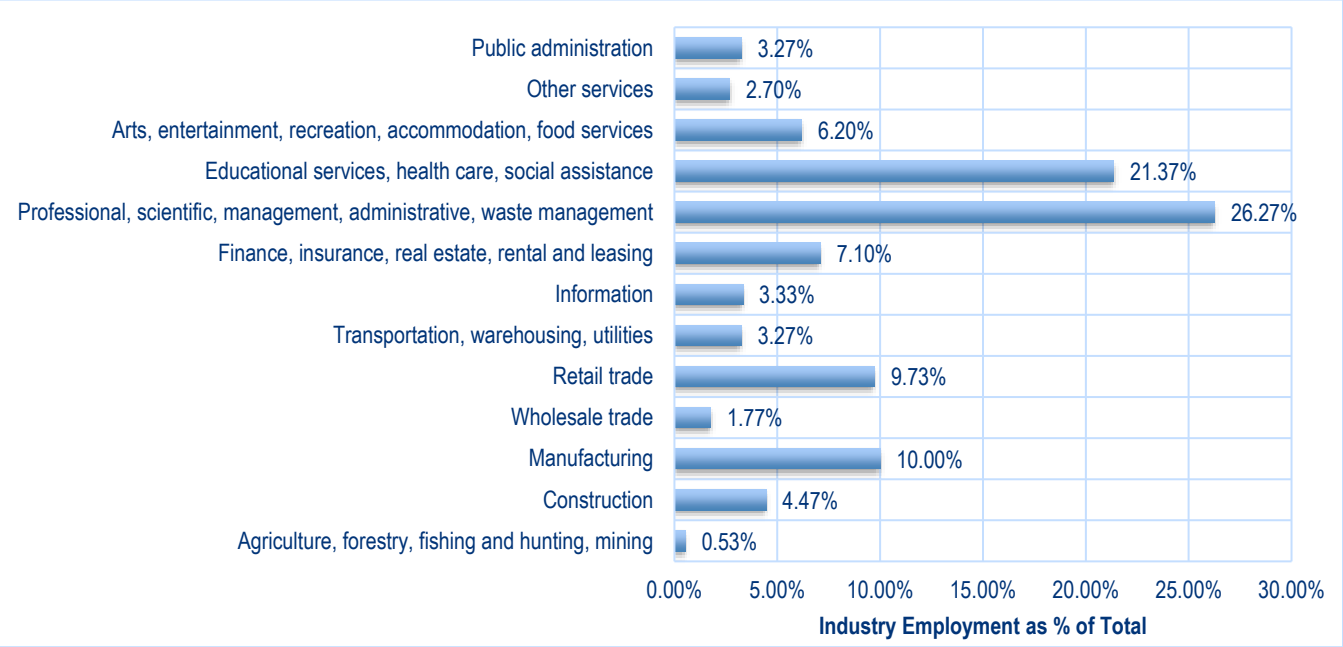


Figure 4-11. Industry in the Planning Area by Population Employed

4.6.3 Employment by Occupations

According to the 2021 ACS 1-year estimates, about 68 percent of the planning area's population 16 years and over is in the labor force. Figure 4-12 shows the distribution of workers by occupation category.

4.6.4 Unemployment

Figure 4-13 compares California and planning area unemployment trends from 2016 through 2022. Unemployment in the planning area has remained lower than the state average, and is lowest in 2022, at about 2.5 percent. Unemployment rates jumped significantly at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, but have now been on the decline in both the state and the planning area.

Source: (U.S. Census 2022)

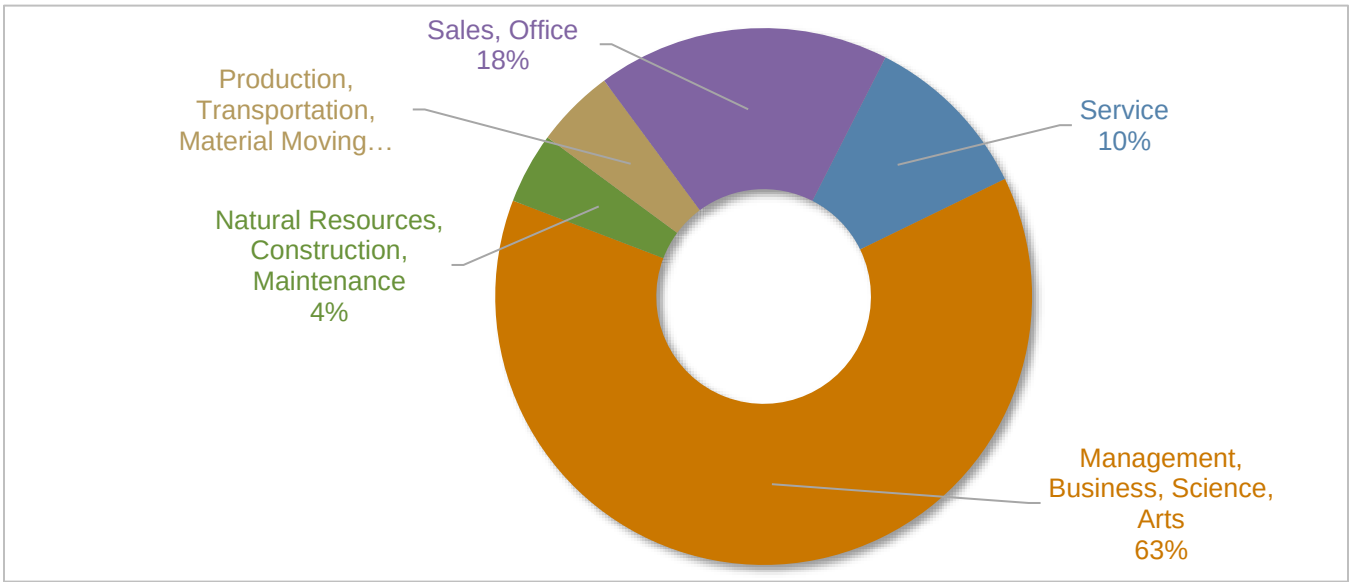


Figure 4-12. Occupations in the Planning Area

Source: CA EDD, 2022

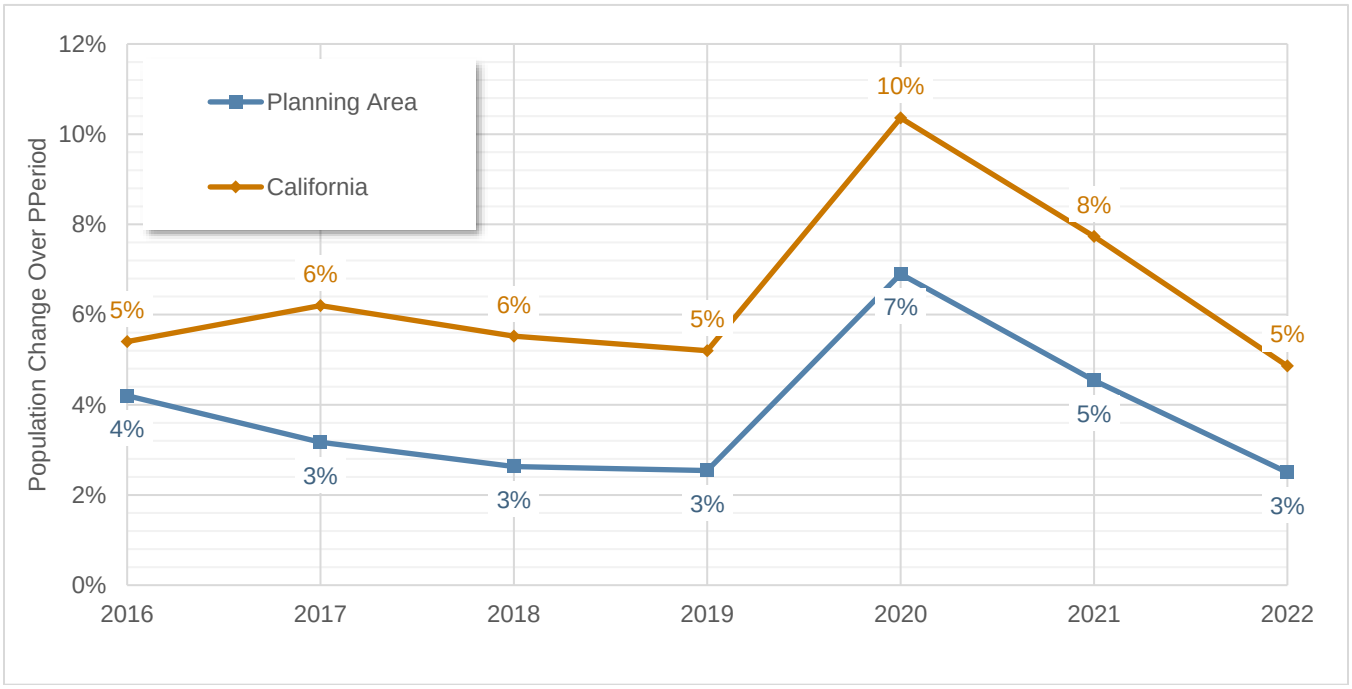


Figure 4-13. California State and Planning Area Unemployment Rate

The 2021 ACS 1-year estimates show that over 68 percent of the employed population 16 years and older in the planning area, or 129,137 individuals, commute to work. Of those, 47.17 percent drove alone (by car, truck or van) to work, and 7.27 percent carpooled (by car, truck or van). The mean travel time to work in the planning area is about 29 minutes (U.S. Census 2022).

5. HAZARDS OF CONCERN

Defining the hazards that present the greatest risk to the planning area is the first step in assessing overall risk to the community. The planning team and Steering Committee reviewed available information to determine what types of hazards may affect the planning area, how often they can occur, and their potential severity. This effort defined hazards of concern, for which individual risk assessments are presented in this hazard mitigation plan.

5.1 MAJOR PAST HAZARD EVENTS

A list of federal disaster declarations that affected the planning area offers an indication of the types of hazards most likely to pose risks to the community. Federal disaster declarations are typically issued for hazard events that cause more damage than state and local governments can handle without assistance from the federal government, although no specific dollar loss threshold has been established for these declarations. A federal disaster declaration puts federal recovery programs into motion to help disaster victims, businesses, and public entities. Some of the programs are matched by state programs. Since 1953, 20 presidential disaster declarations have been issued for Alameda County, which includes the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and DSRSD, as listed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. Presidential Disaster Declarations

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster Number	Declaration Date
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	DR-4683	January 14, 2023
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	March 22, 2020
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	DR-4308	April 1, 2017
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	DR-4305	March 16, 2017
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	DR-4301	February 14, 2017
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1646	June 5, 2006
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1628	February 3, 2006
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding	DR-1203	February 9, 1998
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding	DR-1155	January 4, 1997
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1046	March 12, 1995
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1044	January 10, 1995
Oakland Hills Fire	DR-919	October 22, 1991
Severe Freeze	DR-894	February 11, 1991
Loma Prieta Earthquake	DR-845	October 17, 1989
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-758	February 12, 1986
Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides, Tornadoes	DR-677	January 21, 1983
Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides, High Tide	DR-651	January 7, 1982
Drought	EM-3023	January 20, 1977
Forest, Brush Fires	DR-295	September 29, 1970
Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-283	February 16, 1970

Source: (FEMA 2017); (FEMA 2022)

Review of these events helps identify targets for risk reduction and ways to increase a community's capability to mitigate damage from large-scale events in the future. Still, many natural hazard events do not trigger federal disaster declaration protocol but have significant impacts on their communities. These events are also important to consider in establishing recurrence intervals for hazards of concern.

5.2 HAZARDS IDENTIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT IN THIS PLAN

The Steering Committee considered the full range of natural and human-caused hazards assessed in the 2023 State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (draft) that could affect the planning area and then listed hazards that present the greatest concerns for the Tri-Valley planning area (see Table 5-2). The process incorporated a review of local hazard planning documents as well as information on the frequency of, magnitude of, and costs associated with hazards that have struck the planning area or could do so. Anecdotal information regarding natural hazards and the perceived vulnerability of the planning area's assets to them was also used. Based on the review, this plan presents complete risk assessment for the following hazards of concern (presented in alphabetical order; the order of listing does not indicate the hazards' relative severity):

- Climate change
- Dam failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Landslide
- Severe weather
- Wildfire

In addition to the hazards of concern for which full risk assessments were performed, the following hazards of interest were identified for inclusion in this plan:

- Active threats
- Civil unrest
- Cyber threats
- Hazardous materials incidents
- Pipeline and utility failure
- Public health emergency
- Terrorism
- Transportation accidents

These hazards are of interest because they present risk to the planning area. However, no methodologies are currently available to perform risk assessments on them that are equivalent to those used for the natural hazards of concern addressed in detail in this plan.

Table 5-2. Tri-Valley Hazard Comparison with California State Hazards

Hazard Assessed in 2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (Draft)	Where Addressed in 2023 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan	Comment
Air pollution	Wildfire	This hazard is included in the discussion of wildfire
Civil disorder	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards (referred to as civil unrest)
Cyber threats	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards
Dam failure	Dam failure	This hazard aligns with the state
Drought	Drought	This hazard aligns with the state
Earthquake	Earthquake	This hazard aligns with the state
Electromagnetic pulse attack	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of terrorism (under human-caused hazards)
Energy shortage	Not included	This hazard is a concern for the planning area, but it is dealt with through other planning mechanisms
Epidemic/pandemic/vector-borne disease	Public health emergency	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of public health emergencies
Extreme cold or freeze	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Extreme heat	Severe weather	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of severe weather hazards
Geomagnetic storm (space weather)	Severe weather	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of severe weather hazards
Hazardous materials release	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards
Invasive and nuisance species	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Landslide, debris flow, and other mass movements	Landslide	This hazard aligns with the state
Levee failure	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Natural gas pipeline hazards	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards
Oil spills	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Other potential causes of long-term electrical outage	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Public safety power shutoff	Severe weather	This hazard is discussed in connection with the severe weather hazard
Radiological accidents	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is mentioned in connection with hazardous materials incidents
Riverine, stream and alluvial flood	Flood	The flood chapter addresses stormwater runoff floods, riverine floods and flash floods
Sea-level rise, coastal flooding and erosion	Climate change	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of hazards and factors relating to climate change
Severe wind, weather, and storms	Severe weather	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of severe weather hazards
Snow avalanche	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Subsidence	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Terrorism	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of human-caused hazards
Transportation accidents resulting in explosions or toxic releases	Human-caused hazards	This hazard is included in a combined discussion of severe weather hazards
Tree mortality	Climate change	This hazard is briefly mentioned in a combined discussion of climate change
Tsunami and seiche	Not included	The planning area does not border the ocean or contain any large bodies of water

Hazard Assessed in 2023 California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (Draft)	Where Addressed in 2023 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan	Comment
Urban structural fire	Not included	This hazard is a concern for the planning area, but it is dealt with in other planning mechanisms
Volcano	Not included	This hazard is not a concern for the planning area
Well stimulation and hydraulic fracturing	Not included	This hazard is not occurring in the planning area
Wildfire	Wildfire	This hazard aligns with the state

6. RELEVANT LAWS, ORDINANCES AND PROGRAMS

Existing regulations, agencies and programs at the federal, state, and local level can support or impact hazard mitigation actions identified in this plan. Hazard mitigation plans are required to include a review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information as part of the planning process (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(3)). Information presented in this section can be used to review local capabilities to implement the action plan this hazard mitigation plan presents. Individual review by each planning partner of existing local plans, studies, reports, and technical information is presented in the annexes in Volume 2.

6.1 RELEVANT FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES, PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS

State and federal regulations and programs that need to be considered in hazard mitigation are constantly evolving. For this plan, a review was performed to determined which regulations and programs are currently most relevant to hazard mitigation planning. The findings are summarized in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2. Short descriptions of each program are provided in Appendix B.

Table 6-1. Summary of Relevant Federal Agencies, Programs and Regulations

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
Americans with Disabilities Act	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.
Bureau of Land Management	Wildfire Hazard	The Bureau funds and coordinates wildfire management programs and structural fire management and prevention on BLM lands.
Civil Rights Act of 1964	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.
Clean Water Act	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.
Community Development Block Grant Disaster Resilience Program	Action Plan Funding	This is a potential alternative source of funding for actions identified in this plan.
Community Rating System	Flood Hazard	This voluntary program encourages floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum National Flood Insurance Program requirements.
Disaster Mitigation Act	Hazard Mitigation Planning	This is the current federal legislation addressing hazard mitigation planning.
Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads Program	Action Plan Funding	This is a possible funding source for actions identified in this plan.
Emergency Watershed Program	Action Plan Funding	This is a possible funding source for actions identified in this plan.
Endangered Species Act	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Dam Safety Program	Dam Failure Hazard	This program cooperates with a large number of federal and state agencies to ensure and promote dam safety.
Federal Wildfire Management Policy and Healthy Forests Restoration Act	Wildfire Hazard	These documents mandate community-based collaboration to reduce risks from wildfire.
National Dam Safety Act	Dam Failure Hazard	This act requires a periodic engineering analysis of most dams in the country
National Environmental Policy Act	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts.
National Fire Plan (2001)	Wildfire Hazard	This plan calls for joint risk reduction planning and implementation by federal, state and local agencies.
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Flood Hazard	This program makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in exchange for communities enacting floodplain regulations
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	Action Plan Development	Adoption of this system for government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to manage incidents involving hazards is a prerequisite for federal preparedness grants and awards
National Landslide Preparedness Act	Risk Assessment of Landslide Hazard	This act authorized a national landslide hazards reduction program and a 3D elevation program, providing tools and data to assess the landside hazard.
Presidential Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management)	Flood Hazard	This order requires federal agencies to avoid long and short-term adverse impacts associated with modification of floodplains
Presidential Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands)	Action Plan Implementation	FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable presidential executive orders.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dam Safety Program	Dam Failure Hazard	This program is responsible for safety inspections of dams that meet size and storage limitations specified in the National Dam Safety Act.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flood Hazard Management	Flood Hazard, Action Plan Implementation, Action Plan Funding	The Corps of Engineers offers multiple funding and technical assistance programs available for flood hazard mitigation actions
U.S. Fire Administration	Wildfire Hazard	This agency provides leadership, advocacy, coordination, and support for fire agencies and organizations.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Wildfire Hazard	This service's fire management strategy employs prescribed fire throughout the National Wildlife Refuge System to maintain ecological communities.

Table 6-2. Summary of Relevant State Agencies, Programs and Regulations

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
AB 9: Fire safety: Wildfires: Fire Adapted Communities	Wildfire Hazard	Establishes the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership to build local and regional capacity and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire-adapted communities and landscapes by improving watershed health, forest health, community wildfire preparedness, and fire resilience.
AB 32: The California Global Warming Solutions Act	Action Plan Development	Establishes a state goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
AB 38: Fire safety: Low-Cost Retrofits: Regional Capacity Review: Wildfire Mitigation	Wildfire Hazard	Directs the California Natural Resources Agency to review the regional capacity of each county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone and establishes a comprehensive wildfire mitigation and assistance program.
AB 70: Flood Liability	Flood Hazard	A city or county may be required to partially compensate for property damage caused by a flood if it unreasonably approves new development in areas protected by a state flood control project
AB 162: Flood Planning	Flood Hazard	Cities and counties must address flood-related matters in the land use, conservation, and safety and housing elements of their general plans.
AB 267: California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Prescribed Fire, Thinning, and Fuel Reduction Projects.	Wildfire Hazard	Extends to January 1, 2026, the exemption from requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act for prescribed fire, thinning, or fuel reduction projects on federal lands to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfire that had been reviewed under the National Environmental Policy Act.
AB 380: Forestry: Priority Fuel Reduction Projects	Wildfire Hazard	Requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify priority fuel reduction projects annually and exempts the identified priority fuel reduction projects from certain legal requirements.
AB 431: Forestry: Timber Harvesting Plans: Defensible Space: Exemptions	Wildfire Hazard	Extends to January 1, 2026, the exemption from a requirement to complete a timber harvest plan for maintaining defensible space between 150 feet and 300 feet from a habitable structure.
AB 497: Forestry and Fire Protection: Local Assistance Grant Program: Fire Prevention Activities: Street and Road Vegetation Management	Wildfire Hazard	Appropriates funds for local assistance grants for fire prevention activities with priority for projects that manage vegetation along streets and roads to prevent the ignition of wildfire.
AB 575: Civil Liability: Prescribed Burning Activities: Gross Negligence	Wildfire Hazard	Provides that a private entity engaging in a prescribed burning activity that is supervised by a person certified as burn boss is liable for damages to a third party only if the prescribed burning activity was carried out in a grossly negligent manner.
AB 642: Wildfires	Wildfire Hazard	Makes changes to support cultural and prescribed fire, including the creation of a Cultural Burning Liaison at the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and requires a proposal for creating a prescribed fire training center.
AB 747: General Plans—Safety Element	Hazard Mitigation Planning	The safety elements of cities' and counties' general plans must address evacuation routes and include any new information on flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies.
AB 800: Wildfires: local general plans: safety elements: fire hazard severity zones.	Wildfire Hazard	Establishes provisions for wildfire hazard mapping and applications for that mapping in General Plan Safety Elements.
AB 1255: Fire prevention: Department of Forestry and Fire Protection: Grant Programs	Wildfire Hazard	Requires the Natural Resources Agency to develop a guidance document that describes goals, approaches, opportunities, and best practices in each region of the state for ecologically appropriate, habitat-specific fire risk reduction. Requires consultation with counties related to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's local fire prevention grant program.

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
AB 1295: Residential development Agreements: Very High-Risk Fire Areas	Wildfire Hazard	Prohibits the legislative body of a city or county from entering into a residential development agreement for property in a very high fire risk area as designated by a local agency or a fire hazard severity zone classified by the director of CAL FIRE.
AB 1439: Property Insurance Discounts	Wildfire Hazard	Requires residential or commercial property insurance policies to include a discount if a local government where the insured property is located funds a local wildfire protection or mitigation program.
AB 1500: Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.	Drought, Flood, Extreme Heat and Wildfire Hazards	Authorizes, upon voter approval, the issuance of bonds to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.
AB 2140: General Plans—Safety Element	Hazard Mitigation Planning	Enables state and federal disaster assistance and mitigation funding to communities with compliant hazard mitigation plans.
AB 2800: Climate Change—Infrastructure Planning	Action Plan Development	Requires state agencies to take into account the impacts of climate change when developing state infrastructure.
Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act	Earthquake Hazard	Restricts construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults.
Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations	Wildfire Hazard	The Fire Safe Regulations set the floor for fire safety standards for perimeters and access to residential, commercial, and industrial building construction.
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)	Wildfire Hazard	CAL FIRE has responsibility for wildfires in areas that are not under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service or a local fire organization.
California Department of Parks and Recreation	Wildfire Hazard	State Parks Resources Management Division has wildfire protection resources available to suppress fires on State Park lands.
California Department of Water Resources	Flood Hazard	Department of Water Resources is the state coordinating agency for floodplain management.
California Division of Safety of Dams	Dam Failure Hazard	Division of Safety of Dams monitors the dam safety program at the state level and maintains a working list of dams in the state.
California Environmental Quality Act	Action Plan Implementation	Establishes a protocol of analysis and public disclosure of the potential environmental impacts of development projects. Any project action identified in this plan will seek full California Environmental Quality Act compliance upon implementation.
California Fire Alliance	Wildfire Hazard	The alliance works with communities at risk from wildfires to facilitate the development of community fire loss mitigation plans.
California Fire Plan	Wildfire Hazard	This plan's goal is to reduce costs and losses from wildfire through pre-fire management and through successful initial response.
California Fire Safe Council	Wildfire Hazard	This council facilitates the distribution of National Fire Plan grants for wildfire risk reduction and education.
California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan	Wildfire Hazard	This plan provides guidance and procedures for agencies developing emergency operations plans, as well as training and technical support.
California General Planning Law	Hazard Mitigation Planning	This law requires every county and city to adopt a comprehensive long-range plan for community development, and related laws call for integration of hazard mitigation plans with general plans.
California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	Hazard Mitigation Planning	Local hazard mitigation plans must be consistent with their state's hazard mitigation plan.
California Residential Mitigation Program	Earthquake Hazard	This program helps homeowners with seismic retrofits to lessen the potential for damage to their houses during an earthquake.

Agency, Program or Regulation	Hazard Mitigation Area Affected	Relevance
California State Building Code	Action Plan Implementation	Local communities must adopt and enforce building codes, which include measures to improve buildings' ability to withstand hazard events.
Disadvantaged and Low-Income Communities Investments	Action Plan Funding	This is a potential source of funding for actions located in disadvantaged or low-income communities.
Division of the State Architect's AB 300 List of Seismically At-Risk Schools	Earthquake Hazard, Action Plan Development	The Division of the State Architect recommends that local school districts conduct detailed seismic evaluations of seismically at-risk schools identified in the inventory that was required by AB 300.
Governor's Executive Order S-13-08 (Climate Impacts)	Action Plan Implementation	This order includes guidance on planning for climate change in designated coastal and floodplain areas for new projects.
Office of the State Fire Marshal	Wildfire Hazard	This office has a wide variety of fire safety and training responsibilities.
Senate Bill 12: Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires.	Wildfire Hazard	Requires safety elements to be reviewed and updated as necessary to include a retrofit strategy to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires. Requires the planning agency to submit the adopted strategy to the Office of Planning and Research for inclusion in a central clearinghouse.
Senate Bill 92: Dam Emergency Action Plans; Public Resources Portion of Biennial Budget Bill	Dam Failure Hazard	This bill requires dams (except for low-risk dams) to have emergency action plans that are updated every 10 years and inundation maps updated every 10 years, or sooner if specific circumstances change.
Senate Bill 97: Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Action Plan Implementation	This bill establishes that greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of greenhouse gas emissions are appropriate subjects for California Environmental Quality Act analysis.
Senate Bill 99: General Plans: Safety Element: Emergency Evacuation Routes	Action Plan Implementation	This bill requires the safety element to include information to identify residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes.
Senate Bill 379: General Plans: Safety Element—Climate Adaptation	Action Plan Implementation	This bill requires cities and counties to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety element of their general plans.
Senate Bill 1000: General Plan Amendments—Safety and Environmental Justice Elements	Action Plan Implementation	Under this bill, review and revision of general plan safety elements are required to address only flooding and fires (not climate adaptation and resilience), and environmental justice is required to be included in general plans.
Senate Bill 1241: General Plans: Safety Element—Fire Hazard Impacts	Wildfire Hazard	This bill requires cities and counties to make findings regarding available fire protection and suppression services before approving a tentative map or parcel map.
Standardized Emergency Management System	Action Plan Implementation	Local governments must use this system to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs.
Western Governors Association Ten-Year Comprehensive Strategy	Wildfire Hazard	This strategy implementation plan prepared by federal and Western state agencies outlines measures to restore fire-adapted ecosystems and reduce hazardous fuels.

6.2 LOCAL PLANS, REPORTS AND CODES

Plans, reports and other technical information were identified and provided directly by participating jurisdictions and stakeholders or were identified through independent research by the planning consultant. These documents were reviewed to identify the following:

- Existing jurisdictional capabilities.

- Needs and opportunities to develop or enhance capabilities, which may be identified within the local mitigation strategies.
- Mitigation-related goals or objectives, considered during the development of the overall goals and objectives.
- Proposed, in-progress, or potential mitigation projects and actions to be incorporated into the updated jurisdictional mitigation strategies.

The following local regulations, codes, ordinances, and plans were reviewed in order to develop complementary and mutually supportive goals, objectives, and mitigation strategies that are consistent across local and regional planning and regulatory mechanisms:

- General plans (land use, housing, safety, and open space elements)
- Building codes
- Zoning and subdivision ordinances
- National Flood Insurance Program flood damage prevention ordinances
- Stormwater management plans
- Emergency management and response plans
- Land use and open space plans
- Climate action plans
- Community wildfire protection plans

6.3 LOCAL CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

All participating jurisdictions compiled an inventory and analysis of existing authorities and capabilities called a "capability assessment." A capability assessment creates an inventory of a jurisdiction's mission, programs, and policies, and evaluates its capacity to carry them out. This assessment identifies potential gaps in the jurisdiction's capabilities.

The planning partnership views all core jurisdictional capabilities as fully adaptable to meet a jurisdiction's needs. Every code can be amended, and every plan can be updated. Such adaptability is itself considered to be an overarching capability. If the capability assessment identified an opportunity to add a missing core capability or expand an existing one, then doing so has been selected as an action in the jurisdiction's action plan, which is included in the individual annexes presented in Volume 2 of this plan.

Capability assessments for each planning partner are presented in the jurisdictional annexes in Volume 2. The sections below describe the specific capabilities evaluated under the assessment.

6.3.1 Legal and Regulatory Capabilities

Jurisdictions have the ability to develop policies and programs and to implement rules and regulations to protect and serve community members. Local policies are typically identified in a variety of community plans, implemented via a local ordinance, and enforced through a governmental body.

Jurisdictions regulate land use through the adoption and enforcement of zoning, subdivision, and land development ordinances, building codes, building permit ordinances, floodplain, and stormwater management ordinances. When effectively prepared and administered, these regulations can lead to hazard mitigation.

6.3.2 Fiscal Capabilities

Assessing a jurisdiction's fiscal capability provides an understanding of the ability to fulfill the financial needs associated with hazard mitigation projects. This assessment identifies both outside resources, such as grant-funding eligibility, and local jurisdictional authority to generate internal financial capability, such as through impact fees.

6.3.3 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Legal, regulatory, and fiscal capabilities provide the backbone for successfully developing a mitigation strategy; however, without appropriate personnel, the strategy may not be implemented. Administrative and technical capabilities focus on the availability of personnel resources responsible for implementing all the facets of hazard mitigation. These resources include technical experts, such as engineers and scientists, as well as personnel with capabilities that may be found in multiple departments, such as grant writers.

6.3.4 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Flooding is the costliest natural hazard in the United States and, with the promulgation of recent federal regulation, homeowners throughout the country are experiencing increasingly high flood insurance premiums. Community participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) opens up opportunity for additional grant funding associated specifically with flooding issues. Assessment of the jurisdiction's current NFIP status and compliance provides planners with a greater understanding of the local flood management program, opportunities for improvement, and available grant funding opportunities.

6.3.5 Public Outreach Capability

Regular engagement with the public on issues regarding hazard mitigation provides an opportunity to directly interface with community members. Assessing this outreach and education capability illustrates the connection between the government and community members, which opens a two-way dialogue that can result in a more resilient community based on education and public engagement.

6.3.6 Participation in Other Programs

Other programs, such as the Community Rating System, StormReady, and Firewise USA, can enhance a jurisdiction's ability to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to natural hazards. These programs indicate a jurisdiction's desire to go beyond minimum requirements set forth by local, state, and federal regulations in order to create a more resilient community. These programs complement each other by focusing on communication, mitigation, and community preparedness to save lives and minimize the impact of natural hazards on a community.

6.3.7 Development and Permitting Capability

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community.

6.3.8 Adaptive Capacity

An adaptive capacity assessment evaluates a jurisdiction's ability to anticipate impacts from future conditions. By looking at public support, technical adaptive capacity, and other factors, jurisdictions identify their core capability for resilience against issues such as climate change. The adaptive capacity assessment provides jurisdictions with an opportunity to identify areas for improvement by ranking their capacity high, medium, or low.

6.3.9 Integration Opportunity

The assessment looked for opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with the legal/regulatory capabilities identified. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. Planning partners considered actions to implement this integration as described in their jurisdictional annexes.

6.4 OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATION AND EXPANSION

The Tri-Valley planning partners have a high degree of core capability for funding, administrative, and technical functions, and public outreach with its existing plans and programs. These capabilities represent opportunities for future integration with this hazard mitigation plan. All four jurisdictions in the Tri-Valley planning area have begun this integration process with the concurrent planning efforts for this hazard mitigation plan and the ongoing implementation and update of their general plans, specific integration for each planning partner is located in their respective annex in Volume 2. The planning partners are fully committed to implementing and incorporating the information learned during the update process in an emergency management plan integration process. This hazard mitigation plan includes information that can be used for future updates such as those listed in Table 6-3 identifies how this hazard mitigation plan incorporates information from other plans and programs and how its findings may be integrated into future updates of those plans and programs.

Table 6-3. Integration of Hazard Mitigation Plan With Other Plans and Programs

Plan or Program	Integration With Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
[All jurisdictions] General Plan	Livermore—Review safety elements to ensure compliance with current guidance incorporating information and data learned during the update process Pleasanton—Review safety element to ensure compliance with current guidelines incorporating information and data learned during the update process Dublin—Review safety element to ensure compliance with current guidelines incorporating information and data learned during the update process DSRSD—Make appropriate updates as indicated into master plan incorporating information and data learned during the update process

Plan or Program	Integration With Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
[All jurisdictions] Climate Action Plan	Livermore—Incorporate data and findings from hazard mitigation plan to update plans and programs related to climate based on new information learned from this hazard mitigation plan update Pleasanton—Incorporate data and findings from hazard mitigation plan to update plans and programs related to climate based on new information learned from this hazard mitigation plan update Dublin—Incorporate data and findings from hazard mitigation plan to update plans and programs related to climate based on new information learned from this hazard mitigation plan update DSRSD—Update the District plan to be consistent with the changing climate conditions based on new information learned from this hazard mitigation plan update
Resilience Plan	Incorporate relevant hazard mitigation plan action items into resiliency plans
Emergency Response and Operation Plan	Livermore—Incorporate hazard risk ranking information to update emergency response and training and exercise plans Pleasanton—Incorporate hazard risk ranking information to update emergency response and training and exercise plans Dublin—Incorporate hazard risk ranking information to update emergency response and training and exercise plans; currently in process of updating the City's EOP and emergency management efforts DSRSD—Update related Emergency Action Plans (EAP) based on finding from the risk ranking assessment; currently updating the District's emergency management plans and responses
Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)	Livermore—Update CIP to include hazard mitigation plan related action items Pleasanton—Update CIP to include hazard mitigation plan related action items Dublin—Update CIP to include hazard mitigation plan related action items DSRSD—Update CIP to include hazard mitigation plan related action items
Municipal Codes	Livermore—Review and update existing codes and regulation (building, zoning, and planning) and incorporate possible related action items for future action Pleasanton—Review and update existing codes and regulation (building, zoning, and planning) and incorporate possible related action items for future action Dublin—Review and update existing codes and regulation (building, zoning, and planning) and incorporate possible related action items for future action DSRSD—Not applicable (special district)
Community Design Guidelines	Livermore—Update city guidelines as warranted based upon any new information or data gained while conducting hazard mitigation plan update Pleasanton—Update city guidelines as warranted based upon any new information or data gained while conducting hazard mitigation plan update Dublin—Update city guidelines as warranted based upon any new information or data gained while conducting hazard mitigation plan update DSRSD—Not applicable (special district)
Water Efficient Landscape Design Guidelines	Livermore—Make necessary regulation changes and updates based on changing climate and information derived from hazard mitigation plan update Pleasanton—Make necessary regulation changes and updates based on changing climate and information derived from hazard mitigation plan update Dublin—Make necessary regulation changes and updates based on changing climate and information derived from hazard mitigation plan update DSRSD—Collaborate with municipalities in service area to update landscape design and watering guidance
Stormwater Management Programs	Livermore—As an NFIP/CRS community, make any necessary updated changes in plans and programs based on information derived from the flooding information in the hazard mitigation plan Pleasanton—As an NFIP/CRS community, make any necessary updated changes in plans and programs based on information derived from the flooding information in the hazard mitigation plan Dublin—Make any necessary updated changes in plans and programs based on information derived from the flooding information in the hazard mitigation plan DSRSD—Update related EAPs and collaborate with municipalities in the service area on stormwater-related programs based on information derived from hazard mitigation plan update

Plan or Program	Integration With Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Water System Vulnerability Assessments	Livermore—Work with Public Works Department to ensure assessments are consistent with ever-changing water availability and the security of water delivery program Pleasanton—Work with Public Works Department to ensure assessments are consistent with ever-changing water availability and the security of water delivery program Dublin—Collaborate with DSRSD on water deliver program and system security DSRSD—Work with service area municipalities, including Dublin, on the delivery and security of the water system
Master Fire Protection Plans	Livermore—Continue work with the Livermore Pleasanton Fire Department (LPFD) to ensure the protection, prevention and suppression plans are current and that the LPFD collaborates with the building department on building plan reviews to be consisted with the current state building code Pleasanton— Continue work with the LPFD to ensure the protection, prevention and suppression plans are current and that the LPFD collaborates with the building department on building plan reviews to be consisted with the current state building code Dublin—Continue work with the Alameda County Fire Department (ACFD) to ensure protection, prevention, and suppression plans are current and that the ACFD collaborates with the planning department on plan reviews to be consistent with the current state building code DSRSD—Not applicable (special water district)

PART 2—RISK ASSESSMENT

7. RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The risk assessments in this plan describe the risks associated with each identified hazard of concern. The following steps were used to define the risk of each hazard:

- **Identify and profile each hazard**—The following information is given for each hazard:
  - A summary of past events that have impacted the planning area
  - Geographic areas most affected by the hazard
  - Event frequency estimates
  - Severity descriptions
  - Warning time likely to be available for response.
- **Determine exposure to each hazard**—Exposure was assessed by overlaying hazard maps with an inventory of structures, facilities, and systems to decide which of them would be exposed to each hazard.
- **Assess the vulnerability of exposed facilities**—Vulnerability of exposed structures and infrastructure was evaluated by interpreting the probability of occurrence of each event and assessing structures, facilities, and systems that are exposed to each hazard. Tools such as GIS and Hazus were used for this assessment for the dam failure, earthquake, flood, and tsunami hazards. Outputs similar to those from Hazus were generated for other hazards, using data generated through GIS.

The risk assessments performed for this plan evaluated risk for all participating incorporated areas. The assessments did not extend to the portion of the Dublin San Ramon Services District outside the three cities, because the District does not have the same regulatory authorities as cities in terms of mitigating risks to people and development.

7.1 RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS

7.1.1 Mapping

National, state, and local databases were reviewed to locate spatially based data relevant to this planning effort. Maps were produced using geographic information system (GIS) software to show the spatial extent and location of identified hazards when such data was available. These maps are included in the hazard profile chapters of this document and the jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2. Information regarding the data sources and methodologies employed in these mapping efforts is located in Appendix C.

7.1.2 Hazus

Overview

FEMA developed the standardized GIS-based software program Hazards U.S. (Hazus) to estimate losses caused by earthquakes, hurricanes and floods and identify areas that face the highest risk and potential for loss. Hazus is used to support risk assessments, mitigation planning, and emergency planning and response. It provides a wide range of inventory data, such as demographics, building stock, critical facilities, and transportation and utility infrastructure, and multiple models to estimate potential losses from natural disasters. The program maps and calculates hazard data and damage and economic loss estimates for buildings and infrastructure. Its advantages include the following:

- Provides a consistent methodology for assessing risk across geographic and political entities.
- Provides a way to save data so that they can readily be updated as population, inventory, and other factors change and as mitigation planning efforts evolve.
- Facilitates review of mitigation plans because it helps to ensure that FEMA methodologies are incorporated.
- Supports grant applications by calculating benefits using FEMA definitions and terminology.
- Produces hazard data and loss estimates that can be used in communication with local stakeholders.
- Is administered by the local government and can be used to manage and update a hazard mitigation plan throughout its implementation.

For flood-related hazards, Hazus calculates losses to structures due to inundation based on depth of flooding and type of structure. Using historical flood insurance claim data, Hazus estimates the percentage of damage to structures and their contents by applying established damage functions to an inventory. The Hazus analysis also estimates the quantity of debris that would be caused by the flooding.

For earthquake, once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake are identified, Hazus estimates the intensity of the ground shaking, the number of buildings damaged, the number of casualties, the damage to transportation systems and utilities, the number of people displaced from their homes, and the estimated cost of repair and clean up.

Levels of Detail for Evaluation

Hazus provides default data for inventory, vulnerability and hazards; this default data can be supplemented with local data to provide a more refined analysis. The model can carry out three levels of analysis, depending on the format and level of detail of information about the planning area:

- **Level 1**—All of the information needed to produce an estimate of losses is included in the software's default data. This data is derived from national databases and describes in general terms the characteristic parameters of the planning area.
- **Level 2**—More accurate estimates of losses require more detailed information about the planning area. Level 2 estimates of losses require detailed information on local geology, hydrology, hydraulics, building inventory, utilities, and critical facilities. This information is needed in a GIS format.
- **Level 3**—This level of analysis generates the most accurate estimate of losses. It requires detailed engineering and geotechnical information to customize it for the planning area.

7.2 RISK ASSESSMENT APPROACH

7.2.1 Hazard Profile Development

Hazard profiles were developed through web-based research and review of previously developed reports and plans, including community general plans and state and local hazard mitigation plans. Frequency and severity indicators include past events and the expert opinions of geologists, emergency management specialists, and others.

7.2.2 Exposure and Vulnerability

The risk assessment for this plan determined exposure and vulnerability to identified hazards of concern for the overall planning area and individual cities. The approach used for each hazard is described below.

Flood, Dam Failure, and Earthquake

Exposure and vulnerability to flood, dam failure, and earthquake were evaluated using Hazus as follows:

- **Flood**—A Level 2 user-defined analysis was performed for general building stock in flood zones and for critical facilities. Current flood mapping for the planning area was used to delineate flood hazard areas and estimate potential losses from the 1-percent-annual-chance and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood events. To estimate damage that would result from a flood, Hazus uses pre-defined relationships between flood depth at a structure and resulting damage, with damage given as a percent of total replacement value. Curves defining these relationships have been developed for damage to structures and for damage to typical contents within a structure. By inputting flood depth data and known property replacement cost values, dollar-value estimates of damage were generated.
- **Dam Failure**—A Level 2 user-defined analysis was performed for general building stock and critical facilities located in the dam failure hazard area. A depth grid was generated using a combined dam failure inundation area and uploaded into the Hazus riverine flood model. By inputting depth data and known property replacement cost values, dollar-value estimates of damage were generated.
- **Earthquake**—A Level 2 analysis was performed to assess earthquake exposure and vulnerability for the following scenario events:
  - A Magnitude 6.86 event on the Calaveras North Fault
  - A Magnitude 6.86 event on the Greenville North Fault
  - A Magnitude 7.05 event on the Hayward Fault (the USGS scenario representing this event is called the HayWired scenario)
  - A Magnitude 6.5 event on the Las Positas Fault
  - A Magnitude 6.5 event on the Mount Diablo Thrust South Fault

All Other Assessed Hazards

Historical datasets were not adequate to model future losses for most of the hazards of concern. However, areas and inventory susceptible to some of the hazards of concern were mapped by other means, and exposure was evaluated. A qualitative analysis was conducted for other hazards using the best available data and professional judgment.

7.3 SOURCES OF DATA USED IN MODELING

7.3.1 Building and Cost Data

Replacement cost values and detailed structure information derived from parcel and tax assessor data provided by Alameda County were loaded into Hazus. When available, an updated inventory was used in place of the Hazus defaults for critical facilities.

Replacement cost is the cost to replace the entire structure with one of equal quality and utility. Replacement cost is based on industry-standard cost-estimation models published in the 2022 edition of *RS Means Square Foot Costs*. It is calculated using the RS Means square foot cost for a structure, which is based on the Hazus occupancy class (i.e., multi-family residential or commercial retail trade), multiplied by the square footage of the structure from the tax assessor data. The construction class and number of stories for single-family residential structures also factor into determining the square-foot costs.

7.3.2 Hazus Data Inputs

The following hazard datasets were used for the Hazus Level 2 analysis conducted for the risk assessment:

- **Flood**—The effective Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) for the planning area was used to delineate flood hazard areas and estimate potential losses from the 1-percent-annual-chance and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood events.
- **Dam Failure**—Dam failure inundation areas were downloaded from the California Department of Water Resources for the Del Valle and Patterson Dams.
- **Earthquake**—Earthquake shake maps prepared by the USGS were used for the analysis of this hazard. Data from the California Geological Survey on National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program soil types and liquefaction zones were also integrated into the Hazus model.

7.3.3 Other Local Hazard Data

Locally relevant information on hazards was gathered from a variety of sources. Frequency and severity indicators include past events and the expert opinions of geologists, emergency management specialists, and others. Data sources for specific hazards were as follows:

- **Landslide**—Susceptibility to deep-seated landslides data were provided by the California Geological Survey. Areas categorized as very high susceptibility, high susceptibility, and medium susceptibility were used in the exposure analysis.
- **Wildfire**— Wildfire hazard severity zones from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection were used in the exposure analysis.

7.3.4 Data Source Summary

Table 7-1 summarizes the data sources used for the risk assessment for this plan.

Table 7-1. Risk Assessment Data Sources

Data	Source	Date	Format
Parcels (included county tax assessor information such as use code, year built, and building square footage)	Alameda County, City of Pleasanton, City of Dublin	2022	Digital (GIS)
Building Outlines	City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, City of Dublin	2022	Digital (GIS)
Building replacement (square foot) costs	RS Means	2022	Digital (pdf)
California State dam breach inundation maps (inundation boundaries and depth grids)	California Department of Water Resources	2019	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – Calaveras (No) M6.86	USGS	2017	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – Greenville (No) M6.86	USGS	2017	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – HayWired M7.05	USGS	2018	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – Las Positas M6.5	USGS	2017	Digital (GIS)
ShakeMap – Mount Diablo Thrust South M6.5	USGS	2017	Digital (GIS)
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program soil mapping (VsMapV3_Geology)	California Department of Conservation	2015	Digital (GIS)
Liquefaction Susceptibility	USGS	Unknown	Digital (GIS)
Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) – Alameda County effective 12/21/2018	FEMA	2018	Digital (GIS)
Susceptibility to deep-seated landslides	California Geological Survey	2011	Digital (GIS)
Police Stations/Law Enforcement	City of Pleasanton, Alameda County, Hazus	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Fire Stations/Firefighting Resources	City of Pleasanton, City of Livermore, Alameda County Fire	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Schools	City of Pleasanton, Alameda County	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Historic/Cultural Resources	City of Livermore, City of Dublin	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Public Facilities	City of Pleasanton	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Senior Centers	City of Dublin	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Potable Water Facilities	Dublin San Ramon Services District	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Water Utilities	City of Pleasanton, City of Livermore	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Wastewater Treatment Plants	CA State Geoportal	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Dublin San Ramon Services District Wastewater Facilities	Dublin San Ramon Services District	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Sewer System Utilities	City of Pleasanton, City of Livermore	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Recycled Water Facilities	Dublin San Ramon Services District	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Community Shelters	City of Pleasanton	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Hospitals	Alameda County	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Medical Facilities	Hazus	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Veterans Health Medical Facilities	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Pharmacies	Open Street Map	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
EMS Stations	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Health Facilities	California Department of Public Health	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)

Data	Source	Date	Format
California Power Plants	CA State Geoportal, Alameda County	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Natural Gas Stations	CA Energy Commission	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
National Gas Pipelines	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Wireless Facilities	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data, Alameda County, City of Dublin	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Broadcast Facilities (TV and Radio)	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Banks	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Highways	City of Livermore, City of Dublin	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Local Streets	City of Livermore, City of Dublin	Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Railroad Facilities	California Transportation, City of Dublin	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Airports	California Transportation, Alameda County	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Bus Facilities	City of Dublin, City of Livermore, California Sate Geoportal	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Port Facilities	Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data, California Transportation	Downloaded 2022	Digital (GIS)
Bridges	California Transportation, City of Livermore, City of Dublin	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)
Hazardous Materials Facilities	City of Livermore, EPA	Downloaded and Provided 2022	Digital (GIS)

7.4 LIMITATIONS

Loss estimates, exposure assessments, and hazard-specific vulnerability evaluations rely on the best available data and methodologies. Uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology and arise in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning natural hazards and their effects on the built environment. Uncertainties also result from the following:

- Approximations and simplifications necessary to conduct a study
- Incomplete or outdated inventory, demographic or economic parameter data
- The unique nature, geographic extent, and severity of each hazard
- Mitigation measures already employed
- The amount of advance notice residents have to prepare for a specific hazard event
- The uncertain spatial accuracy of the dam inundation area data.

These factors can affect loss estimates by a factor of two or more. Therefore, potential exposure and loss estimates are approximate and should be used only to understand relative risk. Over the long term, the planning partners will collect additional data to assist in estimating potential losses associated with other hazards.

8. DAM FAILURE

8.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

8.1.1 Definition

A dam is an artificial barrier that can store water, wastewater, or liquid-borne materials for many reasons—flood control, human water supply, irrigation, livestock water supply, energy generation, containment of mine tailings, recreation, or pollution control. Many dams fulfill a combination of these functions. In California, dams are regulated by the State of California Division of Safety of Dams. Additional regulatory oversight of dams is described in Appendix B. The California Water Code defines a dam as any artificial barrier, together with appurtenant works, that does or may impound or divert water, and that meets either of the following conditions:

- Is 25 feet or more in height from the natural bed of the stream or watercourse at the downstream toe of the barrier (or from the lowest elevation of the outside limit of the barrier if it is not across a stream channel or watercourse) to the maximum possible water storage elevation
- Has an impounding capacity of 50 acre-feet or more

Dams can be classified according to their purpose, the construction material or methods used, their slope or cross-section, the way they resist the force of the water pressure, or the means used for controlling seepage. Materials used to construct dams include earth, rock, tailings from mining or milling, concrete, masonry, steel, timber, plastic, rubber, and combinations of these.

8.1.2 Causes of Dam Failure

Partial or full failure of dams has the potential to cause massive destruction to the ecosystems and communities located downstream. Partial or full failure can occur as a result of one or a combination of the following reasons (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2016):

- Overtopping caused by floods that exceed the dam capacity (inadequate spillway capacity)
- Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding
- Deliberate acts of sabotage (terrorism)
- Structural failure of materials used in dam construction
- Movement and/or failure of the foundation supporting the dam
- Settlement and cracking of concrete or embankment dams
- Piping and internal erosion of soil in embankment dams
- Inadequate or negligent operation, maintenance, and upkeep

- Failure of upstream dams on the same waterway
- Earthquake (liquefaction/landslides).

Many dam failures in the United States have been secondary results of other disasters. The most common causes are earthquakes, landslides, extreme storms, equipment malfunction, structural damage, foundation failures, and sabotage. Poor construction, lack of maintenance and repair, and deficient operational procedures are preventable or correctable by a program of regular inspections. Terrorism and vandalism are serious concerns that all operators of public facilities must plan for; these threats are under continuous review by public safety agencies.

8.1.3 Residual Risk

Dams present a flood risk called "residual risk" that represents flooding that can occur even without a failure at the dam. A storm event that is more severe than the design-storm can result in overtopping, inundation upstream of the dam, or failure of the dam or spillway, potentially resulting in rapid water release (FEMA 2018).

8.1.4 Downstream Hazard Potential Classifications

California's Division of Safety of Dams has developed a classification system for the downstream hazard potential of state-jurisdiction dams, as shown on Table 8-1. This system is modified from federal guidelines, which recommend three-tier classification. The California system adds a fourth hazard classification of "extremely high."

Table 8-1. State of California Downstream Hazard Potential Classification

Downstream Hazard Potential Classification	Potential Downstream Impacts on Life and Property
Low	No probable loss of human life and low economic and environmental losses. Losses are expected to be principally limited to the owner's property.
Significant	No probable loss of human life but can cause economic loss, environmental damage, impacts to critical facilities, or other significant impacts.
High	Expected to cause loss of at least one human life
Extremely High	Expected to cause considerable loss of human life or would result in an inundation area with a population of 1,000 or more.

Source: (California Employment Development Department 2021)

8.1.5 Planning Requirements

State of California

All dams whose inundation areas may impact the planning area have emergency action plans (EAPs) on file. The EAPs must include the following (Cal OES 2022):

- Emergency notification flow charts
- Information on a four-step response process
- Description of agencies' roles and actions in response to an emergency incident
- Description of actions to be taken in advance of an emergency
- Inundation maps
- Additional information such as revision records and distribution lists.

After the EAPs are approved by the state, the law requires dam owners to send the approved EAPs to relevant stakeholders. Local public agencies can then adopt emergency procedures that incorporate the information in the EAP in a manner that conforms to local needs and includes methods and procedures for alerting and warning the public and other response and preparedness related items (Cal OES 2022):

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Dams under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) also have specified planning requirements. FERC has the largest dam safety program in the United States. It cooperates with many federal and state agencies to ensure and promote dam safety and, more recently, homeland security. FERC requires licensees to prepare emergency action plans and conducts training sessions on how to develop and test these plans. The plans are designed to serve as an early warning system if there is a potential for, or a sudden release of water from, a dam failure or accident to the dam. The plans include operational procedures that may be used, such as reducing reservoir levels and reducing downstream flows and procedures for notifying affected residents and agencies responsible for emergency management. These plans are frequently updated and tested to ensure that in emergency situations everyone knows what to do, thus saving lives and minimizing property damage.

8.1.6 Secondary Hazards

Dam failure can cause severe downstream flooding depending on the magnitude of the failure. Other potential secondary hazards of dam failure include landslides around the reservoir perimeter, bank erosion on the rivers, and destruction of downstream habitat.

8.2 HAZARD PROFILE

8.2.1 Past Events

No dam failures have been recorded in the planning area. However, according to the *2018 State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan*, there have been a small number of dam failures elsewhere in the state in the past 50 years. The most catastrophic event in the state was the failure of the St. Francis Dam in Los Angeles County, which failed in 1928 and killed an estimated 450 people. According to the *2021 Alameda County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan*, there have been three failures in the county:

- **1905 Piedmont #1 Dam Failure**—An earthen dam built in Oakland in 1903 had an outlet pipe sheared off from its core wall. This was a minor incident; no deaths occurred as a result.
- **1918 Calaveras Dam Failure**—The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission-owned Calaveras Dam, located in Alameda County, failed during construction in 1918. A landslide damaged the upstream shell of the dam and destroyed the dam's outlet tower.
- **2015 Rubber Dam 3 Failure**—In 2015, the inflatable dam on Alameda Creek (Rubber Dam 3) failed due to vandalism, releasing nearly 50 million gallons of water from the community's water into the San Francisco Bay. The water was supposed to go into the Niles Cone Groundwater Basin where residents and businesses from the Cities of Newark, Union City and Fremont could access drinking water.

There is a possibility that the planning area experienced the direct or indirect impacts of these events, though no specific information on local impact is available.

8.2.2 Location

Dams With Potential to Affect Planning Area

According to the California Division of Safety of Dams, as of September 2021, there were 23 dams in Alameda County, of which 18 were classified as high or extremely high hazard. Of these, the Del Valle and Patterson Dams have the potential to impact the planning area if a failure were to occur.

Del Valle Dam

The Del Valle Dam, located outside the planning area in unincorporated Alameda County on Arroyo Del Valle, a tributary of Alameda Creek, was completed in 1968 by the California Department of Water Resources. The dam is outside the planning area, about 5 miles southeast of central Livermore. This earth dam receives stormwater runoff from an area of approximately 150 square miles. The maximum spillway peak discharge is 7,000 cfs. Construction of the dam created Lake Del Valle, which provides water storage, Alameda Creek flood control, and regulatory storage for a portion of water delivered through the South Bay Aqueduct. The dam is in satisfactory condition as of September 2017, which means it has no recognized safety deficiencies. It is the only flood control dam in the Livermore Valley. The dam has a storage capacity of 77,100 acre-feet of water (California Department of Water Resources 2021b). Table 8-2 provides information on the Del Valle Dam.

Table 8-2. Del Valle Dam Characteristics

Hazard Class[a]	Extremely High
Water Course	Arroyo Valle
Owner	California Department of Water Resources
Year Built	1968
Dam Type	Earth
Crest Length (feet)	880
Height (feet)	222
Storage Capacity (acre-feet)	77,100
Drainage area (sq. mi.)	146
Inundation Area (sq. mi.)	97.98

a. Hazard classification as defined in Table 8-1.
Source: (California Department of Water Resources 2021b)

Patterson Dam

The Patterson Dam is listed as high hazard and is owned by the California Department of Water Resources. It was built in 1962 and was constructed as part of the California State Water Project. It is maintained and operated by the California Department of Water Resources. The Project is also operated to improve water quality in the Delta, control Feather River flood waters, provide recreation, and enhance fish and wildlife. Table 8-3 provides information on the Patterson Dam. The dam is outside the planning area, less than a mile east of the eastern city limit of Livermore in unincorporated Alameda County.

Table 8-3. Patterson Dam Characteristics

Hazard Class[a]	High
Water Course	Off stream
Owner	California Department of Water Resources
Year Built	1962
Dam Type	Earth
Crest Length (feet)	1,275
Height (feet)	39
Storage Capacity (acre-feet)	104
Drainage area (sq. mi.)	0
Inundation Area (sq. mi.)	Information not available

a. Hazard classification as defined in Table 8-1.
Source: (California Department of Water Resources 2021b)

Mapped Inundation Areas

Dam failure inundation mapping in support of emergency action planning is available for the Del Valle and Patterson dams. The combination of the inundation areas for the two dams was used for the risk assessment of the dam failure hazard in this plan. Figure 8-1 shows the combined inundation area.

8.2.3 Frequency

Dam failures are infrequent and usually coincide with the events that cause them, such as earthquakes, landslides, and excessive rainfall and snowmelt. There is a "residual risk" associated with dams; residual risk is the risk that remains after safeguards have been implemented. The residual risk is associated with events beyond those that the facility was designed to withstand. However, the probability of occurrence of any type of dam failure event is considered to be low in today's regulatory and dam safety oversight environment.

8.2.4 Severity

The Patterson Dam is rated by the state as a high hazard dam, which means that its failure is likely to result in the loss of at least one life. The Del Valle Dam is rated as extremely high hazard, which means that its failure would likely cause considerable loss of human life or would inundate an area with a population of 1,000 or more. Based on the modeling of the combined inundation areas, dam inundation flood depths can range from shallow (3 feet or less) to deep (10 feet or more).

8.2.5 Warning Time

Warning time for dam failure depends on the cause of the failure. In events of extreme precipitation, evacuations can be planned with sufficient time. In the event of a structural failure due to earthquake, it is possible that there would be no warning time. A dam's structural type also affects warning time. Earthen dams do not tend to fail completely or instantaneously. Once a breach is initiated, discharging water erodes the breach until either the reservoir water is depleted or the breach resists further erosion. Concrete gravity dams also tend to have a partial breach as one or more monolith sections formed during dam construction are forced apart by the escaping water. The time for breach formation ranges from a few minutes to a few hours. Alameda County and the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton have established protocols for emergency warning and response through adopted emergency operations plans. These protocols are tied to the emergency action plans created by the dam owners.

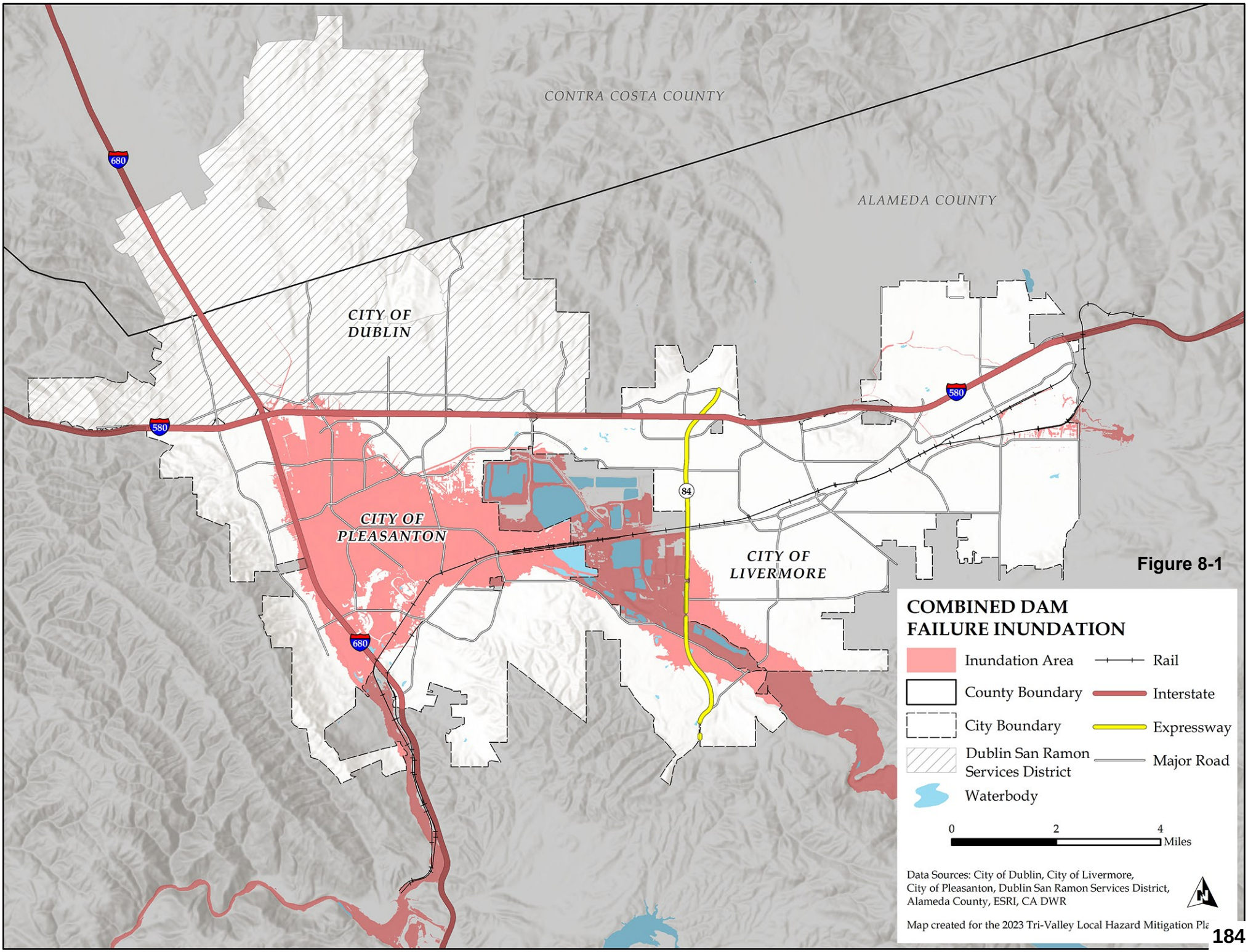

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
COMBINED DAM FAILURE INUNDATION
Inundation Area
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CA DWR
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

Figure 8-1

8.3 EXPOSURE

8.3.1 Population

All populations living in a dam failure inundation zone are exposed to the risk of a dam failure. Figure 8-2 shows the estimated population living in the evaluated inundation area compared to total population for each planning area city. The exposed population represents 16.9 percent of the total planning area population. Population served by DSRSD cannot be mapped to determine its exposure to the dam failure hazard.

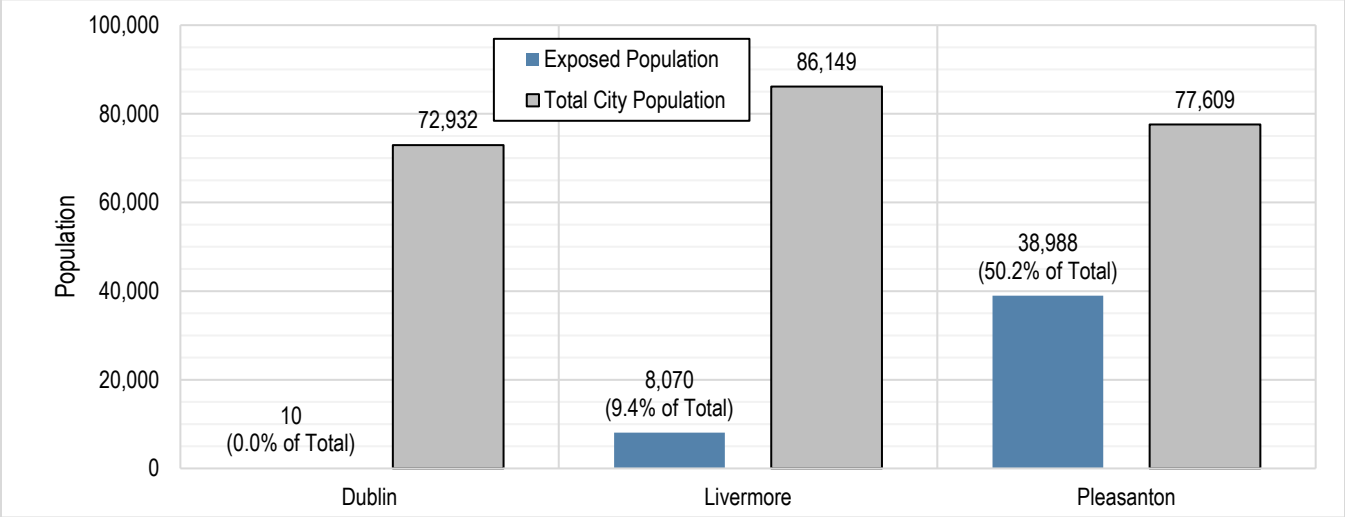


Figure 8-2. Population Exposed to Dam Failure and Total City Population, by Jurisdiction

8.3.2 Property

Figure 8-3 summarizes the number and value of planning area buildings within the mapped dam failure inundation zone. Figure 8-4 shows the estimated exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. Figure 8-5 shows the distribution by occupancy class of buildings in the inundation area.

8.3.3 Critical Facilities

GIS analysis determined that 299 of the planning area's 1,161 critical facilities (26 percent) are in the evaluated inundation area. Figure 8-6 shows the distribution of exposed critical facilities by category and jurisdiction.

8.3.4 Environment

The environment would be exposed to a number of risks in the event of dam failure. The inundation could introduce many foreign elements into local waterways. This could result in destruction of downstream habitat and could have detrimental effects on many species of animals, especially endangered species such as salmon. The extent of the vulnerability of the environment is the same as the exposure of the environment.

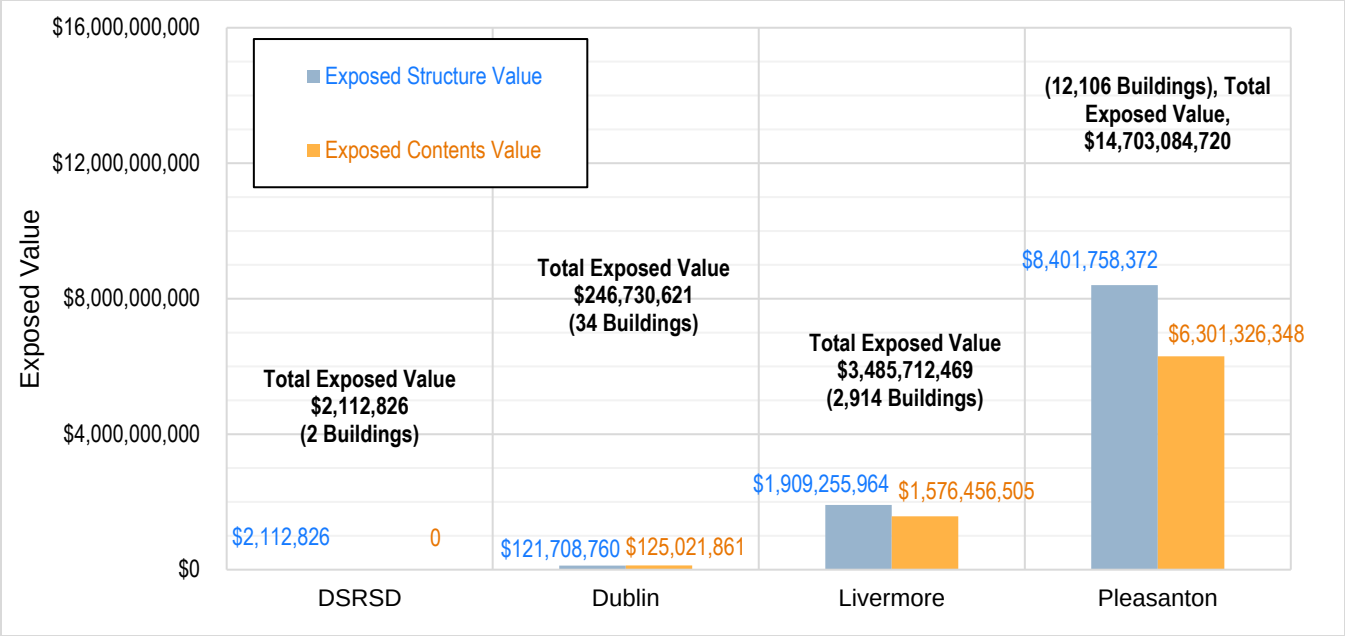


Figure 8-3. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in Dam Failure Inundation Area

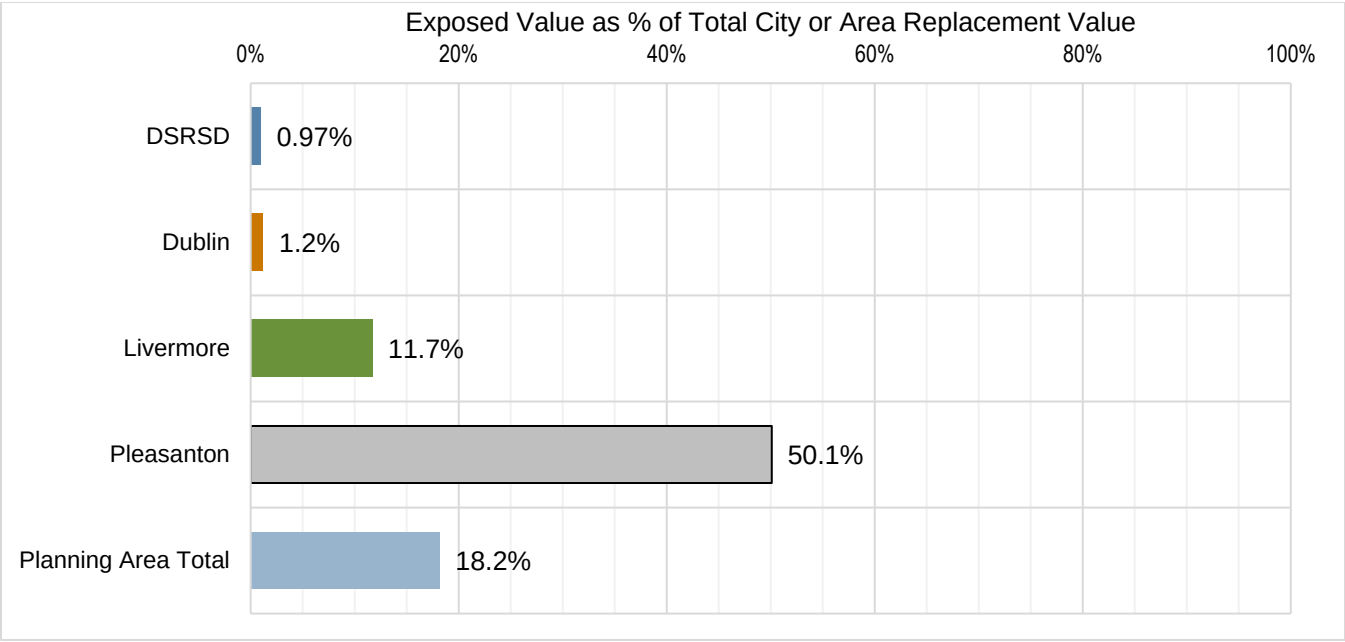


Figure 8-4. Total Value in Dam Failure Inundation Area as % of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction

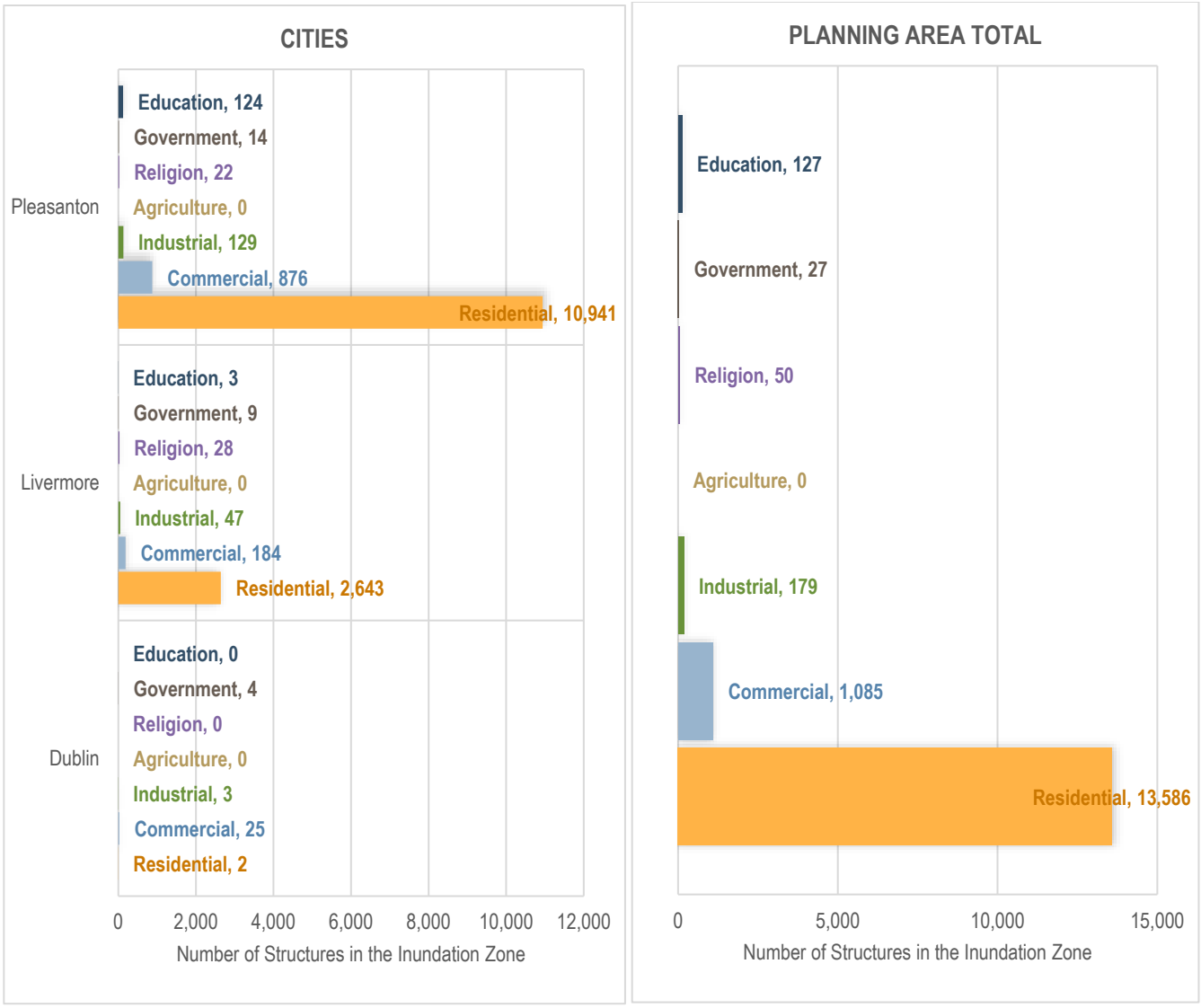


Figure 8-5. Number of Structures within the Dam Failure Inundation Zone, by Occupancy Class

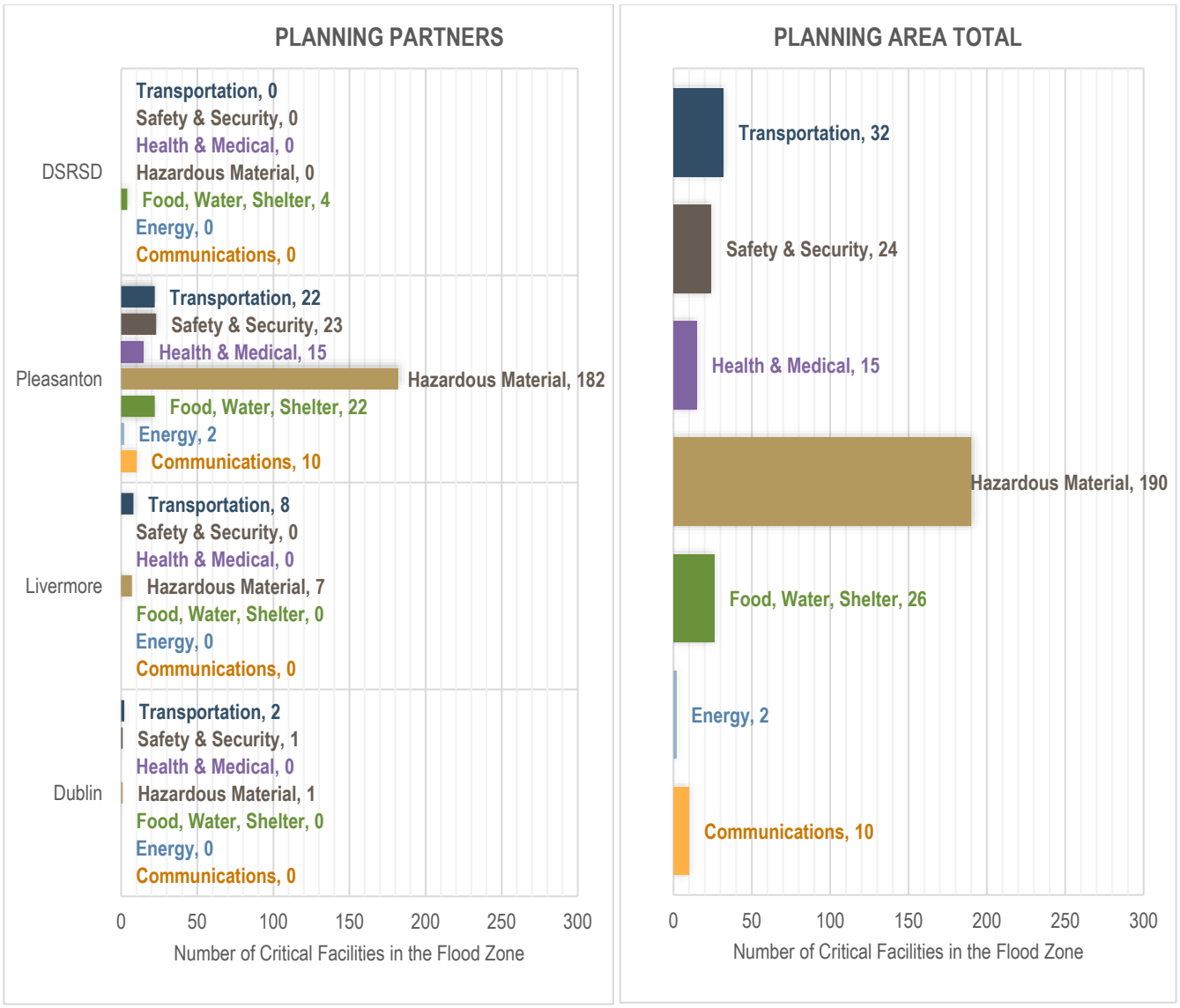


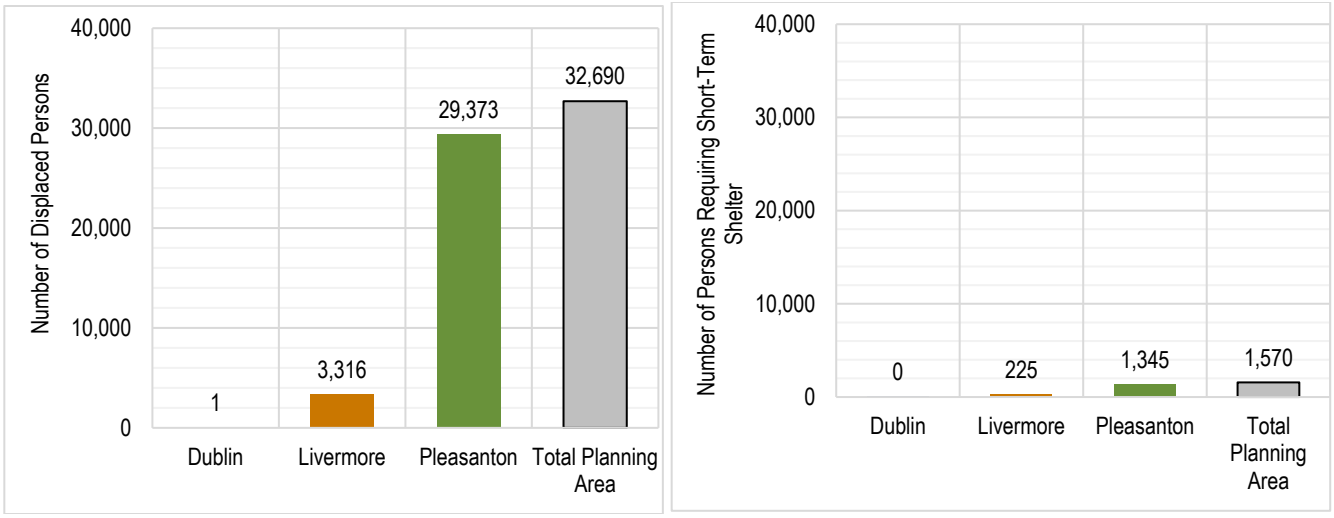
Figure 8-6. Critical Facilities within the Dam Failure Inundation Area, by Jurisdiction

8.4 VULNERABILITY

8.4.1 Population

Displacement and Shelter Requirements

Impacts on population in the planning area were estimated for the evaluated dam failure inundation area. Estimates for each city and the total planning area are presented in Figure 8-7. Vulnerable populations are all populations downstream from dam failures that are incapable of escaping the area before floodwaters arrive. This population includes the elderly and young who may be unable to get themselves out of the inundation area. The vulnerable population also includes those who would not have adequate warning from a television, radio emergency warning system, siren, cell phone alert or in-person contact.



DSRSD does not have any responsibility for sheltering

Figure 8-7. Estimated Persons Displaced or Requiring Short-Term Shelter Due to Dam Failure

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable populations are all populations downstream from dam failures that are incapable of escaping the area within the allowable time frame. Socially vulnerable populations include the very young, the elderly, and those experiencing poverty. In the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, socially vulnerable communities specifically include local senior populations (Livermore Senior Center, Dublin Senior Center, and Pleasanton Senior Center), the unhoused, and individuals with disabilities. These socially vulnerable populations are most susceptible based on many factors, including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard and the ability to be self-sustaining for prolonged periods of time after an incident because of limited ability to stockpile supplies. Socially vulnerable populations may live in areas with substantial population density, inhibiting their ability to escape from the inundation area to safety in enough time. At-risk communities such as those with disabilities or the local senior population may face difficulty evacuating from the senior centers in Dublin, Pleasanton, and Livermore. Vulnerable populations may also lack adequate warning from television, radio emergency warning systems, or alert and warning messages released on social media due to a lack of access to these tools caused by disparities in economic opportunity and socioeconomic status. The potential for loss of life is affected by the capacity and number of evacuation routes available to populations living in areas of potential inundation. DSRSD overlies the City of Dublin and a small portion of the City of Pleasanton. Socially vulnerable population within Dublin would be the same as that for DSRSD. Dublin and DSRSD collaborate on programs for the affected vulnerable populations.

An especially vulnerable population is found among those experiencing homelessness. Not only do those experiencing homelessness face an inequitable lack of access to resources and basic needs, they also face an exceptional risk of injury due to common shelter locations. Those experiencing homelessness often set up shelter under bridges near or along waterways, presenting an exceptional threat to their lives in the event of dam failure and subsequent flooding.

8.4.2 Property

Vulnerable properties are those closest to the dam failure inundation area. These properties would experience the largest, most destructive surge of water. Low-lying areas are also vulnerable since they are where the dam waters would collect. It is estimated that there could be up to $5.0 billion of loss from a dam failure affecting the planning area. This represents 27.0 percent of the total exposure within the inundation area, or 6.3 percent of the total assessed value of the planning area. Figure 8-8 summarizes the loss estimates for dam failure by damage type and jurisdiction. The estimated number of buildings that would be impacted is shown in Figure 8-9. The risk assessment also estimated the amount of debris that would be generated by a dam failure in the planning area, as summarized in Figure 8-10.

8.4.3 Critical Facilities

Hazus estimated damage to critical facilities in the dam failure inundation zones as shown in Figure 8-11. Typical vulnerabilities of affected critical facilities include the following:

- Transportation routes are vulnerable to dam inundation and have the potential to be wiped out, creating isolation issues and significant disruption to travel. Those that are most vulnerable are those that are already in poor condition and would not be able to withstand a large water surge.
- Utilities such as overhead power lines, cable, and phone lines in the inundation zone could be vulnerable. If phone lines were lost, significant communication issues may occur in the planning area due to limited cell phone reception in many areas.
- Emergency response would be hindered due to the loss of transportation routes the inundation zone.
- Some protective-function facilities in the safety and security category located in the inundation zone could be lost.
- Recovery time to restore many critical functions after an event may be lengthy.

8.4.4 Environment

The environment would be vulnerable to a number of risks in the event of dam failure. The inundation could introduce foreign elements into local waterways, resulting in destruction of downstream habitat and detrimental effects on many species of animals, especially endangered species. The extent of the vulnerability of the environment is the same as the exposure of the environment.

8.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

All land use decision-making is guided by the goals, policies and implementation measures contained in the land use elements of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton's general plans. The Dublin general plan's seismic safety element, Livermore general plan's public safety element, and Pleasanton's general plan's public safety element establish standards and plans for protecting the community from hazards. Most of the areas vulnerable to the worst impacts from a dam failure correspond to the flood hazard areas. Flood-related policies in the general plans will help to reduce the risk associated with the dam failure hazard for all future development in the planning area.

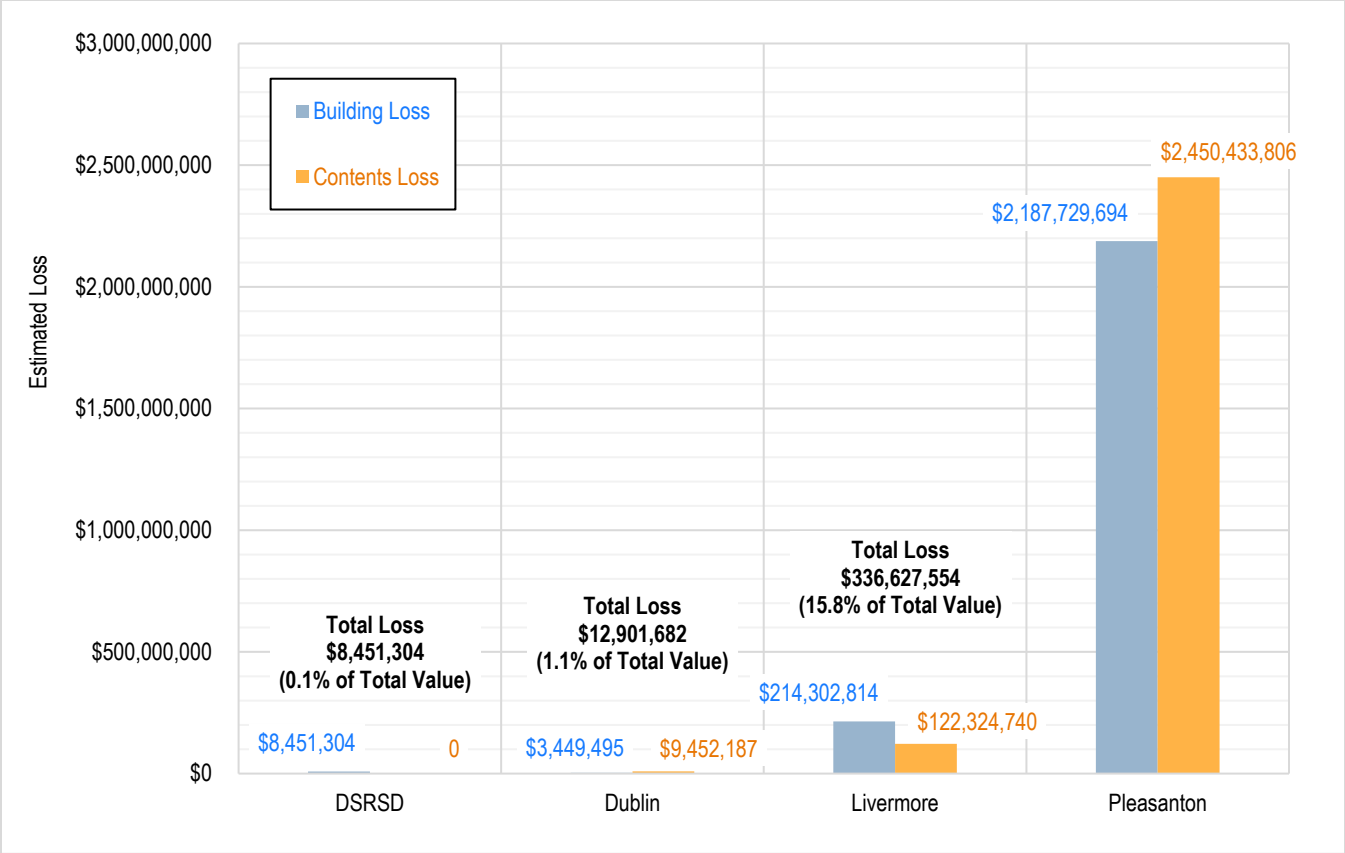


Figure 8-8. Loss Estimates for Dam Failure

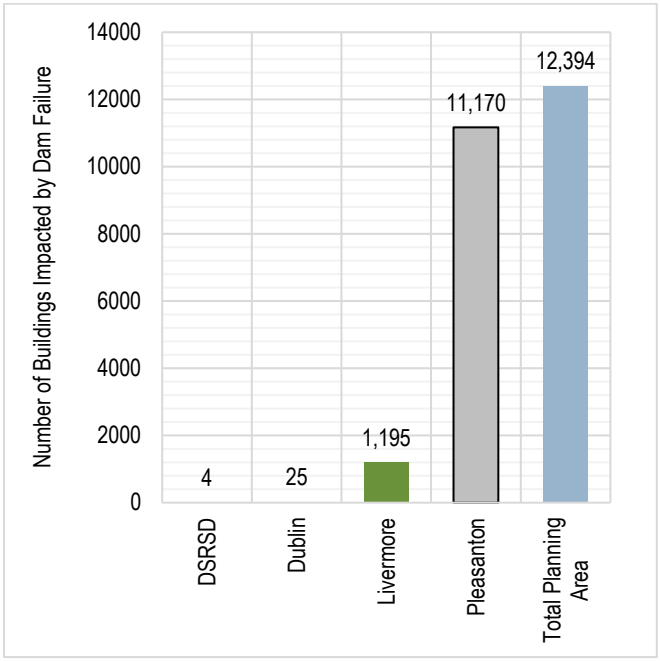


Figure 8-9. Number of Buildings Impacted by Dam Failure

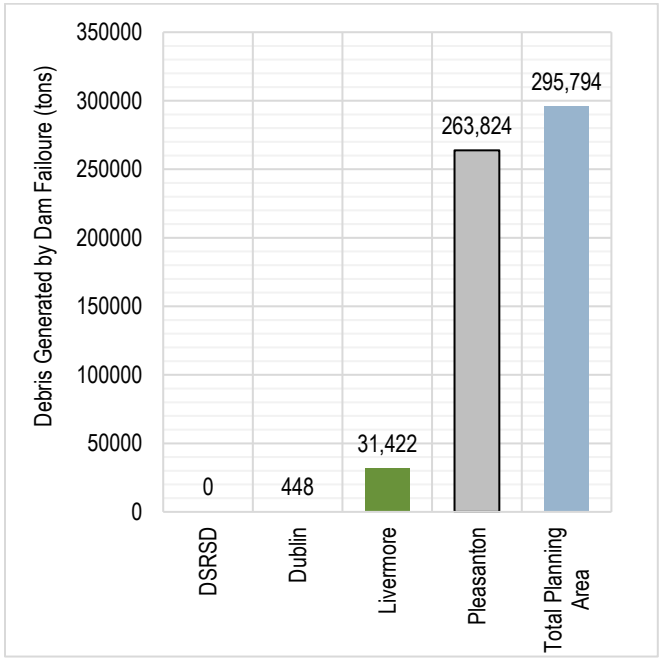


Figure 8-10. Estimated Structural Debris Generated by Dam Failure

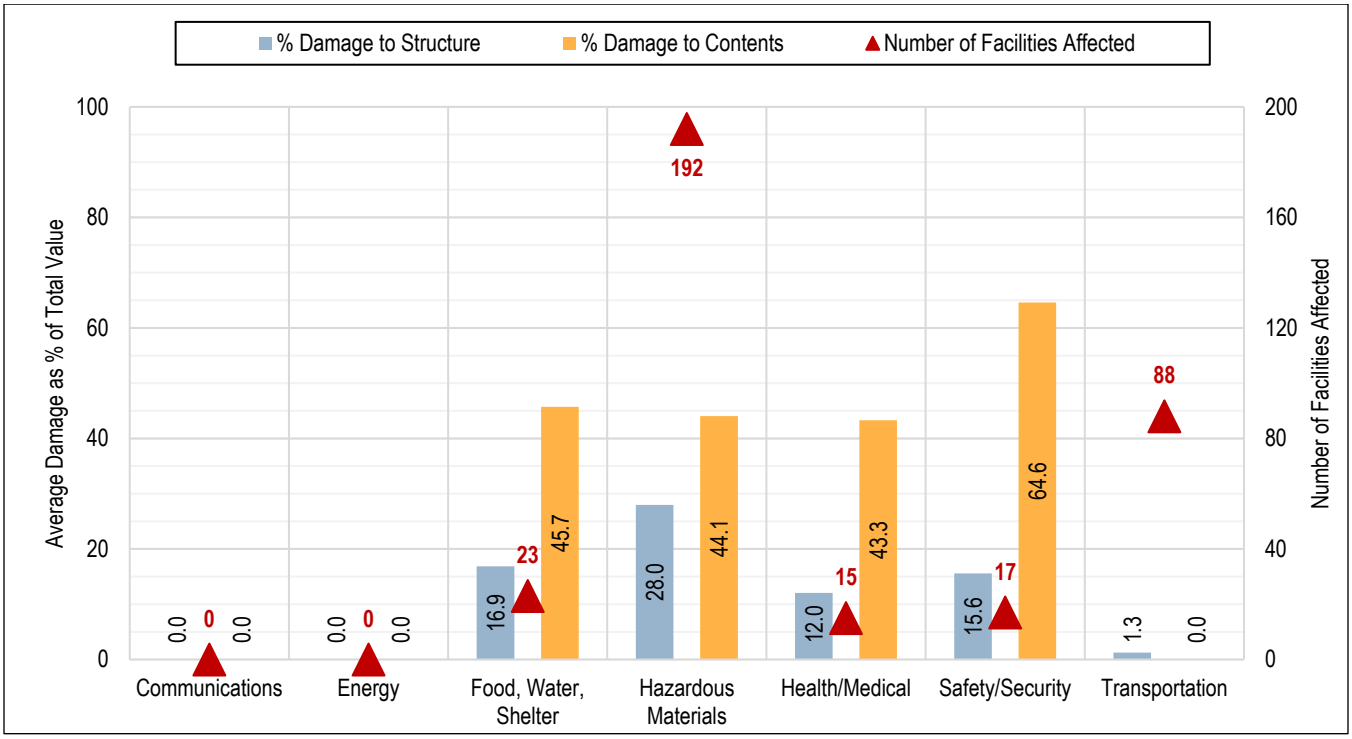


Figure 8-11. Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities from Dam Failure

8.6 SCENARIO

An earthquake within the region could lead to liquefaction of soils around the dams. This could occur without warning during any time of the day. A human-caused failure such as a terrorist attack also could trigger a catastrophic failure of a dam that impacts the planning area. The worst-case scenario for the dam failure hazard would be a full failure of the Del Valle Dam. Such a failure would result in a large portion of Pleasanton being inundated and a smaller portion of Dublin and Livermore. Critical facilities located in the dam inundation area would likely experience failure, resulting in a severe disruption of essential services.

8.7 ISSUES

The most significant issue associated with dam failure involves the properties and populations in the inundation zones. Flooding as a result of a dam failure would significantly impact these areas. There is often limited warning time for dam failure. These events are frequently associated with other natural hazard events such as earthquakes, landslides or severe weather, which limits their predictability and compounds the hazard. Other important issues associated with dam failure include the following:

- Federally regulated dams have an adequate level of oversight and sophistication in the development of emergency action plans for public notification in the unlikely event of failure. However, the protocol for notification of downstream citizens of imminent failure needs to be tied to local emergency response planning.

- Mapping for federally regulated dams is already required and available; however, mapping that estimates inundation depths is needed for dams that are not federally regulated, in order to better assess the risk associated with failure of these facilities.
- Most dam failure mapping required at federal levels requires determination of the probable maximum flood. While the probable maximum flood represents a worst-case scenario, it is generally the event with the lowest probability of occurrence. For dams that are not federally regulated, mapping of failure scenarios that are less extreme than the probable maximum flood but have a higher probability of occurrence can be valuable to downstream community officials and emergency managers. This type of mapping can illustrate areas potentially impacted by more frequent events to support emergency response and preparedness actions.
- The concept of residual risk associated with structural flood control projects should be considered in the design of capital projects and the application of land use regulations.
- Addressing security concerns and the need to inform the public of the risk associated with dam failure is a challenge for public officials.

9. DROUGHT

9.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Drought is a significant decrease in water supply relative to what is needed to sufficiently meet typical demand in each location. It is a normal phase in the Mediterranean climate cycle, originating from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period, usually a season or more. This leads to a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought is generally defined based on five ways of measuring it (National Drought Mitigation Center 2022a):

- **Meteorological drought**—Based on measurements such as precipitation deficit compared to normal or expected precipitation. Anomalies of precipitation and temperature may last from several months to several decades. How long they last depend on interactions between the atmosphere and the oceans, soil moisture and land surface processes, topography, internal dynamics, and the accumulated influence of global weather systems.
- **Agricultural drought**—Based on impacts due to reduced precipitation and water supply (e.g., crop loss, herd culling, etc.)
- **Hydrological drought**—Based on measurements of stream flows, groundwater, and reservoir levels relative to normal conditions
- **Socioeconomic drought**—Based on direct and indirect socio-economic impacts on society and the economy. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for an economic good exceeds supply as a result of a weather-related shortfall in water supply. If a community has stored enough water to meet its needs in the event of a shortage of rainfall, then it may not experience socioeconomic drought even though its geographic area experiences meteorological drought.
- **Ecological drought**—Defined as a prolonged and widespread deficit in naturally available water supplies, including changes in natural and managed hydrology, that create multiple stresses across ecosystems.

9.1.1 Monitoring and Categorizing Drought

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Drought Indices

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has developed several indices to measure the impacts and severity of meteorological, agricultural, and hydrological drought and to map their extent and locations:

- The ***Crop Moisture Index*** measures short-term drought weekly to assess impacts on agriculture.
- The ***Palmer Z Index*** measures short-term drought on a monthly scale.

- The ***Palmer Drought Severity Index*** is based on long-term weather patterns. The intensity of drought in a given month is dependent on current weather plus the cumulative patterns of previous months. Weather patterns can change quickly, and the Palmer Drought Severity Index can respond fairly rapidly.
- The ***Palmer Hydrological Drought Index*** quantifies hydrological effects (reservoir levels, groundwater levels, etc.), which take longer to develop and last longer. This index responds more slowly to changing conditions than the Palmer Drought Index.
- The ***Standardized Precipitation Index*** considers only precipitation. A value of zero indicates the median precipitation amount; the index is negative for drought and positive for wet conditions. The Standardized Precipitation Index is computed for time scales ranging from one month to 24 months.

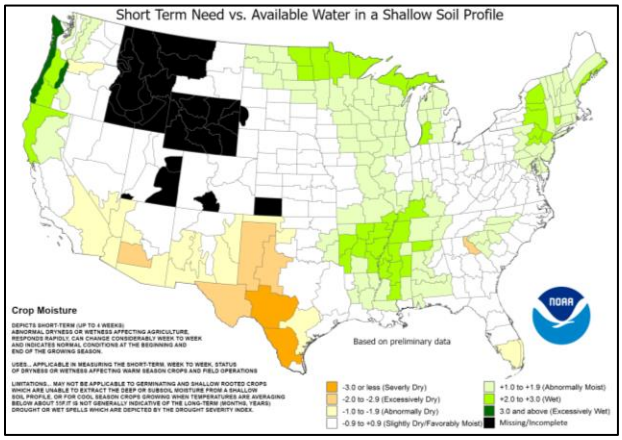
Each of these indices is meaningful for different sectors of society and the economy. For example, an urbanized areas that uses water from reservoirs would be sensitive to hydrological drought characterized by the Palmer Hydrological Drought Index, while unirrigated grazing land would be sensitive to meteorological drought characterized by the Crop Moisture Index. Maps of these indices show drought conditions nationwide at a given point in time. They are not necessarily indicators of any given area's long-term susceptibility to drought. Recent examples of these maps are shown on Figure 9-1.

U.S. Drought Monitor

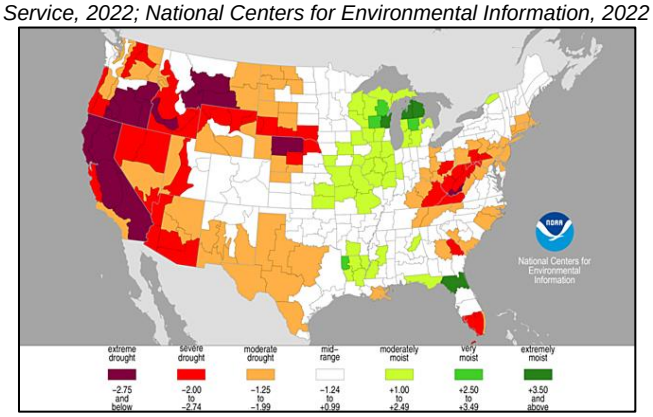
The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is a map that is updated weekly to show the location and intensity of drought across the country. The USDM uses a five-category system (U.S. Drought Monitor 2022):

- D0—Abnormally Dry
  - Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops
  - Some lingering water deficits
  - Pastures or crops not fully recovered
- D1—Moderate Drought
  - Some damage to crops, pastures
  - Some water shortages developing
  - Voluntary water-use restrictions requested
- D2—Severe Drought
  - Crop or pasture loss likely
  - Water shortages common
  - Water restrictions imposed
- D3—Extreme Drought
  - Major crop/pasture losses
  - Widespread water shortages or restrictions
- D4—Exceptional Drought
  - Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses
  - Shortages of water creating water emergencies

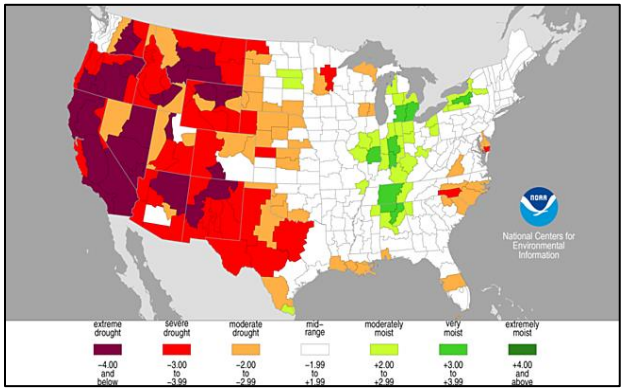
Sources: National Weather Service, 2022; National Centers for Environmental Information, 2022



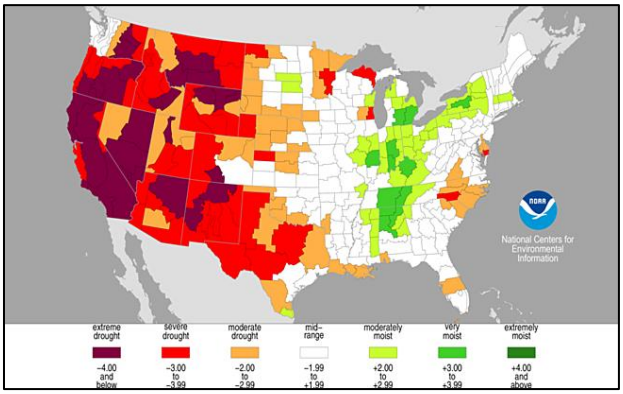
Crop Moisture Index (Week Ending April 23, 2022)



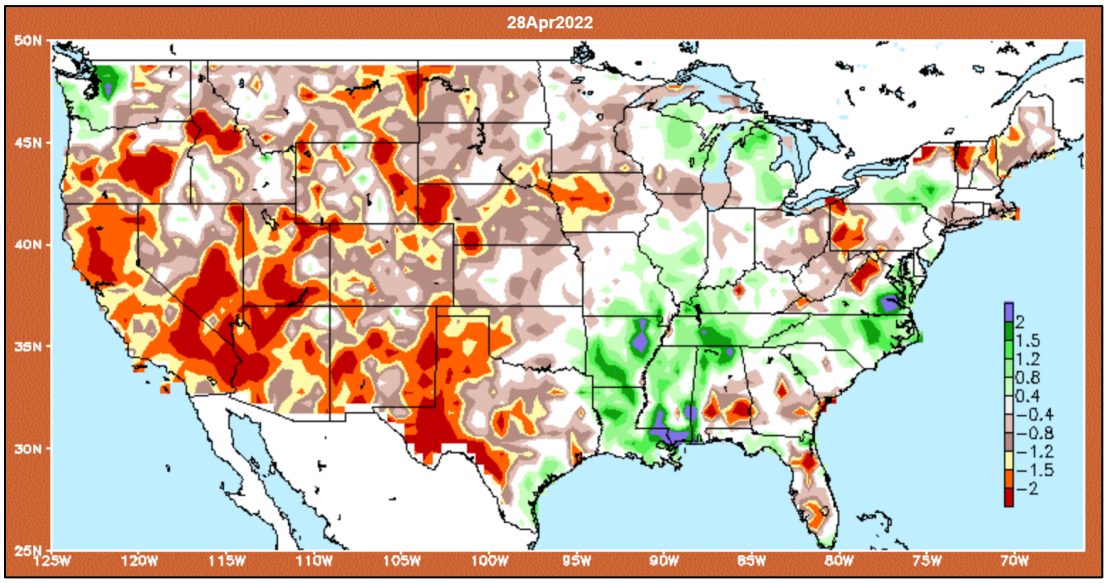
Palmer Z Index Short-Term Drought Conditions (March 2022)



Palmer Modified Index (March 2022)



Palmer Hydrological Drought Index (March 2022)



Standardized Precipitation Index (24-Months Ending April 2022)

Figure 9-1. Standard National Drought and Precipitation Indices

The USDM categories show experts' assessments of conditions related to drought. These experts check variables including temperature, soil moisture, stream flow, water levels in reservoirs and lakes, snow cover, and meltwater runoff. They also check whether areas are showing drought impacts such as water shortages and business interruptions. Associated statistics show what proportion of various geographic areas are in each category of dryness or drought, and how many people are affected. U.S. Drought Monitor data go back to 2000.

9.1.2 Drought Impacts

Drought can have a widespread impact on the environment and the economy, although it typically does not result in loss of life or damage to structures, as do other natural disasters. The National Drought Mitigation Center uses three categories to describe likely drought impacts:

- **Economic Impacts**—These impacts of drought cost people (or businesses) money. Farmers' crops are destroyed; low water supply necessitates spending on irrigation system modifications, drilling of new wells, and/or trucking in water; water-related businesses (such as sales of boats and fishing equipment) may experience reduced revenue.
- **Environmental Impacts**—Plants and animals depend on water. When a drought occurs, their food supply can shrink, and their habitat can be damaged.
- **Social Impacts**—Social impacts include public safety, health, conflicts between people when there is not enough water to go around, and changes in lifestyle.

The demand that society places on water systems and supplies—such as expanding populations, irrigation, and environmental needs—contributes to drought impacts. Drought can lead to difficult decisions regarding the allocation of water, as well as stringent water use restrictions, water quality problems, and inadequate water supplies for fire suppression. There are also issues such as growing conflicts between agricultural uses of surface water and in-stream uses, surface water and groundwater interrelationships, and the effects of growing water demand on uses of water.

Vulnerability of an activity to drought depends on its water demand and the water supplies available to meet the demand. The impacts of drought vary between sectors of the community in both timing and severity:

- **Water supply—**The water supply sector encompasses urban and rural drinking water systems that are affected when a drought depletes surface and groundwater supplies due to reduced runoff and recharge from precipitation.
- **Agriculture and commerce—**Impacts on agriculture and associated commerce include the reduction of crop yield and livestock sizes due to insufficient water supply for crop irrigation and maintenance of ground cover for grazing.
- **Environment, public health, and safety—**Impacts on the environmental, public health, and safety sectors include wildfires that are both detrimental to the forest ecosystem and hazardous to the public. The impacts also includes the desiccation of streams, resulting in the reduction of in-stream habitats for native species.

9.1.3 California Drought Response

During critically dry years, the California State Water Resources Control Board can mandate conservation by water users and agencies to address statewide water shortages. Table 9-1 lists State Drought Management Program stages mandated to water right holders.

Table 9-1. State Drought Management Program

Drought Stage	State Mandated Customer Demand Reduction	Rate Impacts
Stage 0 or 1	<10%	Normal rates
Stage 2	10 to 15%	Normal rates; Drought surcharge
Stage 3	15 to 20%	Normal rates; Drought surcharge
Stage 4	>20%	Normal rates, Drought surcharge

9.1.4 Secondary Hazards

The secondary impact most commonly associated with drought is wildfire. A prolonged lack of precipitation dries out vegetation, which becomes increasingly susceptible to ignition as the duration of the drought extends. In addition, lack of sufficient water resources can stress trees and other vegetation, making them more vulnerable to infestation from pests, which in turn, can make them more vulnerable to ignition. Prolonged droughts can impact underground aquifers, thus impacting groundwater supplies. Algae blooms can occur in surface water reservoirs that are stressed by drought impacts.

9.2 HAZARD PROFILE

9.2.1 Local Water Supply

Water Supply System

The Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7), a water wholesaler, provides treated drinking water to four major retailers in the planning area that serve approximately 240,000 people and businesses. Figure 9-2 summarizes the quantities of water managed by Zone 7. The wholesale water has three sources: South Bay Aqueduct that originates from the California State Water Project; Lake Del Valle storage reservoir that is approximately 10 miles from Livermore; and groundwater from local wells (Zone 7 Water Agency 2020).

The following retail water purveyors in the Tri-Valley planning purchase water from Zone 7:

- **Dublin San Ramon Services District—**Dublin San Ramon Services District is a public agency that distributes water and recycled water, and collects, treats and disposes of wastewater for 193,400 people in Dublin, southern San Ramon, Dougherty Valley, and Pleasanton. It provides water services only to Dougherty Valley and the City of Dublin (Dublin San Ramon Services District 2021).
- **City of Livermore—**Livermore Municipal Water purchases potable water from Zone 7 Water agency and provides water to more than 28,000 Livermore residents in addition to significant industrial and commercial areas. The balance of residents are served by the California Water Service Company, or Cal Water (City of Livermore n.d.).
- **City of Pleasanton—**The City of Pleasanton Utilities Division provides potable water to Pleasanton residents and businesses. The City purchases approximately 80 percent of the water from the Zone 7 Water Agency; the remaining 20 percent comes from local groundwater pumped from City-owned and operated wells (City of Pleasanton 2020).

Source: (Zone 7 Water Agency 2020)

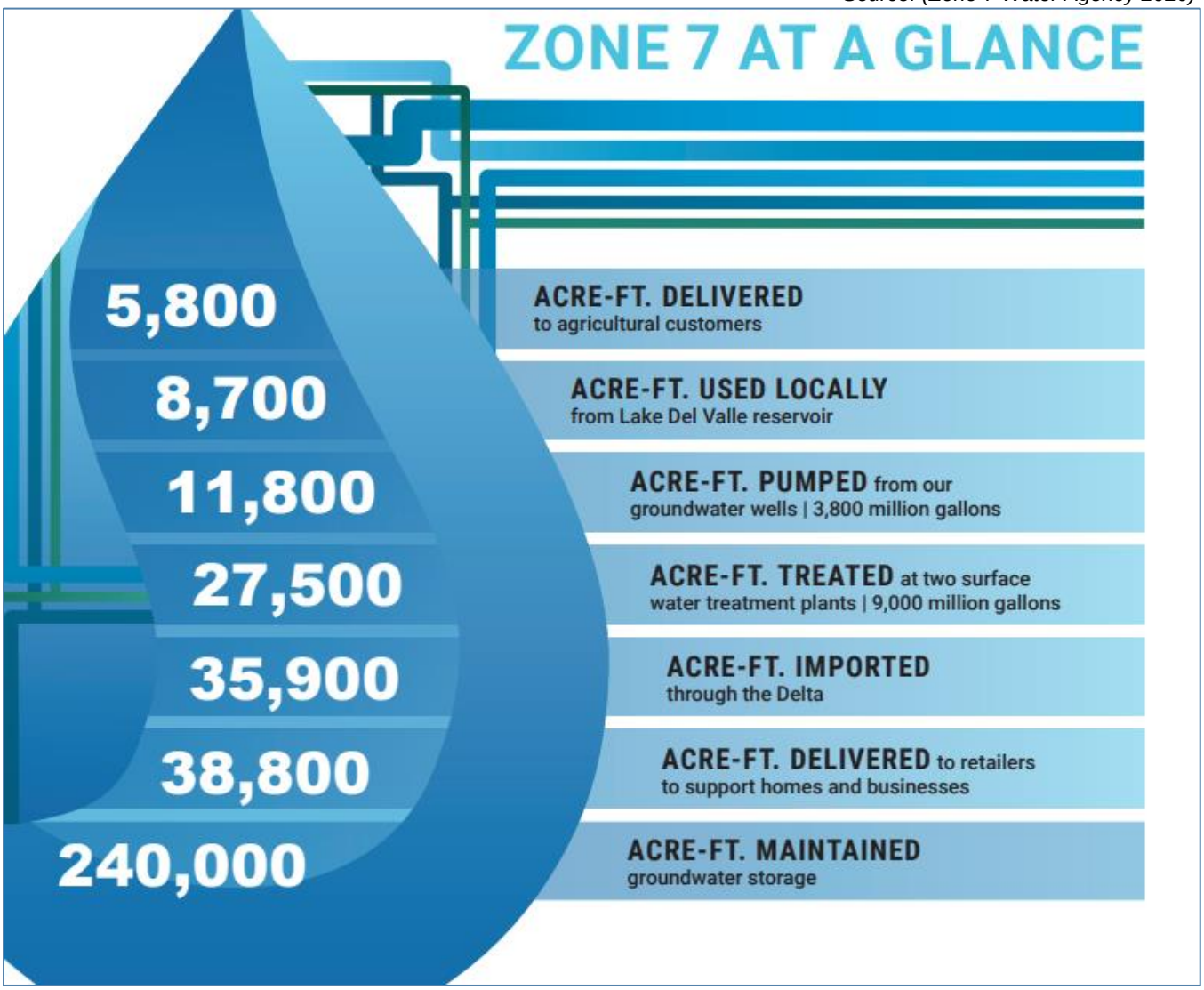


Figure 9-2. Zone 7 Water Agency Supply and Use, Fiscal Year 2019-2020

Water Supply Strategy

Zone 7 includes a water supply strategy in its *2020 Urban Water Management Plan* to meet its planning objectives for water supply reliability, cost, water quality, environmental protection and risk. It evaluates a range of water supply and water conservation options and recommended a strategy that includes desalination, recycled water, conservation, groundwater management and off-site banking/transfers.

Zone 7 has projected water supply and demand through 2045 for normal-year, single-dry-year, and multiple-dry-year conditions. Table 9-2 shows that under normal hydrologic conditions, Zone 7's supplies are adequate to meet projected demand through 2045. Surplus supplies are stored as carryover, used to recharge the Main Basin, and stored in the Kern County groundwater banks. The supplies shown below in the table are representative of expected normal conditions or normal operational targets (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021).

Table 9-2. Projected Normal Year Water Supply and Demand Comparison

Supply/Demand	Projections (by year) (acre-feet per year)				
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Supply Component					
State Water Project Table A	47,000	46,000	45,000	43,500	43,50
Yuba Accord	0	0	0	0	0
Turnback Pool	0	0	0	0	0
State Water Project - Carryover	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Arroyo Valle	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Main Basin	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
Semitropic	0	0	0	0	0
Cawelo	0	0	0	0	0
BARDP/Potable Reuse	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Sites Reservoir Project	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Transfers	5,000	5,000	0	0	0
Chain of Lakes	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	**76,700**	**90,700**	**84,700**	**83,200**	**83,200**
Demand Component					
Retail Demand	43,000	43,200	43,400	43,700	43,700
Untreated Water Demand	5,500	7,800	8,300	8,300	8,300
Direct Retail Demand	800	800	800	800	800
Losses	1,000	1,000	1,300	2,500	2,500
TOTAL DEMAND	**50,300**	**52,800**	**53,800**	**55,300**	**55,300**
Supply & Demand Comparison					
Supply Totals	76,700	90,700	84,700	83,200	83,200
Demand Totals	50,300	52,800	53,800	55,300	55,300
Difference	26,400	37,900	30,900	27,900	27,900

Source: (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021)

Zone 7 Water Management Plan

Zone 7's *2020 Urban Water Management Plan* was developed to address a water supply shortage up to 50 percent. Zone 7 has sufficient supply to meet demand in most years, but shortages can occur as a result of dry weather or an extended interruption of imported supplies. Voluntary water restrictions may also be initiated by an executive order from the governor due to state-level water conditions. Table 9-3 shows the six water shortage stages, which align with the State's standard stages (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021). Since Zone 7 is a wholesale water agency, it has not adopted ordinances that set or enforce consumption limits at the customer level.

Local Retail Water Purveyors

Local retail water purveyors in the Tri-Valley planning area (Dublin San Ramon Services District, Livermore Municipal Water, California Water Service Company, and City of Pleasanton Utilities Division) have prepared for water supply interruptions with water shortage contingency plans. The plans consist of four stages of water conservation and give guidelines to residential and commercial users' conservation action ideas. These plans also include per capita allotment, penalties and customer incentives for conservation.

Table 9-3. Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels

Shortage Level	Percent Shortage Range	Water Shortage Condition	Shortage Response Actions
1	Up to 10%	• Agency has adequate supply and seeks to preserve water resources for the future; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 10%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 10%.	• Public outreach to support voluntary conservation. • Ask retailers for voluntary demand reduction, as needed.
2	Up to 20%	• Assessment leads to a reasonable conclusion that water supplies may not adequately meet normal demands in the current or upcoming years; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 20%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 20%.	• Expand public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for voluntary or mandatory demand reduction, as needed. Only the latter will be enforced.
3	Up to 30%	• Previous water conservation target has not been met; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 30%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 30%.	• Intensify public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for mandatory demand reduction.
4	Up to 40%	• Previous water conservation target has not been met; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 40%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 40%.	• Intensify public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for mandatory demand reduction.
5	Up to 50%	• Previous water conservation target has not been met; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by up to 50%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by up to 50%.	• Intensify public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for mandatory demand reduction.
6	>50%	• Previous water conservation target has not been met; or • Assessment shows that water supply is not able to meet normal demands by more than 50%; or • Definable event has reduced water supply by more than 50%.	• Intensify public outreach to support conservation. • Ask retailers for mandatory demand reduction.

Source: (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021)

9.2.2 Past Events

In California, droughts typically occur after two or three years of below-average rainfall for the period from November to March, when about 75 percent of the State's average annual precipitation falls. December, January, and February are when approximately 50 percent of the rainfall occurs in California.

Drought has affected nearly every county in California at one time, causing more than $5.1 billion in damage. They are a cyclic part of the climate of the State and occur at any time of the year, with an average recurrence interval in Alameda County at least every decade (Cal OES 2018) (Alameda County 2021). This section provides information regarding drought events that occurred in California and Alameda County.

State of California

State Records

The California Department of Water Resources has state hydrologic data back to the early 1900s. The hydrologic data show multi-year droughts from 1912 to 1913, 1918 to 1920 and 1922 to 1924, and 1928 to 1934 (Department of Water Resources 2022). Since then, five prolonged periods of drought occurred in California:

- **2020 to Present Drought**— At the time of this plan update, California was in its third year of another multi-year drought. By July of 2021, a state of emergency had been declared in 50 counties, including Alameda County, and the governor appealed to residents to collectively reduce water usage by 15 percent that year. A few months later the governor authorized the State Water Board to ban wasteful water uses, and made plans to invest $5.2 billion over the next three years in drought response and water resilience efforts, seeing this drought as the worst in over a century. The first few months of 2022 were especially remarkable in terms of weather conditions, being the driest January, February, and March on record in California (California Drought Action 2022).
- **2012 to 2017 Drought**—California's drought has set several records for the state. The period from 2012 to 2014 ranked as the driest three consecutive years for statewide precipitation. Calendar year 2014 set new climate records for statewide average temperatures and for record-low water allocations from State Water Project and federal Central Valley Project contractors. Calendar year 2013 set minimum annual precipitation records for many communities. The state has detailed executive orders and regulations concerning water conservation and management. Total impacts of the drought cannot be determined until after its conclusion. Based on a wet winter, Governor Brown declared an end to the drought emergency on April 7, 2017, in Executive Order B-40-17, except in four counties (Fresno, Kings Tulare, and Tuolumne) (California Water Boards 2017).
- **2007 to 2009 Drought**—The Governor issued an Executive Order that proclaimed a statewide drought emergency on June 4, 2008, after spring 2008 was the driest spring on record and low snowmelt runoff. On February 27, 2009, the Governor proclaimed a state of emergency for the entire state as the severe drought conditions continued widespread impacts and the largest court-ordered water restriction in state history (at the time).
- **1987 to 1992 Drought** —California received precipitation well below average levels for four consecutive years. While the Central Coast was most affected, the Sierra Nevadas in Northern California and the Central Valley counties were also affected. During this drought, only 56 percent of average runoff for the Sacramento Valley was received, totaling just 10 million acre-feet. In 1991, the State Water Project sharply decreased deliveries to water suppliers including the San Francisco Bay Area. By February 1991, all 58 counties in California were suffering from drought conditions, and urban areas as well as rural and agricultural areas were impacted.
- **1976 to 1977 Drought**—California had one of its most severe droughts due to lack of rainfall during the winters of 1976 and 1977. 1977 was the driest period on record in California, with the previous winter recorded as the fourth driest in California's hydrological history. The cumulative impact led to widespread water shortages and severe water conservation measures throughout the state. Only 37 percent of the average Sacramento Valley runoff was received, with just 6.6 million acre-feet recorded. Over $2.6 billion in crop damage was recorded in 31 counties. Alameda County was included in FEMA-3023-EM-CA declaration on January 20, 1977.

Figure 9-3 shows the history of statewide drought since 2000.

California | Drought.gov

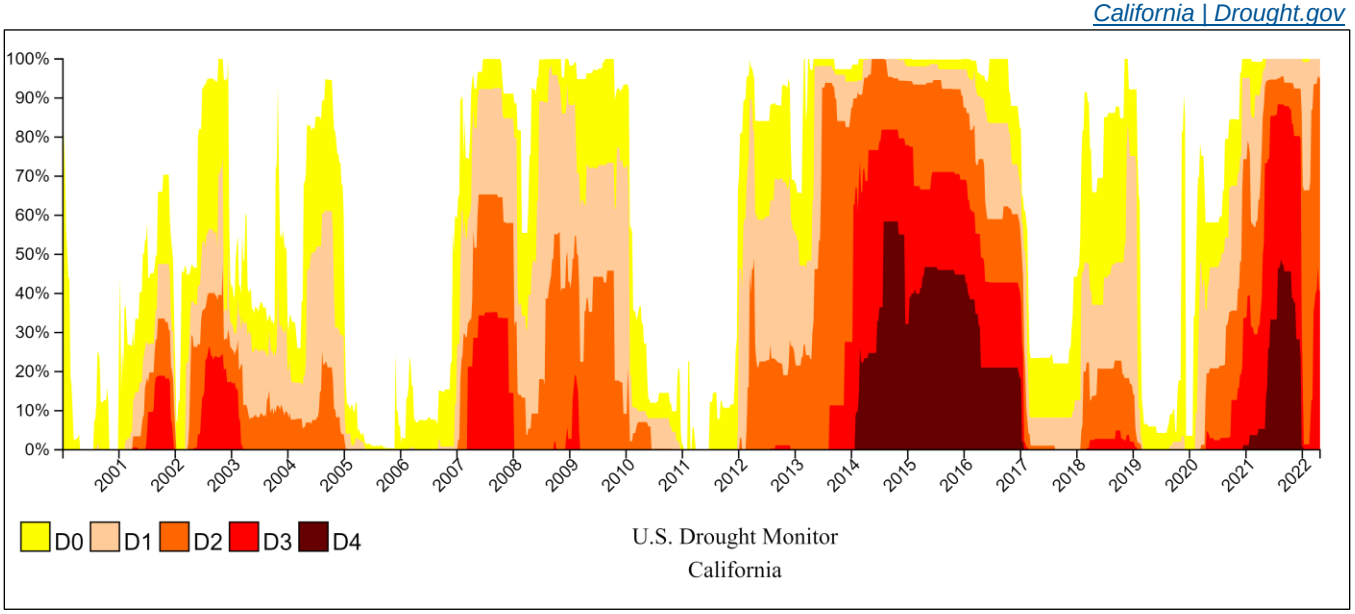


Figure 9-3. Records of Statewide Drought in California Since 2000

FEMA Drought Declarations

Between 1954 and 2021, the State of California experienced one FEMA-declared major disaster (DR) or emergency (EM) classified as a drought: Declaration EM-3023, a drought emergency issued in 1977 and applying to all California counties, including Alameda County (FEMA 2022).

Alameda County

County Drought Records

The following drought events impacted Alameda County:

- **2020 to Present**—This is an ongoing event with state of emergency declarations in 50 counties, including Alameda County.
- **2007 to 2009**—This event affected the entire state, particularly the central coast. It was a three year drought due to below average rainfall, low snowmelt runoff, and the largest court ordered water restriction in state history. The dry conditions damaged crops, deteriorated water quality, and caused extreme fire danger. California proclaimed a state disaster in 2008 and 2009. Damages included $300 million in agricultural revenue loss and potential $3 billion in economic losses over time.
- **1987 to 1992**—This event affected the entire state.
- **1976 to 1977**—This event affected the entire state with the exception of southwestern deserts. These were the two driest years in California's history. The drought was most severe in the northern two-thirds of the State. California proclaimed a statewide disaster that did not include Alameda County, but the federal disaster declaration in 1977 did include Alameda County. Damage totaled $2.664 billion ($888.5 million in 1976 and $1.775 billion in 1977).
- **1959 to 1962**—This event affected the entire state.

- **1943 to 1951**—This event affected the entire state.
- **1928 to 1937**—This event affected the entire state.
- **1922 to 1926**—This event affected the entire state with the exception of central Sierra Nevada.
- **1917 to 1921**—This event affected the entire state with the exception of central Sierra Nevada and the north coast.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Drought Declarations

Agriculture-related disasters and disaster declarations are common in the United States. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency provides assistance for natural disaster losses resulting from drought, flood, fire, freeze, tornadoes, pest infestation, and other natural disasters. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to designate counties as disaster areas to make emergency loans to producers suffering losses. Between 2012 and June 2022, Alameda County and Contra Costa County were included in 16 and 15 drought-related USDA disaster declarations, respectively (USDA 2022):

- S5146 in 2022
- S4916 in 2021
- S4697 in 2020
- S4144 and S4163 in 2017
- S3952 in 2016
- S3784 and S3943 (not Contra Costa) in 2015
- S3626, S3637, S3743, and 3797 (not Alameda) in 2014
- S3547 (not Contra Costa), S3558 and S3569 in 2013
- S3248 and S3379 in 2012.

Local Impacts of the Ongoing (2020-Present) Drought

The Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton all initiated water shortage contingency plans during the most recent drought. Each city carried out public education campaigns about water conservation and took steps to conserve water. Zone 7 and its retailers maintain a website for Tri-Valley residents with information on water-wise gardening www.trivalleywaterwise.com (Water-Wise Gardening Tri-Valley 2022). The following sections describe examples of how local proprietors dealt with drought.

Zone 7

At the beginning of September of 2021, the Zone 7 Board of Directors unanimously agreed at a special meeting to declare a Drought Emergency and a Stage 2 Water Shortage Emergency. Included in this declaration was a 15 percent water conservation mandate for all its retailers, which had been preceded by a voluntary 10 percent conservation goal earlier in the year. Zone 7 declared a local drought emergency in order to accelerate the construction of projects that will improve the dependability of its water supply. This includes the Valley Pump Station, which had been scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2023 but was moved up to be finished in the summer of 2022 (Zone 7 Water Agency 2021).

Dublin San Ramon Services District and City of Dublin

In September 2021, the Dublin San Ramon Services District, which provides water service to Dublin and parts of the neighboring town of San Ramon, declared a Stage 2 Water Shortage Emergency. This included restrictions on the use of water for landscaping and irrigation, washing homes and vehicles, construction work, and other activities. The District also carried out public outreach and education campaigns about water conservation. (Dublin San Ramon Services District 2021).

City of Livermore

The City of Livermore City Council declared a Stage 2 Water Shortage Emergency in September 2021, establishing limitations on the use of water for landscaping and irrigation, washing homes and vehicles, and construction work (City of Livermore n.d.). The City of Livermore Water Shortage Contingency Plan, last updated in 2020 includes water conservation strategies in response to shortages.

In February 2022, 1 percent less water was consumed in Livermore compared to February 2020 (City of Livermore n.d.). In September 2021, the City Council set a water conservation goal of 15 percent less water consumption than 2020, and that conservation record was exceeded. In December 2021, Livermore used 22 percent less water than in December 2020.

City of Pleasanton

The City of Pleasanton declared a local drought emergency and Stage 2 Water Shortage in October 2021, aiming for a 15 percent reduction in water usage compared to 2020 and using many of the same measures as other communities and agencies (limitations on water use for landscaping, construction activities, etc.) (City of Pleasanton n.d.).

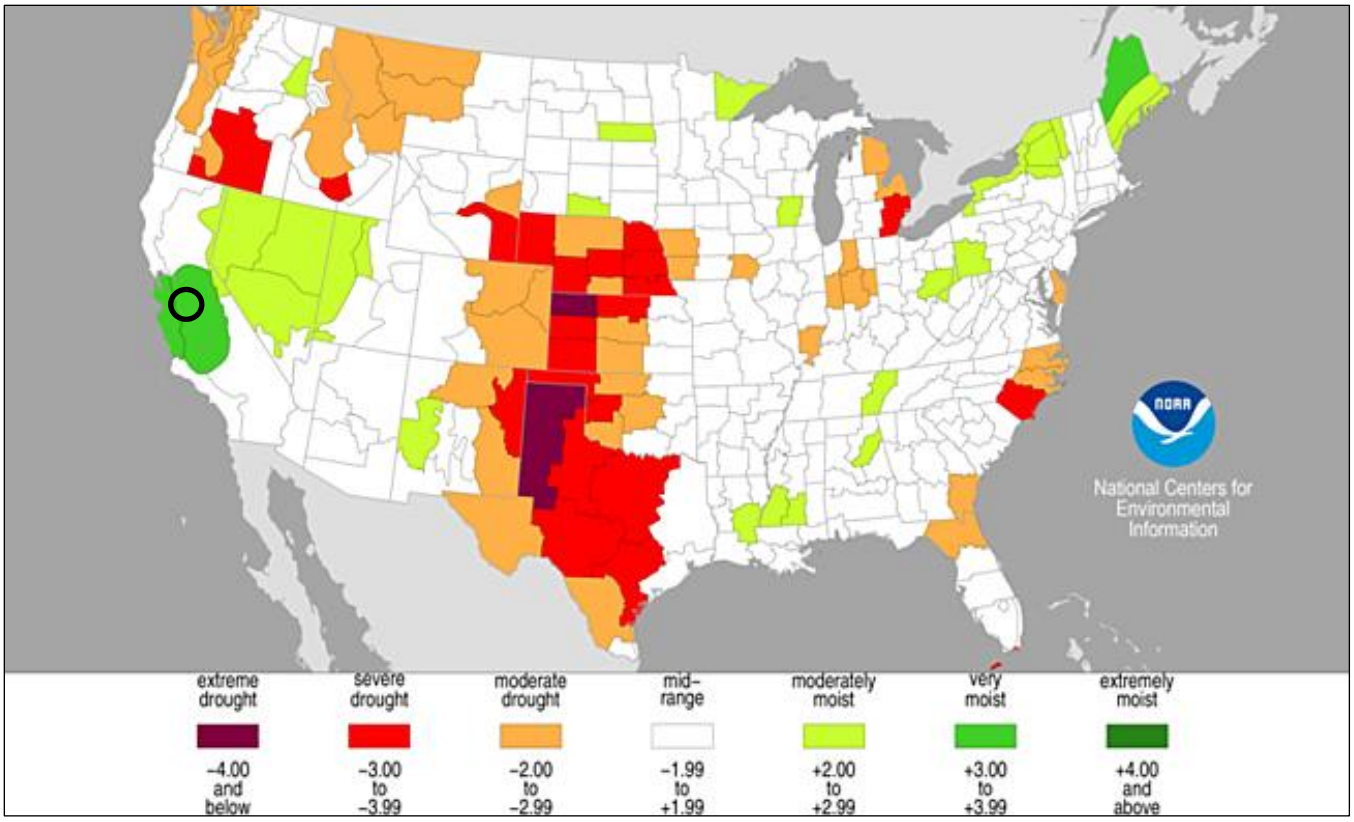
9.2.3 Location

If a drought is occurring in Alameda County or neighboring Contra Costa County, then the planning area is most likely being impacted as well. The entire planning area is susceptible to droughts and impacts brought on by such events. Figure 9-4 illustrates the drought in January 2023; source NCEI -NOAA. The planning area is outlined in a black circle near the Bay Area in a black circle. Figure 9-5 illustrates drought conditions in the planning area (outlined in a black ring) in June 2023.

9.2.4 Frequency

Drought has a high probability in the planning area:

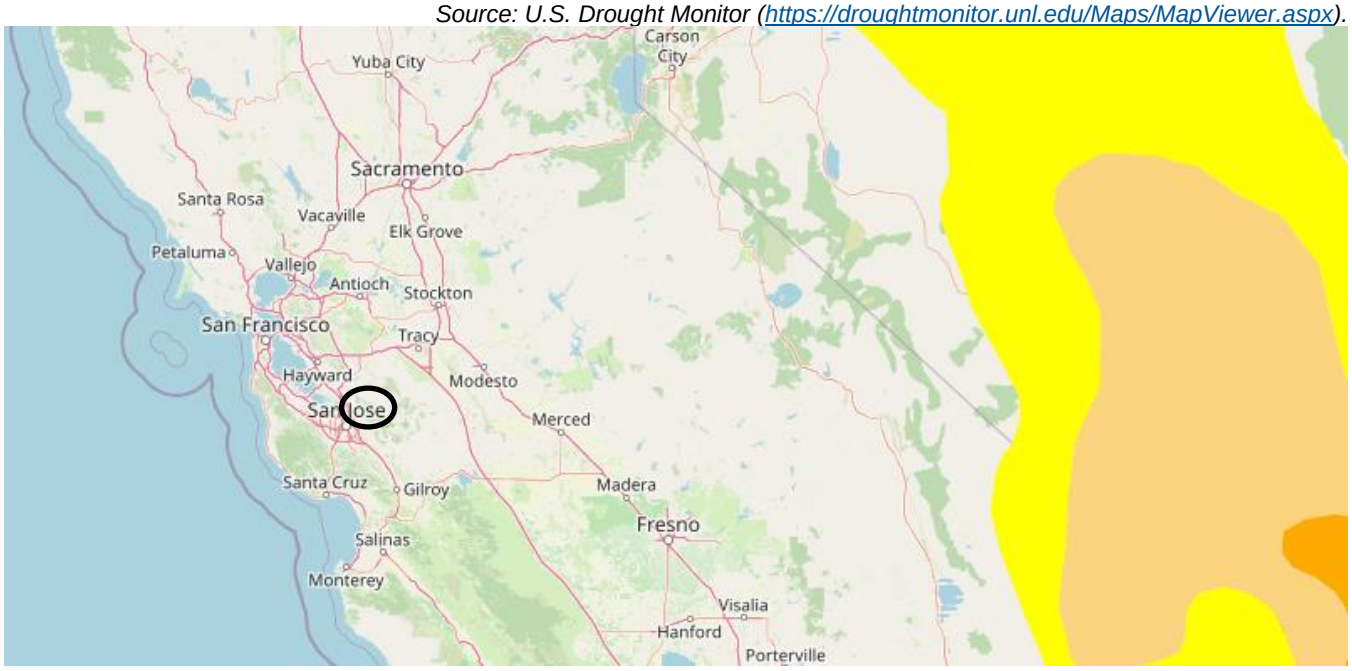
- From January 2000 through March 2023, the USDM rating was D1 or higher during 550 weeks in some part of Alameda County and 545 weeks in some part of Contra Costa County, out of 1,213 weeks—roughly one out of every two weeks (see Figure 9-6).
- Alameda and Contra Costa Counties were included in U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) drought disaster declarations in nine of the past 11 years (USDA, 2022).
- The planning area has experienced three significant multi-year droughts in the last 40 years (1982 to 2022), amounting to a severe multi-year drought every six to seven years on average.



The black circle identifies the planning area

Figure 9-4. Palmer Drought Severity Index, January 2023

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor (https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps/MapViewer.aspx).



The black circle identifies the planning area

Figure 9-5. U.S. Drought Monitor Map of Planning Area Drought Conditions, June 2023

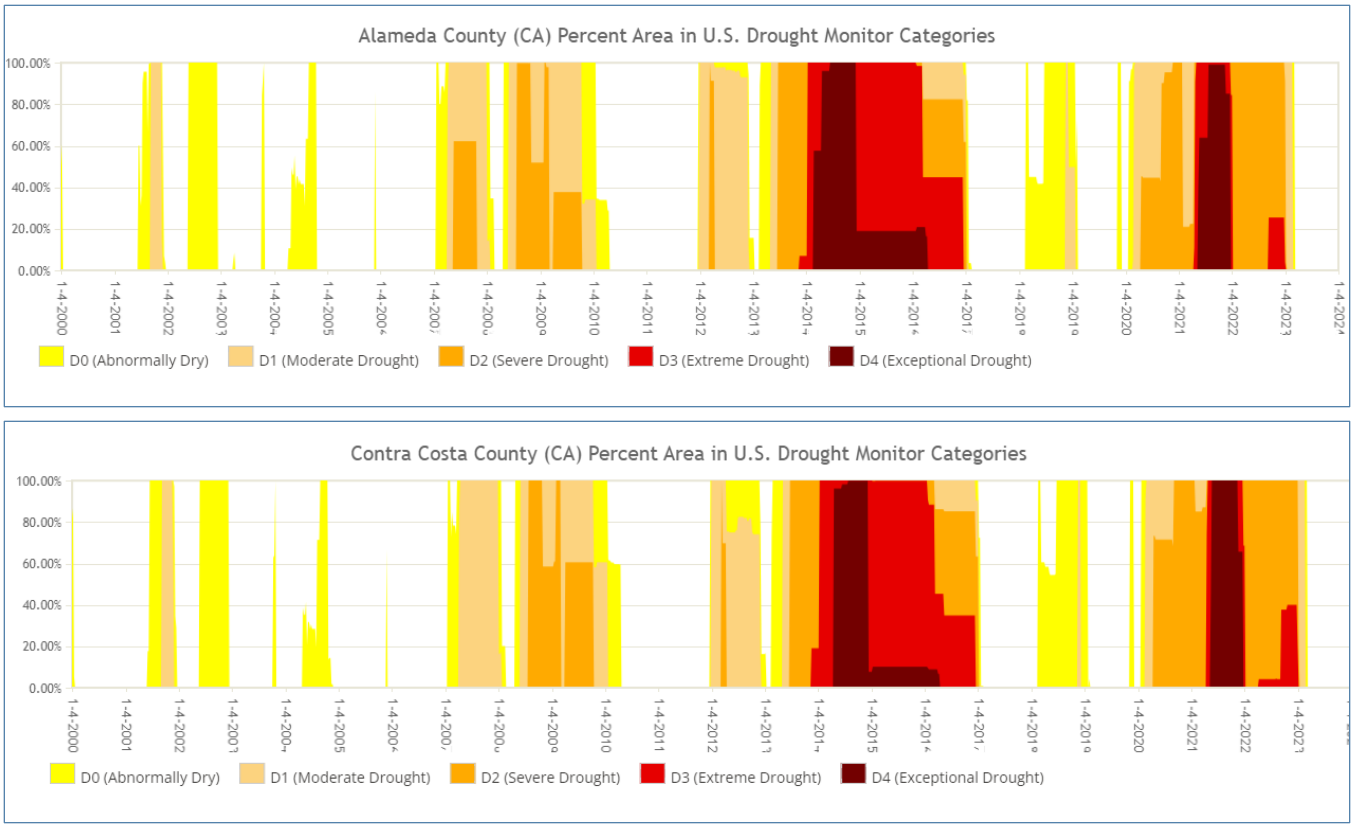


Figure 9-6. Percent of Alameda and Contra Cosa Counties Affected by Each USDM Rating, 2000 – 2023

9.2.5 Severity

The severity of any given drought depends on the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration, and the size and location of the affected area. The longer the duration of the drought and the larger the area impacted, the more severe the potential impacts.

U.S. Drought Monitor Ratings

Alameda County has a history of severe droughts. As shown in Figure 9-6, at least part of the county has experienced extreme (D3) or exceptional (D4) droughts more than once since 2000.

Drought Impact Reporter

The National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC) developed the Drought Impact Reporter in response to the need for a national drought impact database for the United States. Information comes from a variety of sources: on-line, drought-related news stories and scientific publications, members of the public who visit the website and submit a drought-related impact for their region, members of the media, and members of relevant government agencies. The database is being populated beginning with the most recent impacts and working backward in time.

The Drought Impact Reporter contains information on 201 impacts from droughts that specifically affected Alameda County from 2006 through May 5, 2022 (National Drought Mitigation Center 2022). The following are the categories and reported number of impacts (some impacts are assigned to more than one category):

- Agriculture—45
- Business and Industry—12
- Energy—6
- Fire—19
- Plants and Wildlife—40
- Relief, Response, and Restrictions—128
- Society and Public Health—69
- Tourism and Recreation—9
- Water Supply and Quality—138

9.2.6 Warning Time

Predicting drought depends on the ability to forecast precipitation and temperature. Only generalized warning can take place due to the numerous variables that scientists have not pieced together well enough to make accurate and precise predictions.

Determination of when drought begins is based on impacts on water users and assessments of available water supply, including water stored in reservoirs or groundwater basins. Different water agencies have different criteria for defining drought. Some issue drought watch or drought warning announcements.

9.3 EXPOSURE

All people, property and environments within the planning area would be exposed to some degree to the impacts of moderate to extreme drought conditions.

9.4 VULNERABILITY

9.4.1 Population

The entire population of the planning area is vulnerable to drought events. Drought conditions can affect people's health and safety, including health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality, and health problems related to dust. Droughts can also lead to the loss of human life (National Centers for Environmental Information 2021). Other possible impacts include recreational risks; effects on air quality; diminished living conditions related to energy, air quality, and hygiene; compromised food and nutrition; and increased incidence of illness and disease (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2020).

The local at-risk senior population in the Tri-Valley planning area may be greatly affected by these potential impacts in Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, and areas served by DSRSD, especially in the event of water-borne pathogens entering the local water supply. Drought conditions causing shortages of water for human consumption may amplify these effects on local at-risk communities, such as seniors and homeless persons, among others. While seniors may be readily identified because of participation at senior centers, the homeless population can be transient. Local law enforcement (Livermore Police, Pleasanton Police, and in Dublin Alameda County Sheriff) are sometime familiar with places where the homeless population congregates. These law enforcement agencies patrol these areas in the normal course of their routines and interact with them as necessitated.

Droughts can also lead to reduced local firefighting capabilities. Vulnerable populations who rely on rainfall catchment for residential water supply may be especially impacted if they do not have the physical or financial ability to obtain imported water to refill dry catchment tanks. How and to what degree drought affects the planning area's vulnerable populations does vary depending on scope and severity.

Alameda County, the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, regional water purveyors, and other regional stakeholders have spent considerable effort to protect life, safety, and health during times of consecutive dry years, such as the current drought. Provisions and measures have been taken to analyze and account for anticipated water shortages. With the actions implemented by the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton and the coordination with Alameda County, the planning area has the ability to minimize and reduce impacts on residents and water consumers in the planning area. No significant life or health impacts as a result of drought are anticipated in the planning area.

9.4.2 Property

No structures will be directly affected by drought conditions, though some structures may become vulnerable to wildfires, which are more likely following years of drought. Droughts can have significant impacts on other types of property such as landscaped areas and economically important natural resources. Drought causes the most significant economic impacts on industries that use water or depend on water for their business, most notably agriculture and related sectors (forestry, fisheries, and waterborne activities), power plants, and oil refineries. In addition to losses in yields in crop and livestock production, drought is associated with increased insect infestations, plant diseases, and wind erosion.

Drought can lead to other losses because so many sectors are affected—losses that include reduced income for farmers and reduced business for retailers and others who provide goods and services to farmers. This leads to unemployment, increased credit risk for financial institutions, capital shortfalls, and loss of tax revenue. Prices for food, energy, and other products may also increase as supplies decrease.

9.4.3 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities as defined for this plan will continue to be operational during a drought. Critical facility features such as landscaping may not be maintained due to limited water resources, but the risk to critical facility core functions is low.

9.4.4 Environment

Groundwater and Streams

Drought generally does not affect groundwater sources as quickly as surface water supplies, but groundwater supplies generally take longer to recover. Reduced precipitation during a drought means that groundwater supplies are not replenished at a normal rate. This can lead to a reduction in groundwater levels and problems such as reduced pumping capacity or wells going dry. Shallow wells are more susceptible than deep wells. Reduced replenishment of groundwater affects streams, especially during the summer when there is little or no precipitation. Reduced groundwater levels mean that even less water will enter streams when stream flows are lowest. Where stream flows are reduced, development that relies on surface water may seek to establish new groundwater wells, which could further increase groundwater depletion.

Other Potential Losses

Environmental losses from drought are associated with damage to plants, animals, wildlife habitat, and air and water quality; forest and range fires; degradation of landscape quality; loss of biodiversity; and soil erosion. Wildlife habitat may be degraded through the loss of wetlands, lakes, and vegetation. The degradation of landscape quality, including increased soil erosion, may lead to a more permanent loss of biological productivity. Drying up or dying off of forests could reduce ecological values.

Some of these effects are short-term and conditions quickly return to normal following the end of the drought. Other environmental effects linger for some time or may even become permanent. Although environmental losses are difficult to quantify, growing public awareness and concern for environmental quality has forced public officials to focus greater attention and resources on these effects.

9.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Land use planning is directed by general plans adopted under California's General Planning Law. Municipal planning partners are encouraged to establish general plans with policies directing land use and dealing with issues of water supply and the protection of water resources. These plans provide the capability at the local municipal level to protect future development from the impacts of drought. Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton reviewed their general plans under the capability assessments performed for this effort. Deficiencies identified by these reviews can be identified as mitigation actions to increase the capability to deal with future trends in development.

9.6 SCENARIO

Continuation or exacerbation of the current drought across California—an extreme, multiyear drought with record-breaking rates of low precipitation and high temperatures—is the worst-case scenario for the planning area. Low precipitation and high temperatures intensify the possibility of wildfires throughout the planning area, increasing the need for water, when water is already in limited supply. Surrounding regions, also in drought conditions, could increase their demand for the water supplies also relied upon in the planning area, causing social and political conflicts. The high-density population of the Bay Area increases the likelihood of such conflicts, despite the existence of the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency *Water Conservation Implementation Plan*. The longer drought conditions last in the planning area, the more impacted the local economy becomes; water-dependent industries especially will experience setbacks.

9.7 ISSUES

The planning team has identified the following drought-related issues:

- Identification of the availability and reliability of new water supplies
- Monitoring of the implementation and benefits of the long-term reliable water supply strategy projects, Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency *Water Conservation Implementation Plan* projects, and water system upgrades
- Application of alternative techniques (groundwater recharge, water recycle, local capture and reuse, desalination, and transfer) to stabilize and offset Sierra Nevada snowpack water supply shortfalls

- Regular occurrence of drought or multiyear droughts that may limit the planning area's ability to successfully recover from or prepare for more occurrences-particularly noteworthy due to longevity of the current ongoing drought.
- The probability of increased drought frequencies and durations due to climate change
- The promotion of active water conservation even during non-drought periods.

10. EARTHQUAKE

10.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

An earthquake is the vibration of the earth's surface following a release of energy in the earth's crust. This energy can be generated by a sudden dislocation of the crust or by a volcanic eruption. Most destructive quakes are caused by dislocations of the crust. The crust may first bend and then, when the stress exceeds the strength of the rocks, break and snap to a new position. In the process of breaking, vibrations called "seismic waves" are generated. These waves travel outward from the source of the earthquake at varying speeds.

10.1.1 Earthquake Location

The location of an earthquake is commonly described by its focal depth and the geographic position of its epicenter. The focal depth of an earthquake is the depth from the Earth's surface to the region where an earthquake's energy originates (the focus or hypocenter). The epicenter of an earthquake is the point on the Earth's surface directly above the hypocenter.

10.1.2 Earthquake Geology

Tectonic Plates

The Earth's crust, which is the rigid outermost shell of the planet, is broken into seven or eight major tectonic plates (depending on how they are defined) and many minor plates. Where the plates meet, they move in one of three ways along their mutual boundary: convergent (two plates moving together), divergent (two plates moving apart), or transform (two plates moving parallel to one another). Earthquakes, volcanic activity, mountain-building, and oceanic trench formation occur along these plate boundaries. Subduction is a geological process that takes place at convergent boundaries of tectonic plate, in which one plate moves under another. Regions where this process occurs are known as subduction zones, and they have the potential to generate highly damaging earthquakes.

California is seismically active because of movement of the North American Plate, east of the San Andreas Fault, and the Pacific Plate to the west, which includes the state's coastal communities. The transform (parallel) movement of these tectonic plates against one another creates stresses that build as the rocks are gradually deformed. The rock deformation, or strain, is stored in the rocks as elastic strain energy. When the strength of the rock is exceeded, rupture occurs along a fault. The rocks on opposite sides of the fault slide past each other as they spring back into a relaxed position. The strain energy is released partly as heat and partly as elastic waves called seismic waves. The passage of these seismic waves produces the ground shaking in earthquakes.

The sliding movement of earth on either side of a fault is called fault rupture. Fault rupture begins below the ground surface at the earthquake hypocenter, typically between 3 and 10 miles below the ground surface in California. If an earthquake is large enough, the fault rupture will travel to the ground surface, potentially destroying structures built across its path.

Faults

Geologists have found that earthquakes reoccur along faults, which are zones of weakness in the earth's crust. When a fault experiences an earthquake, there is no guarantee that all the stress has been relieved. Another earthquake can still occur. In fact, relieving stress along one part of a fault may increase it in another part.

Faults are more likely to have future earthquakes on them if they have more rapid rates of movement, have had recent earthquakes along them, experience greater total displacements, and are aligned so that movement can relieve the accumulating tectonic stresses. Geologists classify faults by their relative hazards. "Active" faults, which represent the highest hazard, are those that have ruptured to the ground surface during the Holocene period (about the last 11,000 years). "Potentially active" faults are those that displaced layers of rock from the Quaternary period (the last 1,800,000 years).

Determining if a fault is "active" or "potentially active" depends on geologic evidence, which may not be available for every fault. The majority of the seismic hazards are on well-known active faults. However, inactive faults, where no displacements have been recorded, also have the potential to reactivate or experience displacement along a branch sometime in the future. An example of a fault zone that has been reactivated is the Foothills Fault Zone. The zone was considered inactive until evidence of an earthquake (approximately 1.6 million years ago) was found near Spenceville, California. Then, in 1975, an earthquake occurred on another branch of the zone near Oroville, California (now known as the Cleveland Hills Fault). The State Division of Mines and Geology indicates that increased earthquake activity throughout California may cause tectonic movement along currently inactive fault systems.

10.1.3 Earthquake-Related Hazards

According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program, an earthquake hazard is anything associated with an earthquake that may affect people's normal activities. This includes the following:

- **Surface Faulting**—Displacement that reaches the earth's surface during slip along a fault. Commonly occurs with shallow earthquakes, those with an epicenter less than 20 kilometers.
- **Ground Motion (shaking)**—The movement of the earth's surface from earthquakes or explosions. Ground motion or shaking is produced by waves that are generated by sudden slip on a fault or sudden pressure at the explosive source and travel through the earth and along its surface.
- **Landslid**e—A movement of surface material down a slope.
- **Liquefaction**—A process by which water-saturated sediment temporarily loses strength and acts as a fluid. Earthquake shaking can cause this effect.
- **Tectonic Deformation**—A change in the original shape of a material due to stress and strain.
- **Tsunami**—A sea wave of local or distant origin that results from large-scale seafloor displacements associated with large earthquakes, major submarine slides, or violent underwater volcanic eruptions.

10.1.4 Earthquake Classifications

Earthquakes are typically classified in one of two ways: By the amount of energy released, measured as magnitude; or by the impact on people and structures, measured as intensity.

Magnitude

An earthquake's magnitude is a measure of the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Magnitude is commonly expressed by ratings on the moment magnitude scale (M_w), the most common scale used today (Michigan Tech 2023). This scale is based on the total moment release of the earthquake (the product of the distance a fault moved and the force required to move it). The scale is as follows:

- Great—Mw > 8
- Major—Mw = 7.0 – 7.9
- Strong—Mw = 6.0 – 6.9
- Moderate—Mw = 5.0 – 5.9
- Light—Mw = 4.0 – 4.9
- Minor—Mw = 3.0 – 3.9
- Micro—Mw < 3

Intensity

The most commonly used intensity scale is the modified Mercalli intensity scale. Ratings of the scale as well as the perceived shaking and damage potential for structures are shown in Table 10-1. The modified Mercalli intensity scale is generally represented visually using shake maps, which show the expected ground shaking at any given location produced by an earthquake with a specified magnitude and epicenter. An earthquake has only one magnitude and one epicenter, but it produces a range of ground shaking throughout the region, depending on the distance from the earthquake, rock and soil conditions, and variations in the propagation of seismic waves from the earthquake. A shake map shows the range of ground shaking immediately following an earthquake.

Table 10-1. Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison

Modified Mercalli Scale	Perceived Shaking	Potential Structure Damage		Estimated PGA[a] (%g)
		Resistant Buildings	Vulnerable Buildings	
I	Not Felt	None	None	<0.17%
II-III	Weak	None	None	0.17% - 1.4%
IV	Light	None	None	1.4% - 3.9%
V	Moderate	Very Light	Light	3.9% - 9.2%
VI	Strong	Light	Moderate	9.2% - 18%
VII	Very Strong	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	18% - 34%
VIII	Severe	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	34% - 65%
IX	Violent	Heavy	Very Heavy	65% - 124%
X – XII	Extreme	Very Heavy	Very Heavy	>124%

a. PGA = peak ground acceleration. Measured in percent of g, where g is the acceleration of gravity

10.1.5 Ground Motion

Earthquake hazard assessment is based on expected ground motion. During an earthquake when the ground is shaking, it also experiences acceleration. The peak acceleration is the largest increase in velocity recorded by a particular station during an earthquake. Estimates are developed of the annual probability that certain ground motion accelerations will be exceeded; the annual probabilities can then be summed over a time period of interest.

The most commonly mapped ground motion parameters are horizontal and vertical peak ground accelerations (PGA) for a given soil type. PGA is a measure of how hard the earth shakes, or accelerates, in a given geographic area. Instruments called accelerographs record levels of ground motion due to earthquakes at stations throughout a region. PGA is measured in g (the acceleration due to gravity) or expressed as a percent acceleration force of gravity (%g). These readings are recorded by state and federal agencies that monitor and predict seismic activity.

Maps of PGA values form the basis of seismic zone maps that are included in building codes such as the International Building Code. Building codes that include seismic provisions specify the horizontal force due to lateral acceleration that a building should be able to withstand during an earthquake. PGA values are directly related to these lateral forces that could damage "short period structures" (e.g., single-family dwellings). Longer period response components determine the lateral forces that damage larger structures with longer natural periods (e.g., apartment buildings, factories, high-rises, bridges). Table 10-1 lists damage potential and perceived shaking by PGA factors, compared to the Mercalli scale.

10.1.6 USGS Earthquake Mapping Programs

ShakeMaps

The USGS Earthquake Hazards Program produces maps called ShakeMaps that map ground motion and shaking intensity following significant earthquakes. ShakeMaps focus on the ground shaking caused by the earthquake, rather than on characteristics of the earthquake source, such as magnitude and epicenter. An earthquake has only one magnitude and one epicenter, but it produces a range of ground shaking at sites throughout the region, depending on the distance from the earthquake, the rock and soil conditions at sites, and variations in the propagation of seismic waves from the earthquake due to complexities in the structure of the earth's crust.

A ShakeMap shows the extent and variation of ground shaking immediately across the surrounding region following significant earthquakes. Such mapping is derived from peak ground motion amplitudes recorded on seismic sensors, with interpolation where data are lacking based on estimated amplitudes. Color-coded instrumental intensity maps are derived from empirical relations between peak ground motions and Modified Mercalli intensity. In addition to the maps of recorded events, the USGS creates the following:

- Scenario ShakeMaps of hypothetical earthquakes of an assumed magnitude on known faults
- Probabilistic ShakeMaps, based on predicted shaking from all possible earthquakes over a 10,000-year period. In a probabilistic map, information from millions of scenario maps are combined to make a forecast for the future. The maps indicate the ground motion at any given point that has a given probability of being exceeded in a given timeframe, such as a 100-year (1-percent-annual chance) event.

National Seismic Hazard Map

National maps of earthquake shaking hazards provide information for creating and updating seismic design requirements for building codes, insurance rate structures, earthquake loss studies, retrofit priorities and land use planning. After thorough review of the studies, professional organizations of engineers update the seismic-risk maps and seismic design requirements contained in building codes (Brown, et al. 2001). The USGS updated the National Seismic Hazard Maps in 2018. New seismic, geologic, and geodetic information on earthquake rates and associated ground shaking were incorporated into these revised maps. The 2018 map, shown in Figure 10-1, represents the best available data as determined by the USGS.

Source: (USGS 2021)

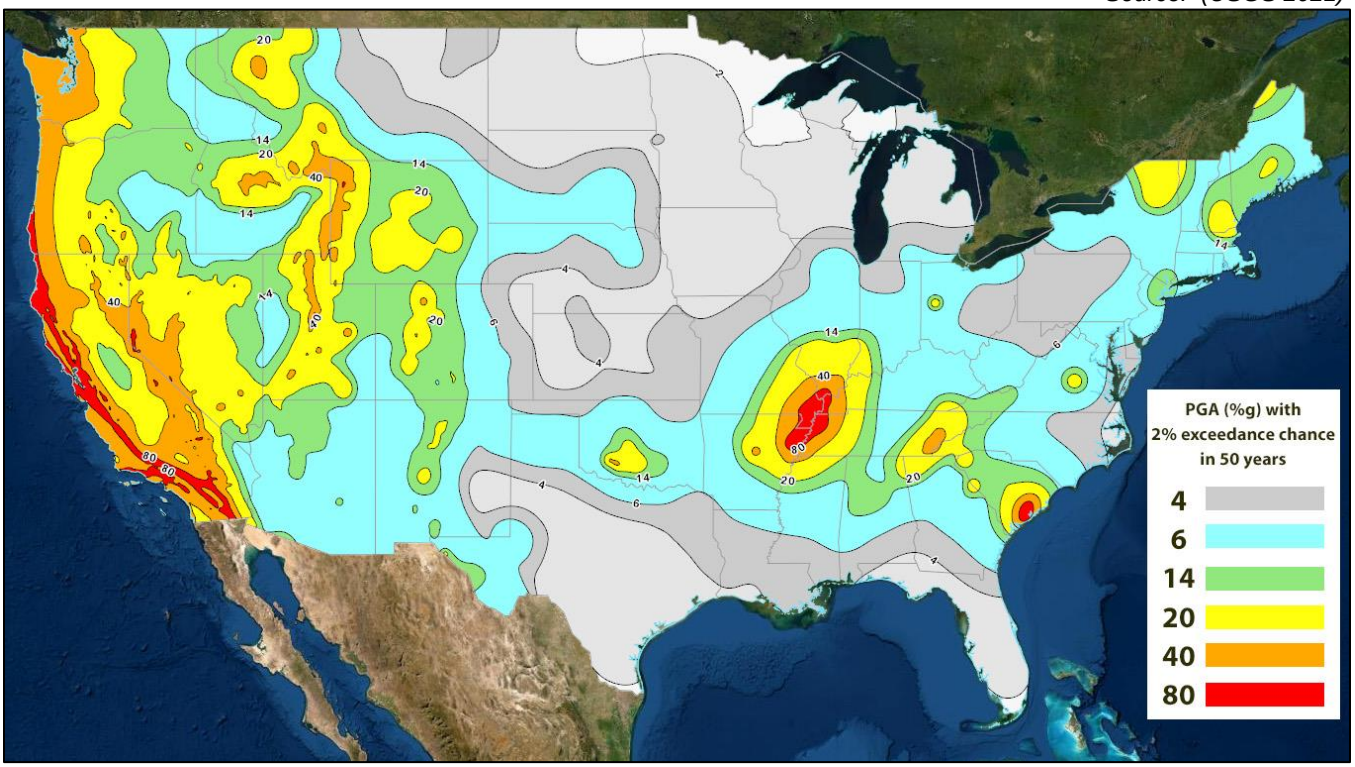


Figure 10-1. Peak Acceleration (%g) with 2% Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years

10.1.7 Liquefaction and Soil Types

Soil liquefaction occurs when water-saturated sands, silts or gravelly soils are shaken so violently that the individual grains lose contact with one another and float freely in the water, turning the ground into a pudding-like liquid. Building and road foundations lose load-bearing strength and may sink into what was previously solid ground. Unless properly secured, hazardous materials can be released, causing significant damage to the environment and people.

A program called the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) creates maps based on soil characteristics to help identify locations subject to liquefaction. NEHRP soil types define the locations that will be significantly impacted by an earthquake. Table 10-2 summarizes NEHRP soil classifications. NEHRP Soils B and C typically can sustain ground shaking without much effect, dependent on the earthquake magnitude. The areas that are commonly most affected by ground shaking have NEHRP Soils D, E and F. In general, these areas are also most susceptible to liquefaction. The areas that are most commonly affected by ground shaking have NEHRP Soils D, E and F.

10.1.8 Secondary Hazards

Earthquakes can cause disastrous landslides, often as a result of loss of cohesion in clay-rich soils. Earthen dams and levees are highly susceptible to seismic events, with the potential to fail following earthquakes. Earthquakes can also trigger tsunamis. Fires can result from gas lines or power lines that are broken or downed during the earthquake. It may be difficult to control a fire, particularly if the water lines feeding fire hydrants are also broken.

Table 10-2. NEHRP Soil Classification System

NEHRP Soil Type	Description	Mean Shear Velocity to 30 m (m/s)
A	Hard Rock	1,500
B	Firm to Hard Rock	760-1,500
C	Dense Soil/Soft Rock	360-760
D	Stiff Soil	180-360
E	Soft Clays	< 180
F	Special Study Soils (liquefiable soils, sensitive clays, organic soils, soft clays >36 m thick)	

10.2 HAZARD PROFILE

10.2.1 Past Events

The last significant (> 6.0 M) seismic event in the Tri-Valley vicinity was the 2014 Magnitude-6.0 earthquake that originated 6 miles southwest of Napa. The previous large event was the 1989 M-7.1 Loma Prieta Earthquake that originated 10 miles northeast of Santa Cruz. No significant seismic events in the planning area vicinity have been recorded since these two events. Other significant earthquakes in California include the 1906 earthquake in San Francisco, the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake, and the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Recent earthquakes of magnitude of 4.0 or greater near the planning area are listed in Table 10-3. Figure 10-2 shows the locations of those with a magnitude of 5.0 or greater.

Table 10-3. Recent Earthquakes Magnitude 4.0 or Larger Near Planning Area

Date	Magnitude	Epicenter Location
10/25/2022	5.1	9.3 miles (15km) southeast of Alum Rock, California
9/14/2022	4.4	1.86 miles (3km) north of Santa Rosa, California
10/15/2019	4.5	0.62 miles (1km) southeast of Pleasant Hill, California
07/16/2019	4.3	7.47 miles (12km) southwest of Byron, California
01/04/2018	4.4	1.24 miles (2km) southeast of Berkely, California
8/24/2014, South Napa Earthquake	6.0	South Napa
10/31/2007, Alum Rock Earthquake	5.6	San Francisco Bay area, California
5/14/2002, Gilroy Earthquake	5	Northern California
9/3/2000, Yountville Earthquake	5	Northern California
8/12/1998, San Juan Bautista Earthquake	5.2	Central California
4/18/1990, Northern California	5.4	Near Aromas, Northern California
10/18/1989, Loma Prieta Earthquake	7.1	10 miles northeast of Santa Cruz
8/8/1989, Santa Cruz County Earthquake	5.2	Central California
6/27/1989	5.3	Northern California
6/13/1988	5.3	San Francisco Bay area, California
2/20/1988	5.1	Central California
3/31/1986	5.6	Northern California
1/26/1986	5.4	Central California

Source: (USGS 2023)

California has been included in 13 FEMA major disaster (DR) or emergency (EM) declarations for earthquake events; however, Alameda County was included in only one: DR-845 for the October 17, 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake; this declaration applied to the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Solano (FEMA 2017).

Source: (USGS 2023)

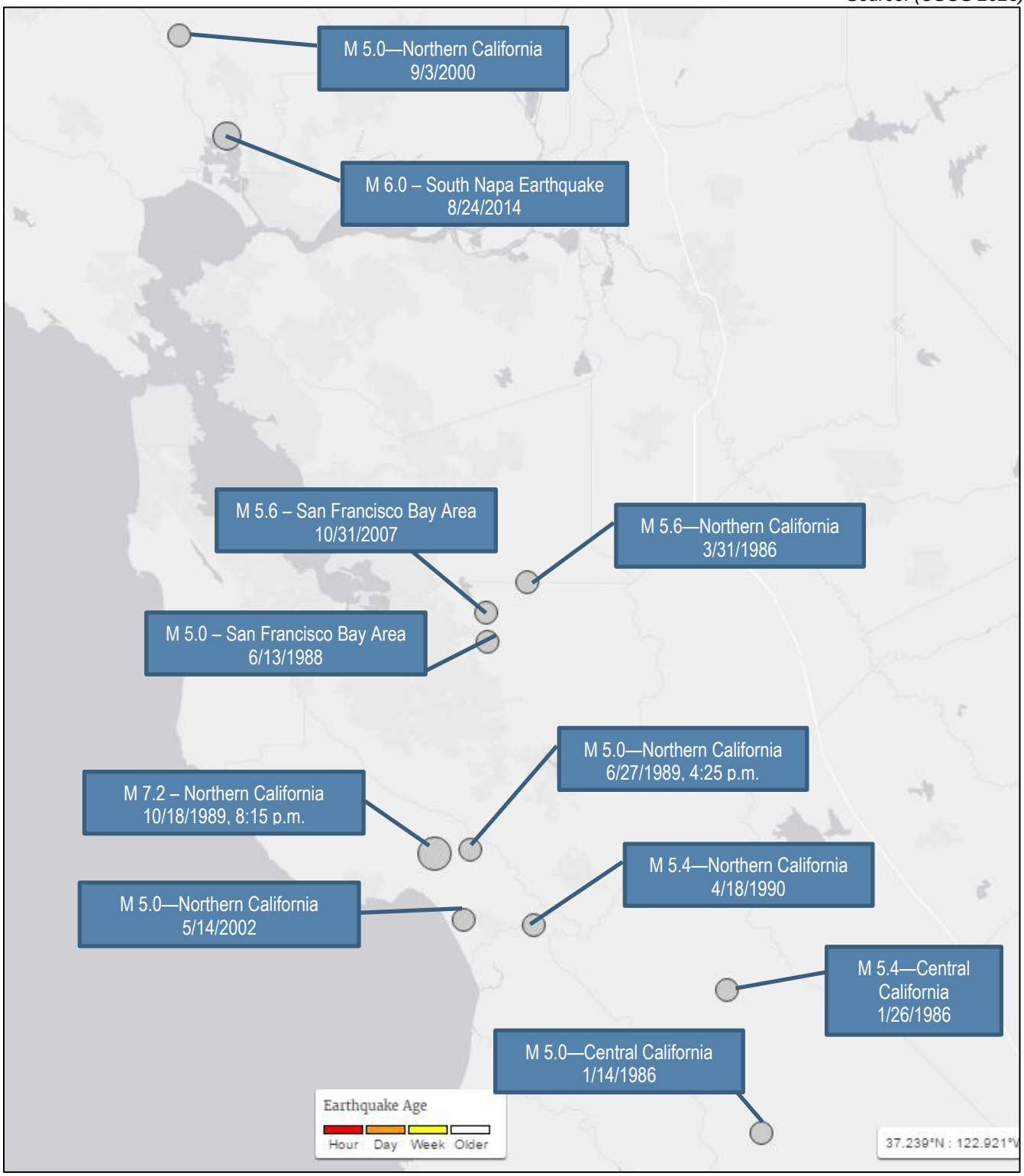


Figure 10-2. Recent Earthquakes Magnitude 5.0 or Larger Near Planning Area

10.2.2 Location

Fault Locations

The planning area is located in a seismically active region, with exposure to major regional faults: Calaveras, Greenville, Hayward, Mount Diablo, and San Andreas. The primary seismic hazard is potential ground shaking. Figure 10-3 shows the location of these fault lines and the probability of a major earthquake on each.

Calaveras Fault

The Calaveras Fault is a major branch of the San Andreas Fault, located east of the Hayward Fault. It extends 76 miles from the San Andreas Fault near Hollister to Danville at its northern end. The Calaveras Fault is one of the most geologically active and complex faults in the San Francisco Bay Area (USGS 2017). The probability of a M-6.7 or greater earthquake along the Calaveras Fault within the next 30 years is 26 percent.

Greenville

The Greenville Fault is in the eastern Bay Area in Contra Costa and Alameda Counties. This dextral strike-slip fault zone borders the eastern side of Livermore Valley and is considered to be part of the larger San Andreas fault system in the central Coast Ranges. The fault zone extends from northwest of Livermore Valley along the Marsh Creek and Clayton Faults toward Clayton Valley.

Hayward Fault

The Hayward Fault is a 45-mile-long, right lateral slip fault that runs parallel to the San Andreas Fault through densely populated areas on the East Bay. The Hayward Fault is increasingly becoming a hazard priority in the Bay Area because of its increased chance for activity and its proximity to critical infrastructure and multiple highly populated areas. The probability of a M-6.7 or greater earthquake along the Hayward Fault within the next 30 years is 33 percent (USGS 2016).

Mount Diablo

The Mount Diablo thrust fault is in the vicinity of Mount Diablo in Contra Costa County. The fault lies between the Calaveras Fault, the Greenville Fault, and the Concord Fault, all right-lateral strike slip faults, and appears to transfer movement from the Calaveras and Greenville Faults to the Concord Fault, while continuing to uplift Mount Diablo.

San Andreas Fault

The San Andreas Fault extends 810 miles from the East Pacific rise in the Gulf of California through the Mendocino fracture zone off the shore of northern California. The fault is estimated to be 28 million years old. It is an example of a transform boundary exposed on a continent. The fault forms the tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate, and its motion is right-lateral strike-slip. The San Andreas Fault is typically referenced in three segments. The southern segment extends from its origin at the East Pacific Rise to Parkfield, California, in Monterey County. The central segment extends from Parkfield to Hollister, California. The northern segment extends northwest from Hollister, through the Bay Area, to its ultimate junction with the Mendocino fracture zone and the Cascadia subduction zone in the Pacific Ocean. The probability of a M-6.7 or greater earthquake along the San Andreas Fault within the next 30 years is 22 percent (USGS 2016).

Source: USGS, 2016c

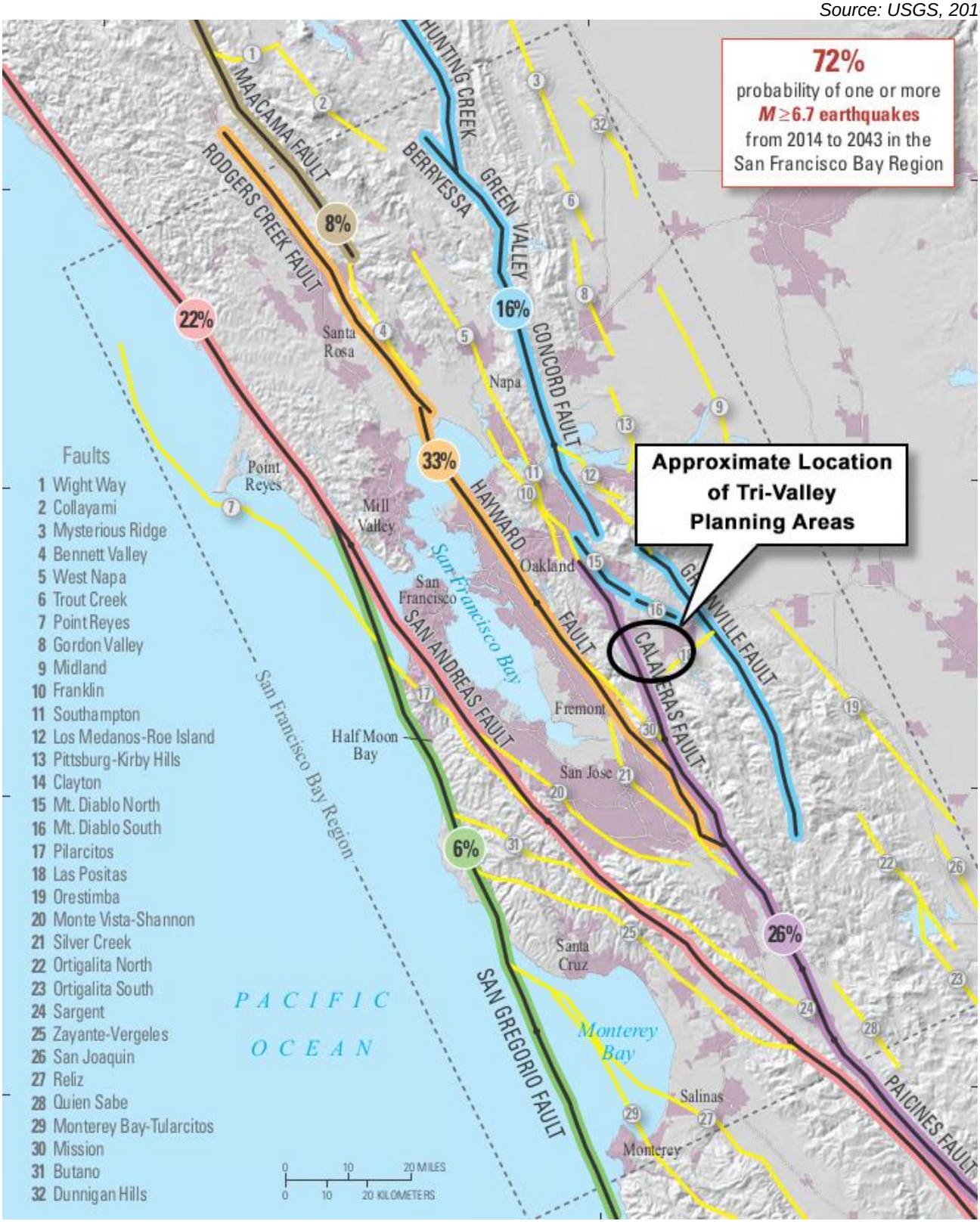


Figure 10-3. Significant Known Faults in the Bay Area

NEHRP Soil Type and Liquefaction Mapping

Figure 10-4 shows NEHRP soil classifications in San Mateo County. Figure 10-5 shows areas that have moderate, high or very high susceptibility to liquefaction.

Alquist-Priolo Zone Maps

California's Alquist-Priolo Zone Maps provide regulatory zones for potential surface fault rupture where fault lines intersect with future development and populated areas. The purpose of these maps is to assist in the geologic investigation before construction begins to ensure that the resulting structure will not be located on an active fault. The Tri-Valley planning area is located in a designated Alquist-Priolo Zone (California DOC 2023).

Alquist-Priolo maps were referenced, but not specifically used, in the assessment of risk for this plan. This plan assumes that the studies conducted and information provided by the State of California are the best available data for surface rupture risk and could not be improved through a separate assessment for this plan. Alquist-Priolo maps are available to the public on the California Department of Conservation website.

10.2.3 Frequency

California experiences hundreds of earthquakes each year, most with minimal damage and magnitudes below 3.0 on the Richter Scale. Earthquakes that cause moderate damage to structures occur several times a year. According to the USGS, a strong earthquake measuring greater than 5.0 occurs every 2 to 3 years and major earthquakes of more than 7.0 occur once a decade.

Both the San Andreas and the Hayward Faults have the potential for major to great events. The USGS estimated in 2016 that there is a 72 percent probability of at least one 6.7 or greater magnitude earthquake before 2043 that could cause widespread damage in the San Francisco Bay area (USGS 2016). The 2013 *State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* cites projections that there is more than a 99-percent probability of a Magnitude-6.7 earthquake in California in the next 30 years and a 94-percent probability of a Magnitude-7.0 earthquake in California in the next 30 years. Probabilities for earthquakes on major fault lines in the San Francisco Bay Area were estimated by the USGS in a 2016 report, as summarized in Table 10-4.

Table 10-4. Earthquake Probabilities for the San Francisco Bay Area, 2014-2043

Fault	Probability of One or More ≥6.7 Quake, 2014-2043	Fault	Probability of One or More ≥6.7 Quake, 2014-2043
Hunting Creek	16%	Maacama	8%
Green Valley	16%	Rodgers Creek Fault	33%
Concord	16%	Hayward	33%
Greenville	16%	San Andreas	22%
Berryessa	16%	San Gregorio	6%
Calaveras	26%		

Source: (USGS 2016)

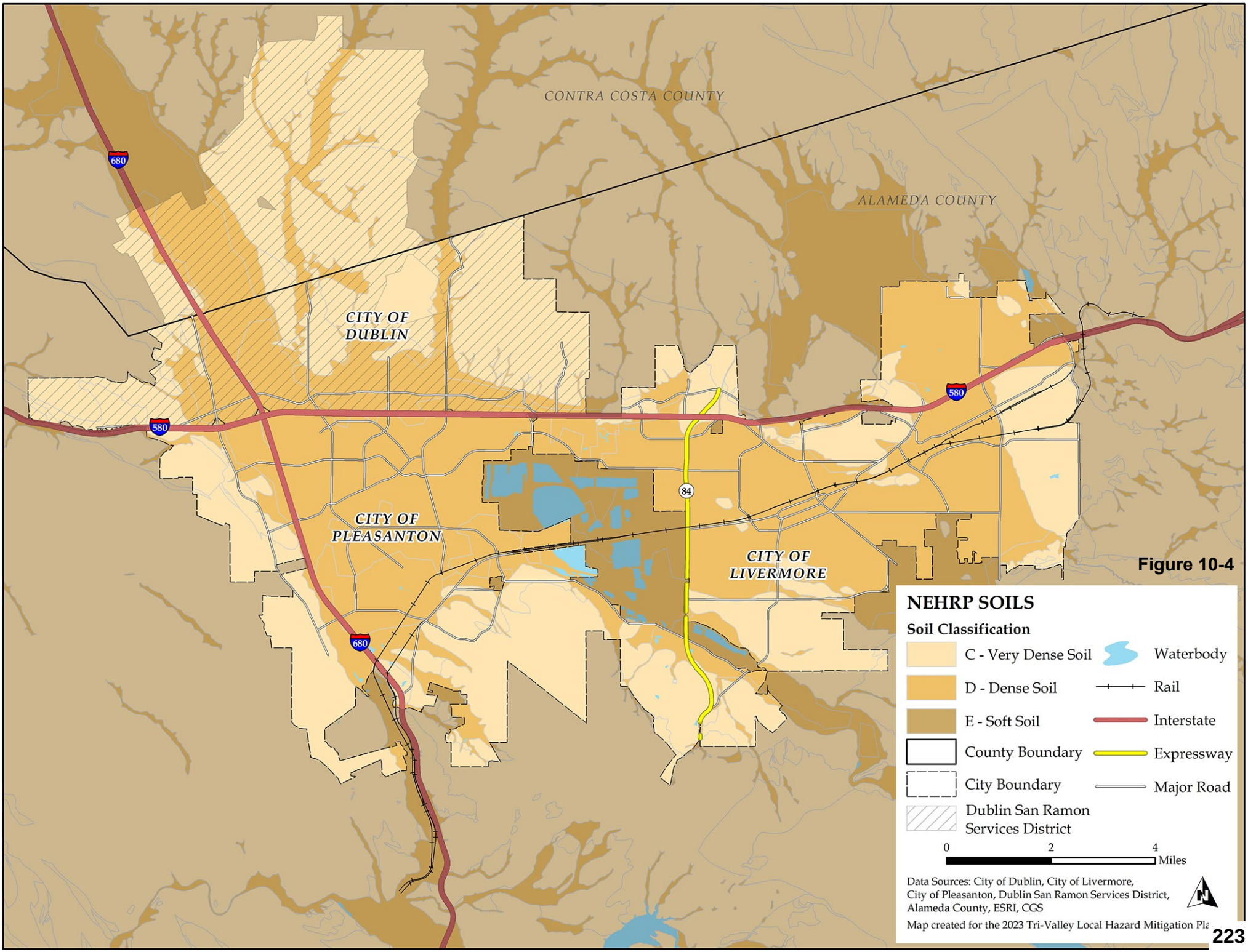

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
NEHRP SOILS
Soil Classification
C - Very Dense Soil
D - Dense Soil
E - Soft Soil
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0
2
4
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

Figure 10-4

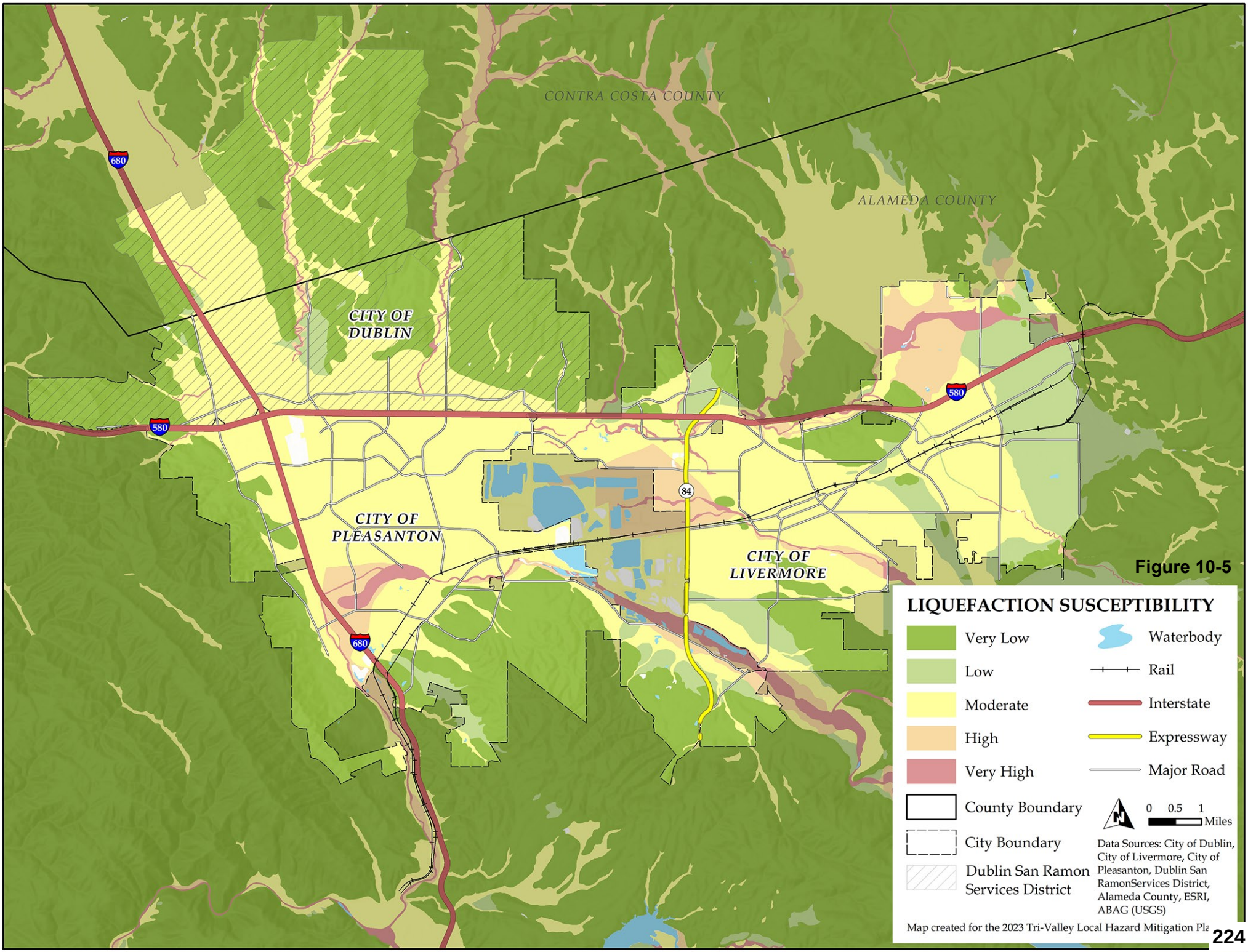

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0 0.5 1 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San RamonServices District, Alameda County, ESRI, ABAG (USGS)
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

Figure 10-5

10.2.4 Severity

Earthquakes can last from a few seconds to over five minutes; they may also occur as a series of tremors over a period of several days. The actual movement of the ground in an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of injury or death. Casualties generally result from falling objects and debris, because the shocks shake, damage or demolish buildings and other structures. Disruption of communications, electrical power supplies and gas, sewer and water lines should be expected. Earthquakes may trigger fires, dam failures, landslides or releases of hazardous material, compounding their disastrous effects.

The USGS has created ground motion maps based on current information about several fault zones. These maps show the PGA that has a certain probability (2 percent or 10 percent) of being exceeded in a 50-year period. The PGA is measured in numbers of g's (the acceleration associated with gravity). Figure 10-6 shows the PGAs with a 10 percent exceedance chance in 50 years in the planning area.

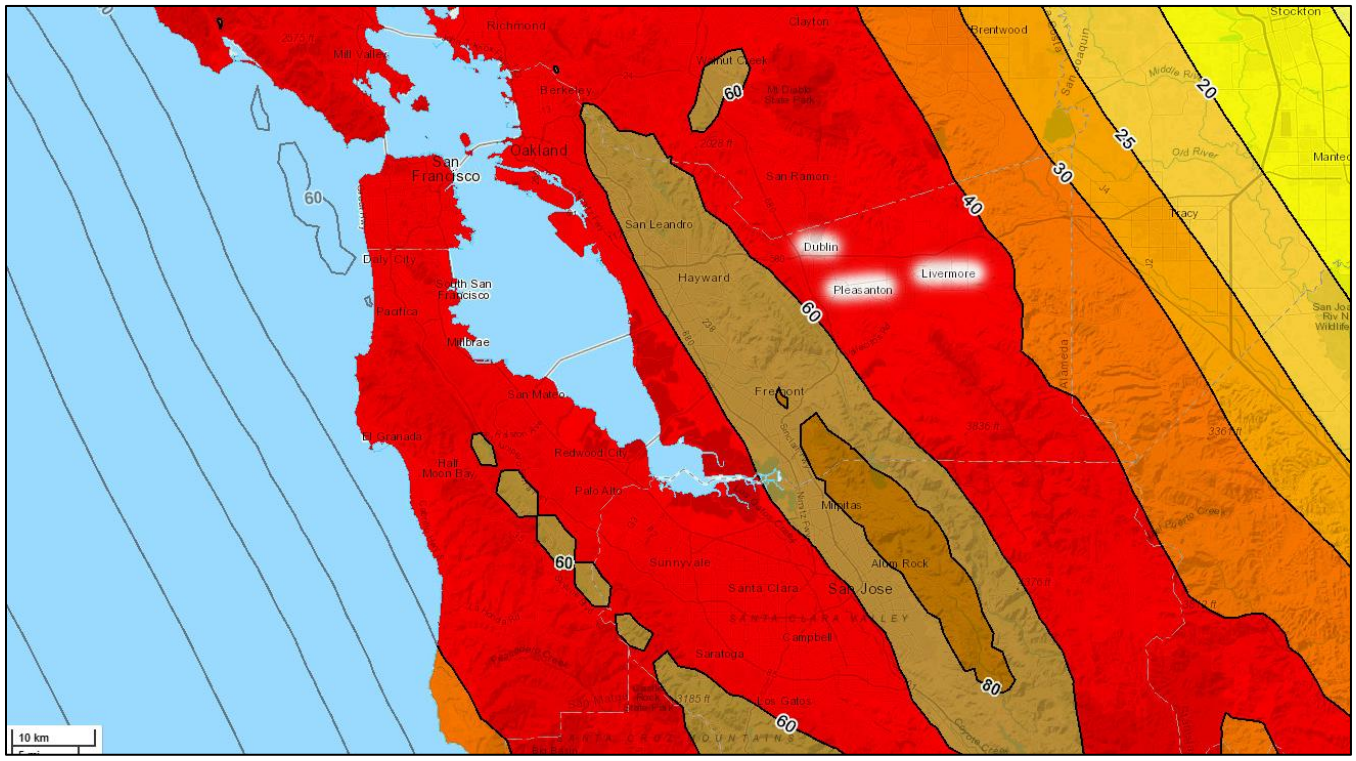


Figure 10-6. PGA (as %g) with 10-Percent Probability of Exceedance in 50 Years

10.2.5 Warning Time

There is no current reliable way to predict the day or month that an earthquake will occur at any given location. Research is being done with warning systems that use the low energy waves that precede major earthquakes. These potential warning systems would give approximately 40 seconds notice that a major earthquake is about to occur. The warning time is very short, but it could allow for someone to get under a desk, step away from a hazardous material, or shut down a computer system. For example, MyShake is a global smartphone seismic network for early warning that can keep users informed about earthquakes. It monitors for earthquakes using data from smartphone sensors.

10.3 EXPOSURE

10.3.1 Population

The entire population of the planning area (236,690) is potentially exposed to direct damage from earthquakes or indirect impacts such as business interruption, road closures, and loss of function of utilities. Figure 10-7 shows the estimated population of each planning area city living on NEHRP D soils, which make buildings more susceptible to damage from earthquakes, compared to total population. There are estimated to be 159,481 people in the total planning area living in these higher-risk areas, about 67 percent of the total population. Population served by DSRSD cannot be mapped to determine its exposure to the earthquake hazard.

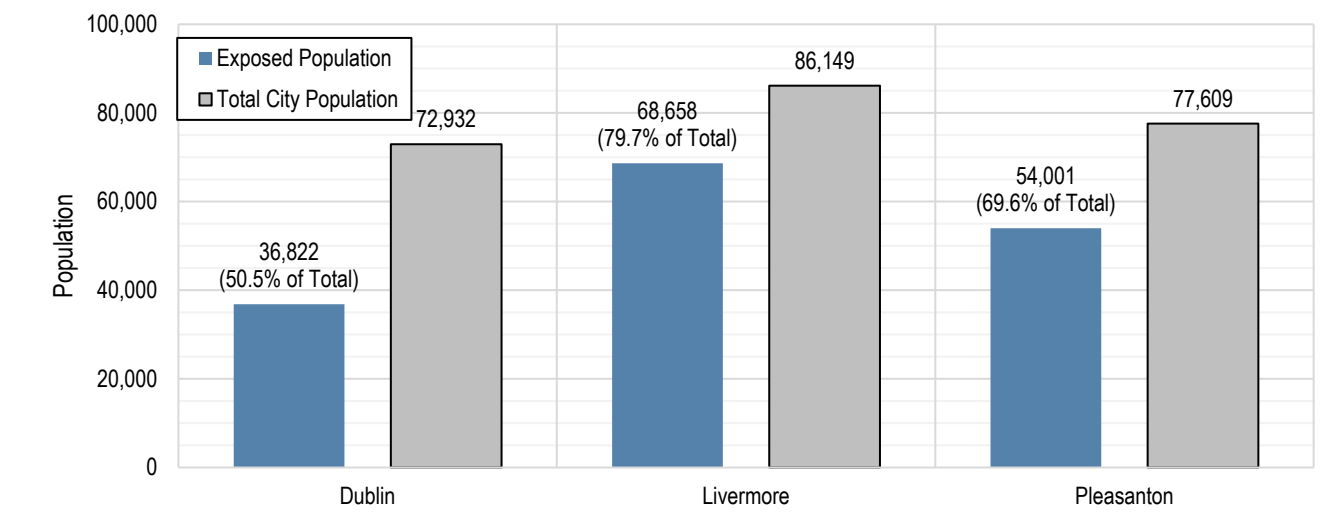


Figure 10-7. Population Living on NEHRP D Soils and Total City Population, by Jurisdiction

10.3.2 Property

Figure 10-8 summarizes the number and value of buildings on NEHRP D soils in the planning area. Figure 10-9 shows the exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. Figure 10-10 shows the distribution by occupancy class of buildings on NEHRP D soils.

10.3.3 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities constructed on NEHRP Type D soils are particularly at risk from seismic events. Figure 10-11 shows the number of critical facilities on these soils, by category and jurisdiction. The total count of critical facilities on NEHRP Type D soils (905) represents 78 percent of the planning area total of 1,161.

10.3.4 Environment

The entire planning area is exposed to the earthquake hazard, including all natural resources, habitat, and wildlife.

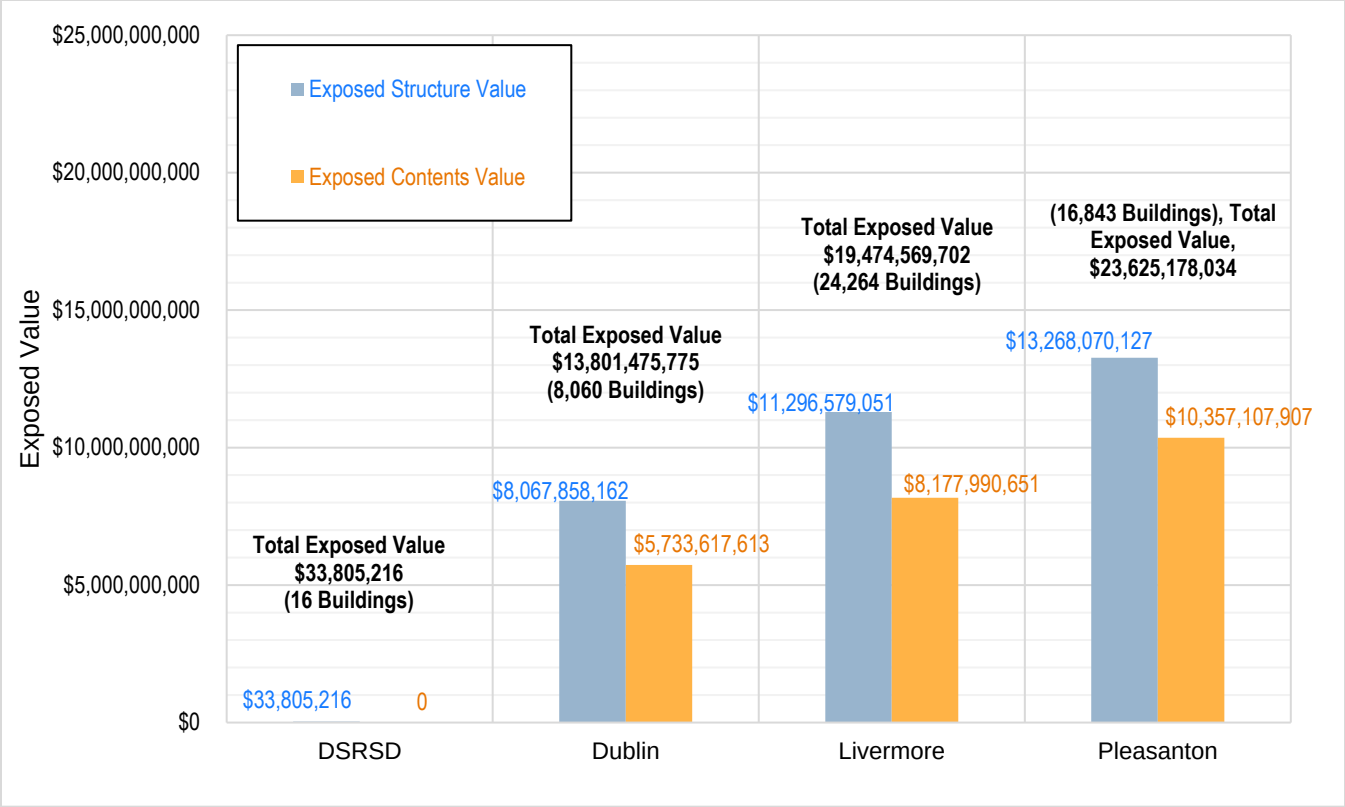


Figure 10-8. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings on NEHRP D Soils

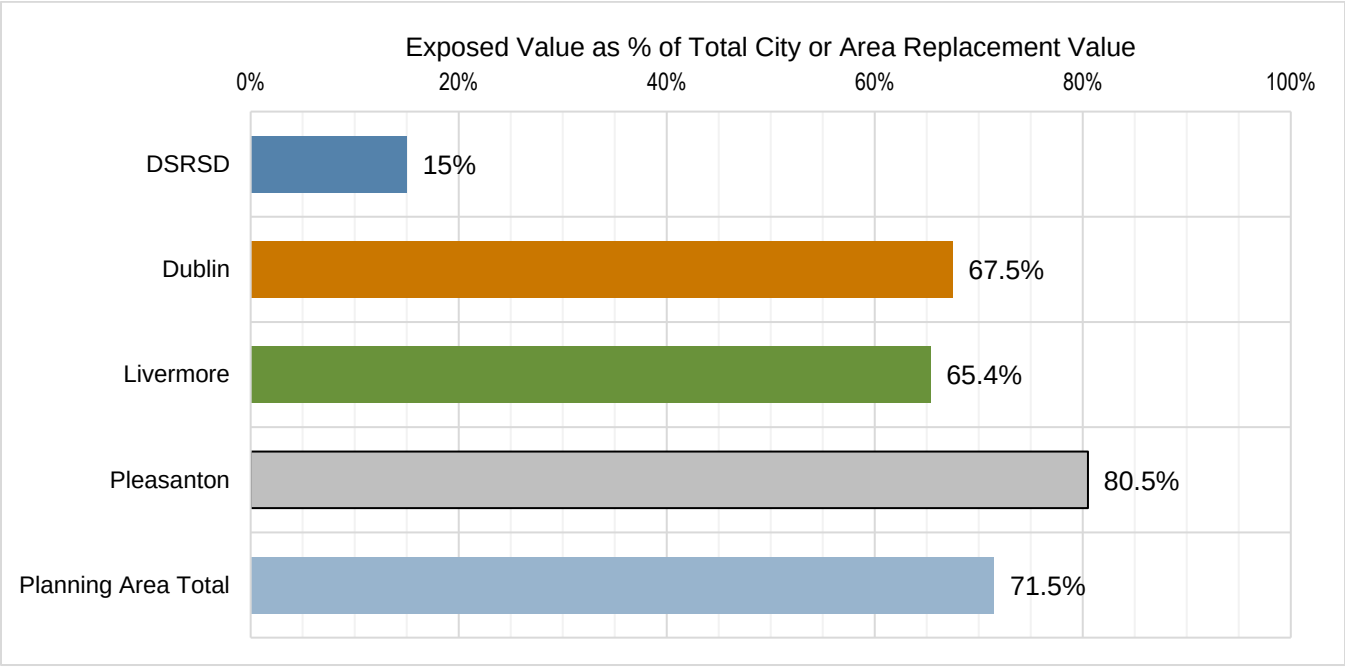


Figure 10-9. Total Value on NEHRP D Soils as Percent of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction

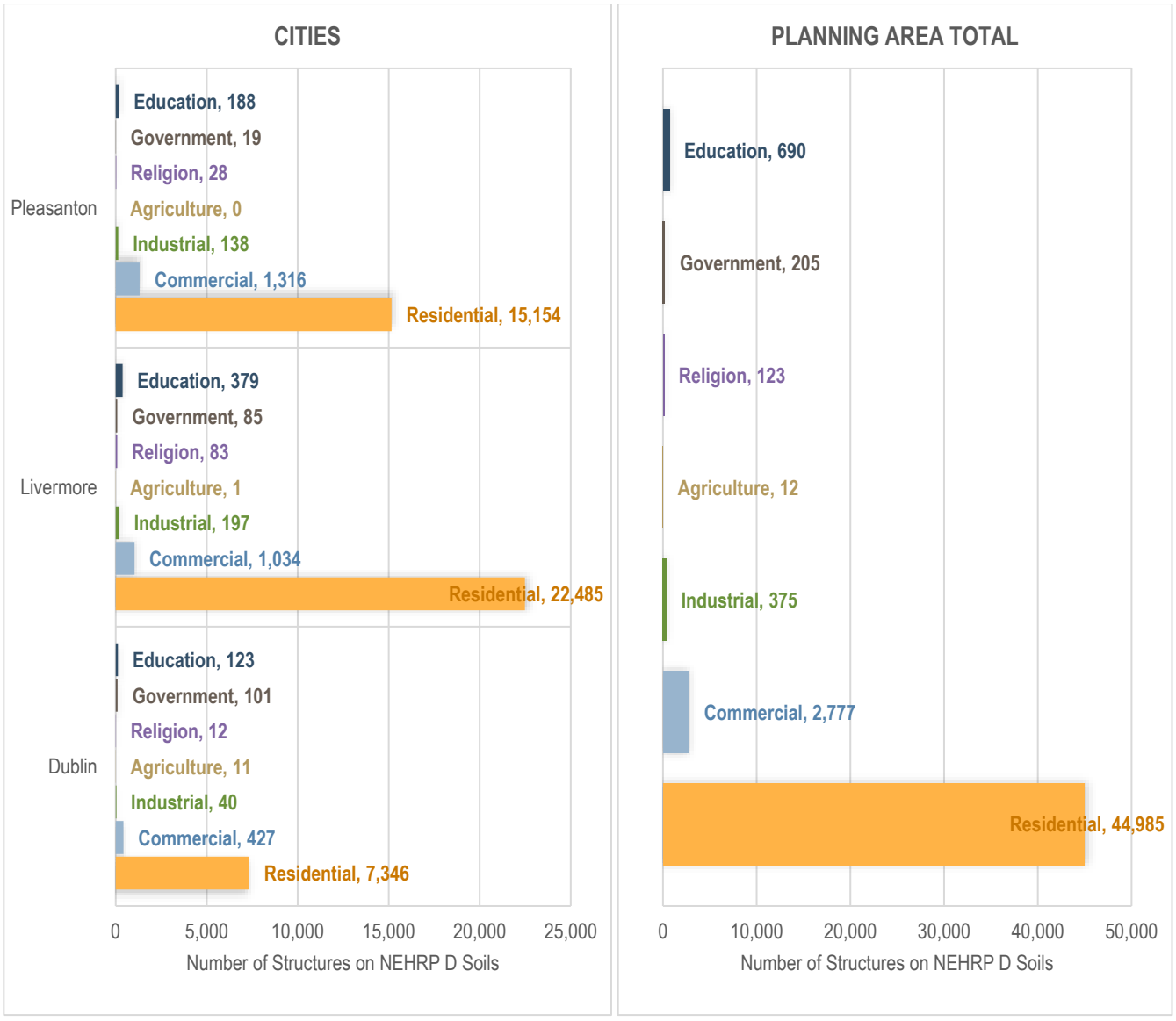


Figure 10-10. Number of Structures on NEHRP D Soils, by Occupancy Class

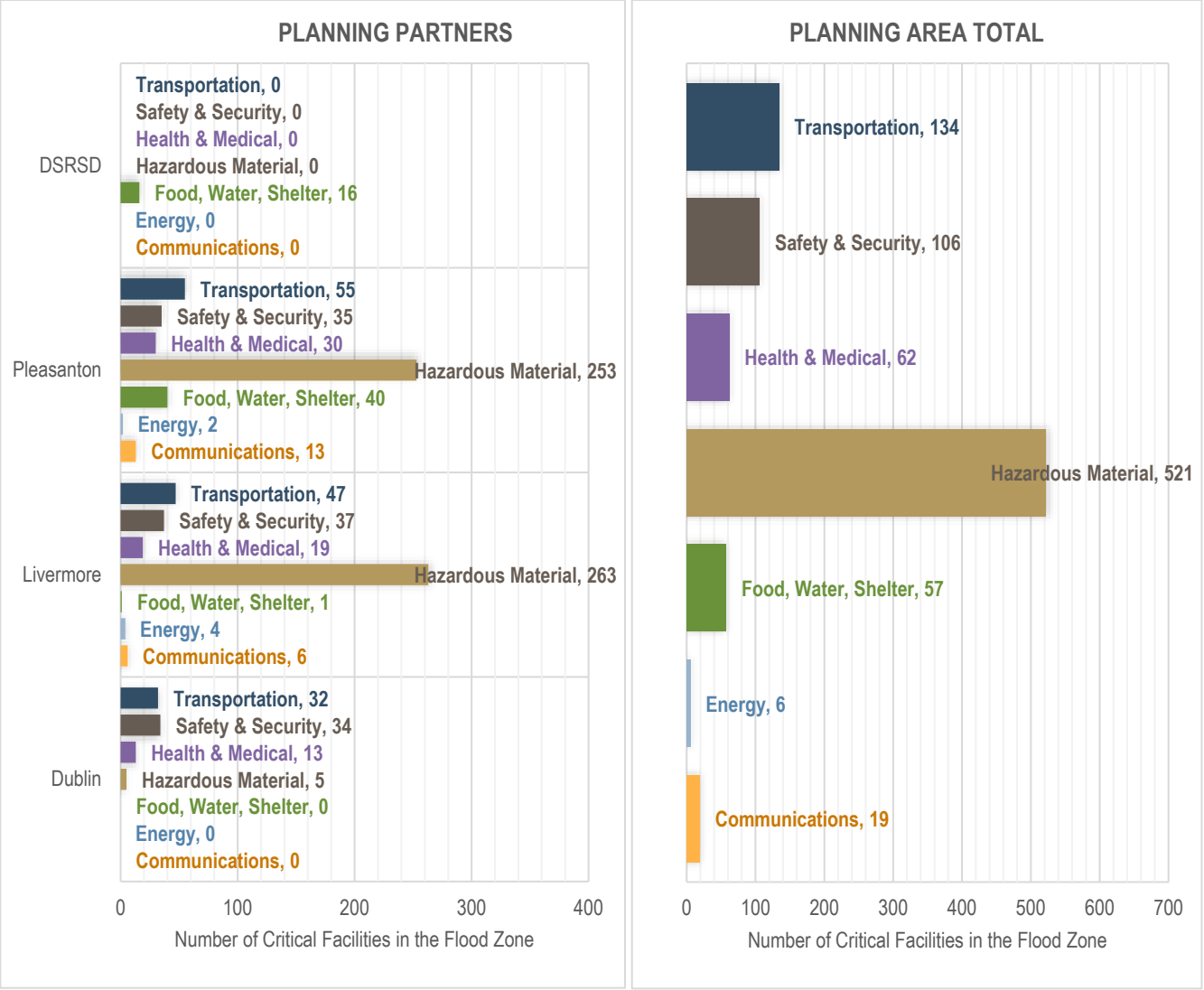


Figure 10-11. Critical Facilities on NEHRP D Soils, by Category and Jurisdiction

10.4 VULNERABILITY

Earthquake vulnerability data for the risk assessment was generated using a Hazus Level 2 (user-defined) analysis for the events listed in Table 10-5. Results are summarized in the sections below.

Table 10-5. Earthquakes Modeled for Risk Assessment

Fault Scenario	Magnitude	Epicenter Depth	Epicenter Location	PGA
Calaveras (North)	6.86	5.8 miles	Central San Ramon	Figure 10-12
Greenville	6.86	7.0 miles	5.4 miles northeast of Central Livermore	Figure 10-13
HayWired[a]	7.05	5.0 miles	9 miles northwest of Dublin	Figure 10-14
Las Positas	6.5	6.0 miles	2.5 miles southeast of Central Livermore	Figure 10-15
Mount Diablo Thrust South	6.5	5.6 miles	10 miles northeast of Central San Ramon	Figure 10-16

a. "HayWired" is the name used by the USGS for an earthquake scenario featuring an event on the Hayward fault with a magnitude of 7.0. (U.S. Geological Survey 2018)

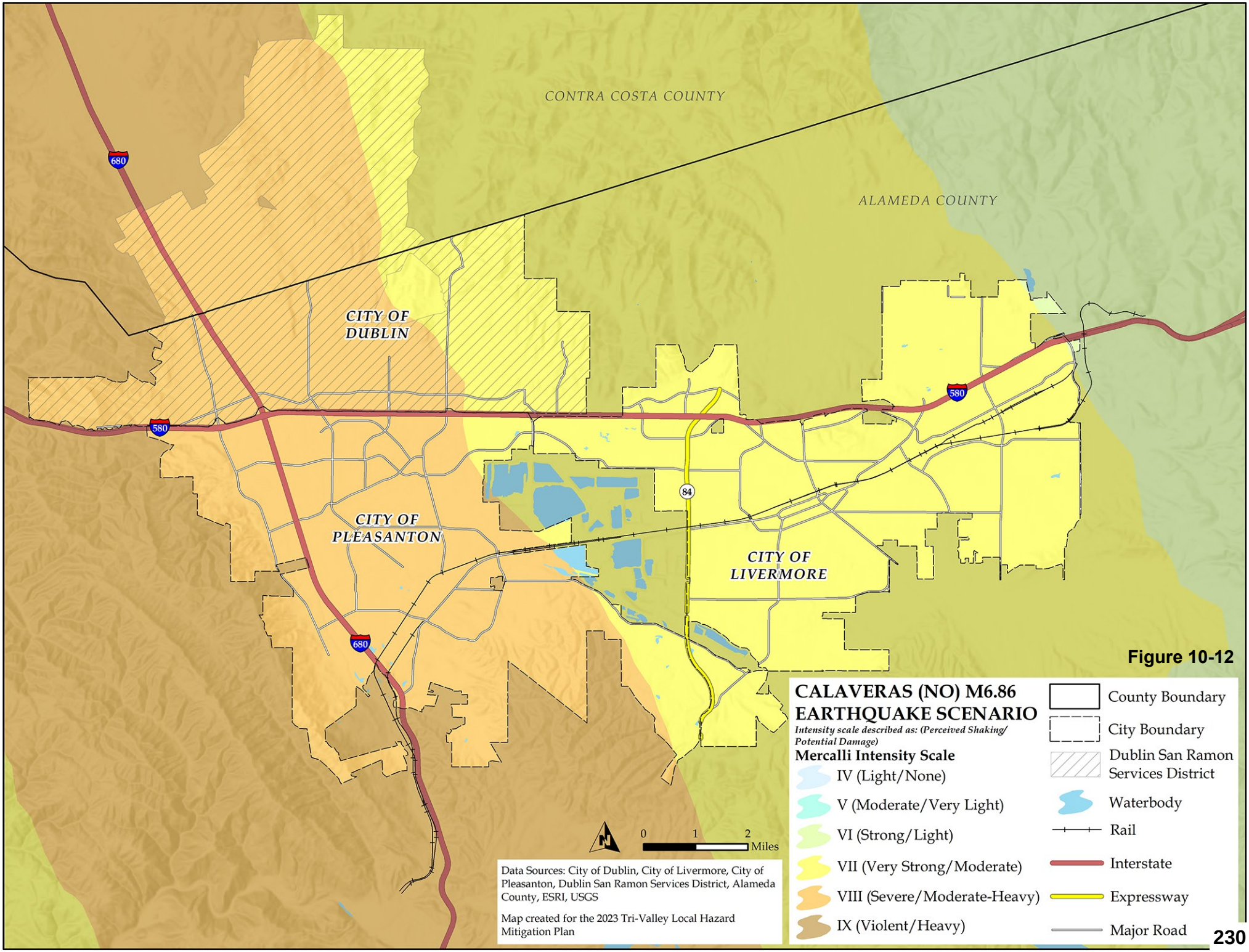

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
CALAVERAS (NO) M6.86 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-12

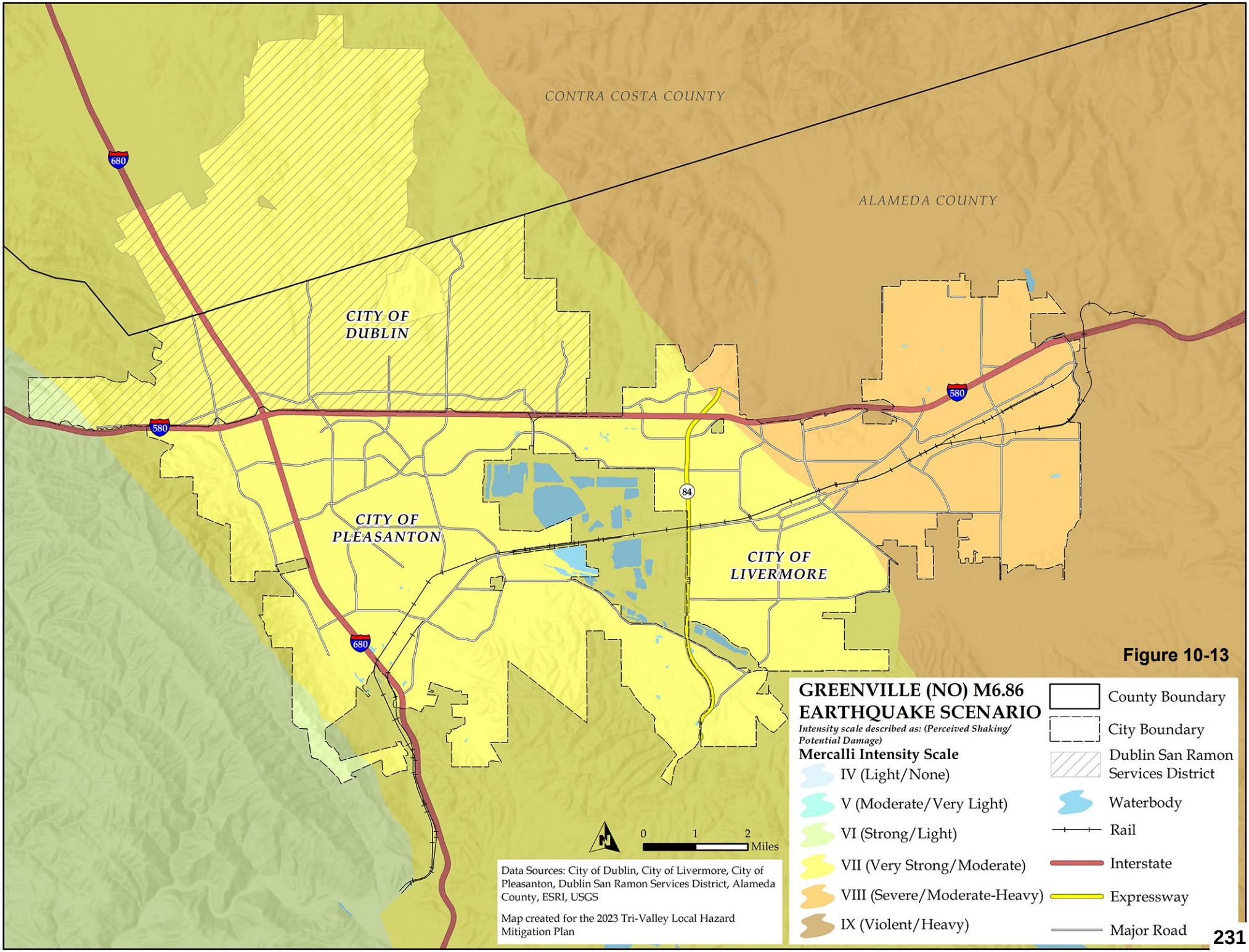

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
GREENVILLE (NO) M6.86 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-13

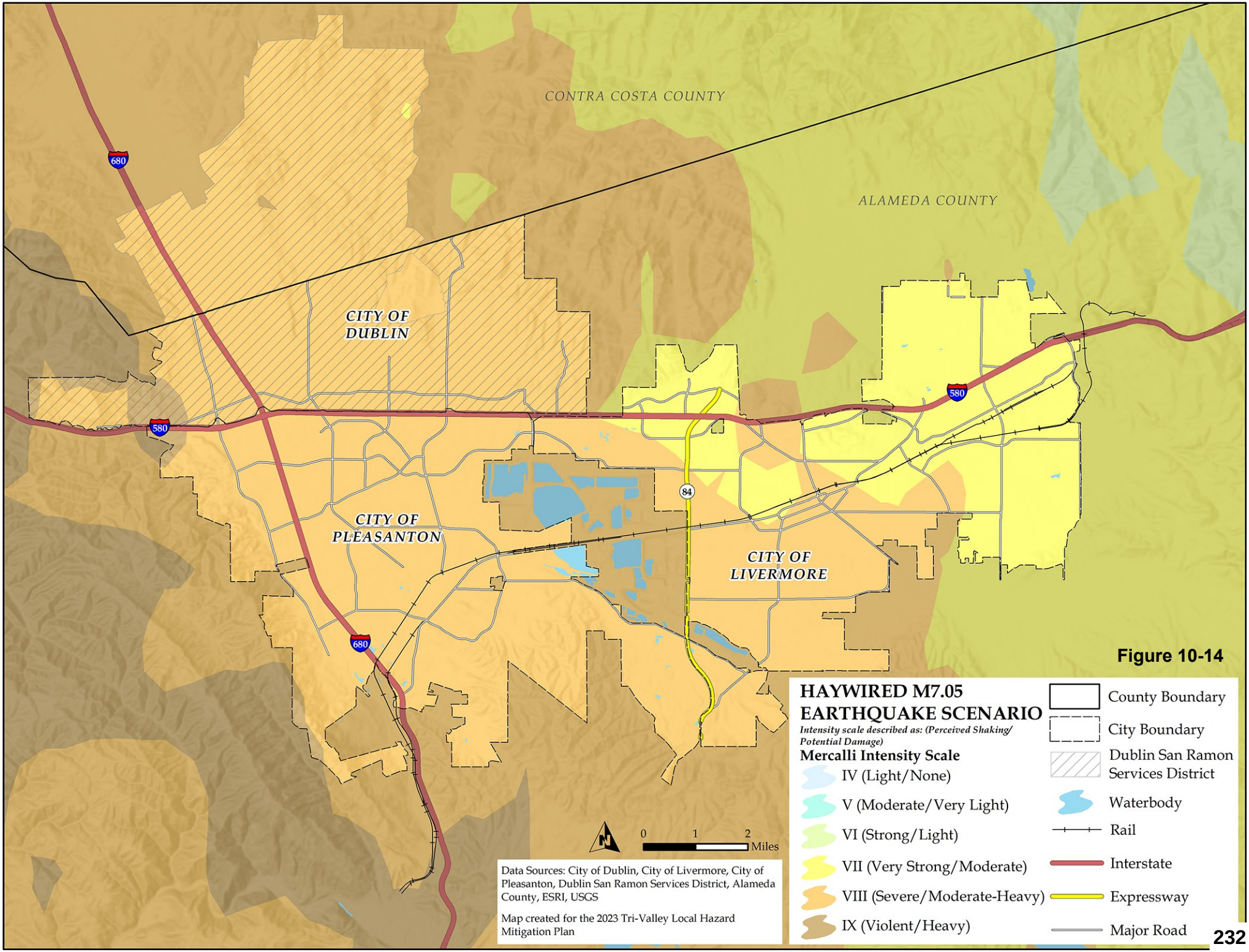

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
HAYWIRED M7.05 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-14

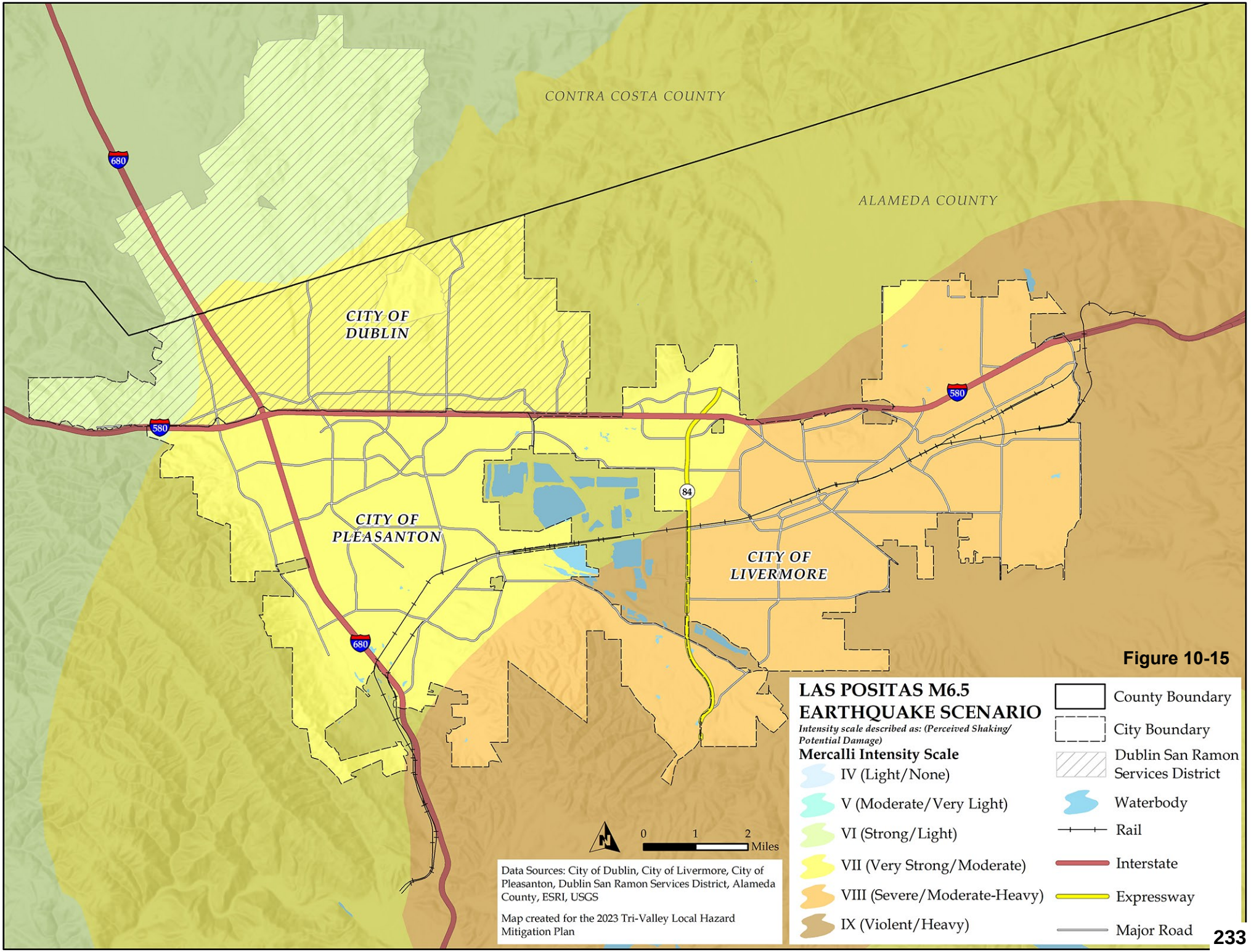

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
LAS POSITAS M6.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-15

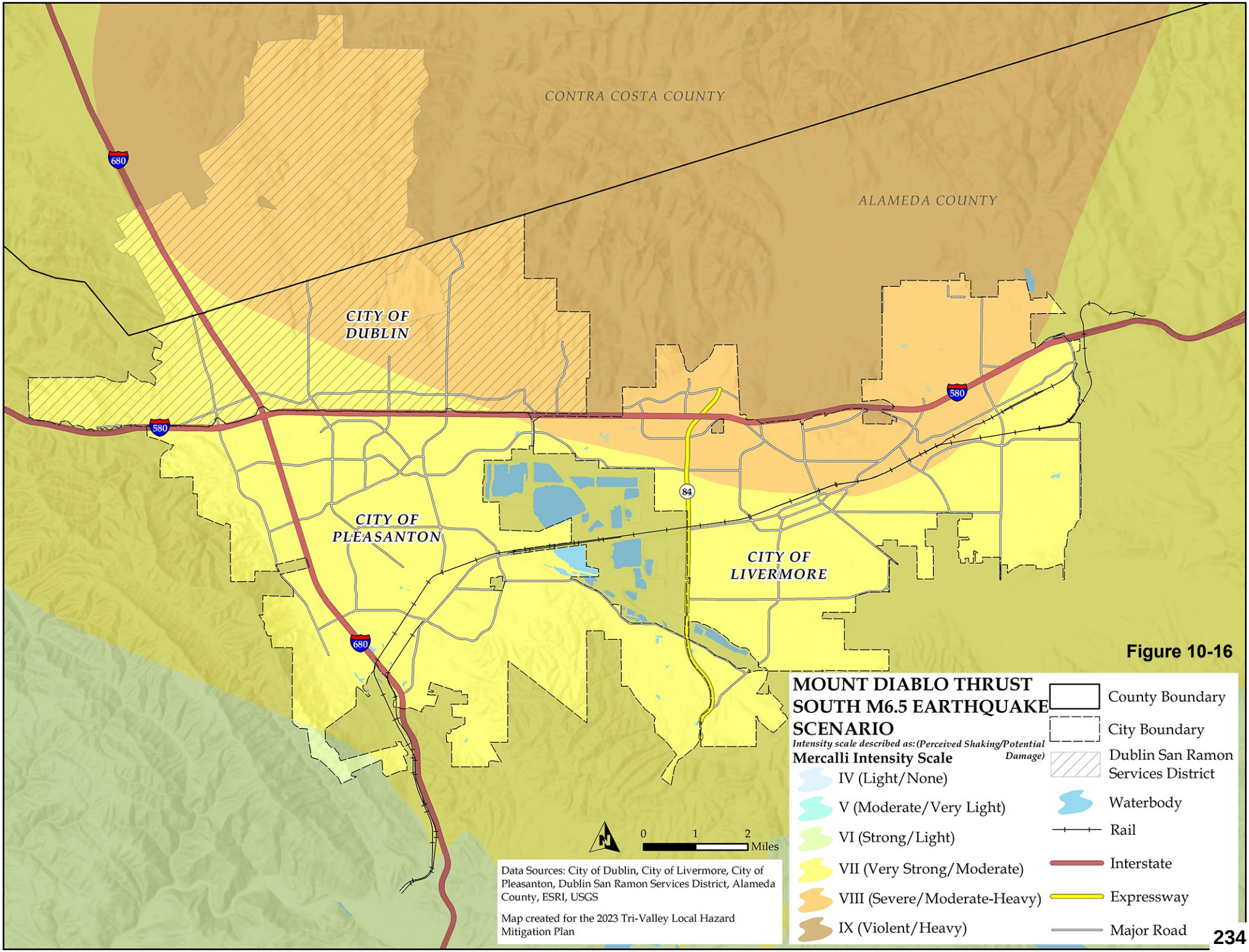

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
MOUNT DIABLO THRUST SOUTH M6.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
Mercalli Intensity Scale
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 10-16

10.4.1 Population

Displacement and Shelter Requirements

Impacts on persons and households in the planning area were estimated in Hazus for the five earthquake scenarios. Estimates for each city and the total planning area are presented in Figure 10-17 and Figure 10-18. DSRSD does not have responsibility for sheltering or evacuation for displaced people.

Vulnerable Populations

While all people located in the NEHRP Class D and E Soils areas are considered exposed and potentially vulnerable, socially vulnerable populations include the very young, the elderly, and those of lower economic status. These socially vulnerable populations are most susceptible based on many factors, including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard and the ability to be self-sustaining for prolonged periods of time after an incident because of limited ability to stockpile supplies. Socially vulnerable populations may live in structures that do not conform to seismic building codes; therefore, homes will sustain more damage during an event. Local senior and disabled populations within the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD may be especially vulnerable to earthquake events due to mobility challenges or reliance on medical devices such as oxygen supply tanks. Those experiencing homelessness are also especially vulnerable due to their lack of stable shelter and depending on their location, may be threatened by bridge or other structural collapse. Those who are economically challenged and inhabit structures that are not building code compliant or marginally structurally sound might have economic challenges performing repairs following an earthquake.

Additionally, emergency and urgent care medical facilities in the planning area could be impacted by a substantial earthquake. These facilities include Kaiser Permanente, Stanford Health Care, Veterans Health Care Livermore Division, Stanford Childrens Health, Axis Community Health, and others.

10.4.2 Property

Loss Potential

Property losses were estimated through the Hazus analysis for the five scenario events. Figure 10-19 summarizes the results for the overall planning area for structural loss, representing damage to building structures, and non-structural loss, representing the value of lost contents and inventory, relocation, income loss, rental loss, and wage loss. Figure 10-20 through Figure 10-22 show the results for each planning area city.

Debris Estimates

The Hazus analysis also estimated the amount of earthquake-caused debris in the planning area for the five scenario events, as summarized in Figure 10-23.

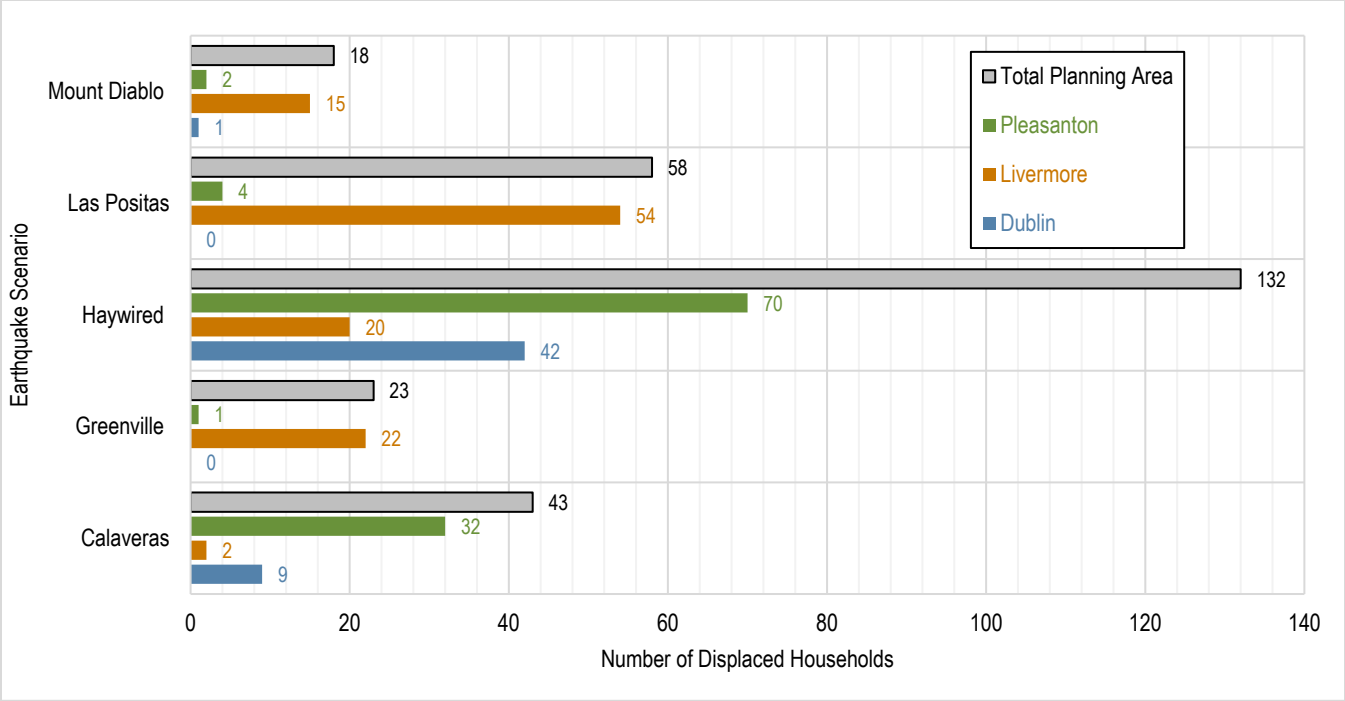


Figure 10-17. Estimated Number of Displaced Households Due to Earthquake

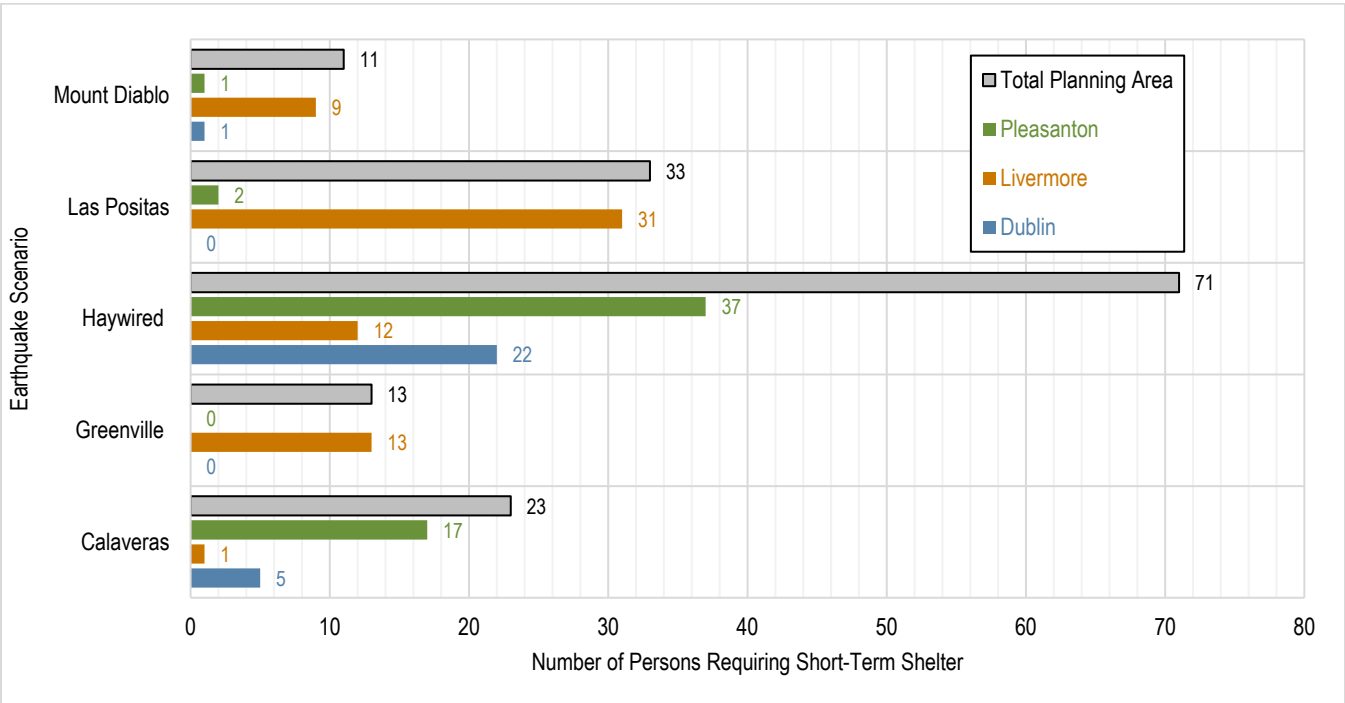


Figure 10-18. Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Short-Term Shelter Due to Earthquake

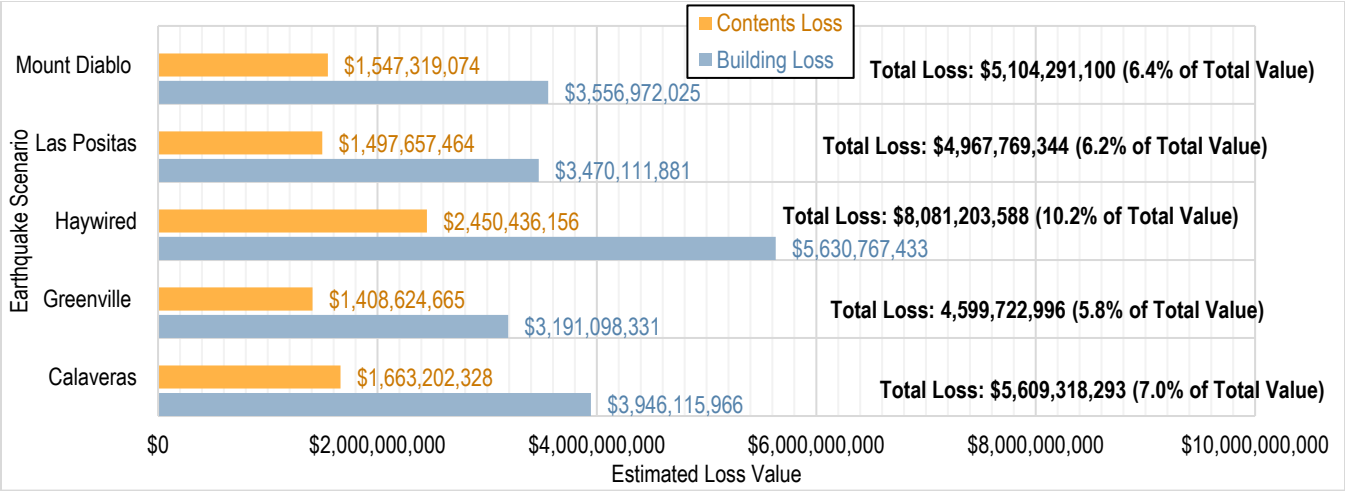


Figure 10-19. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, Total Planning Area

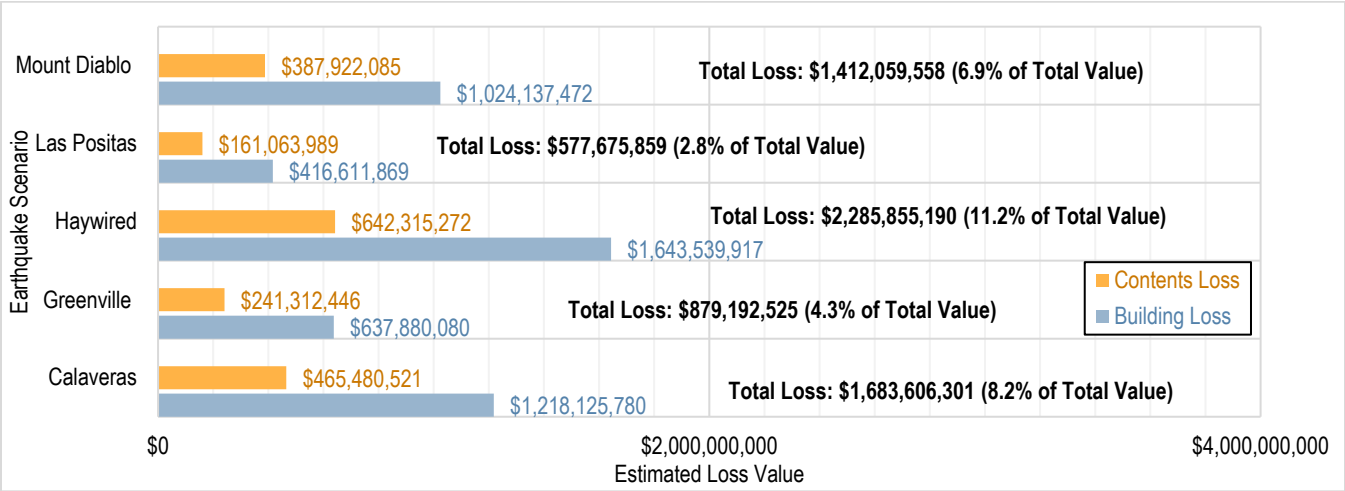


Figure 10-20. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, City of Dublin

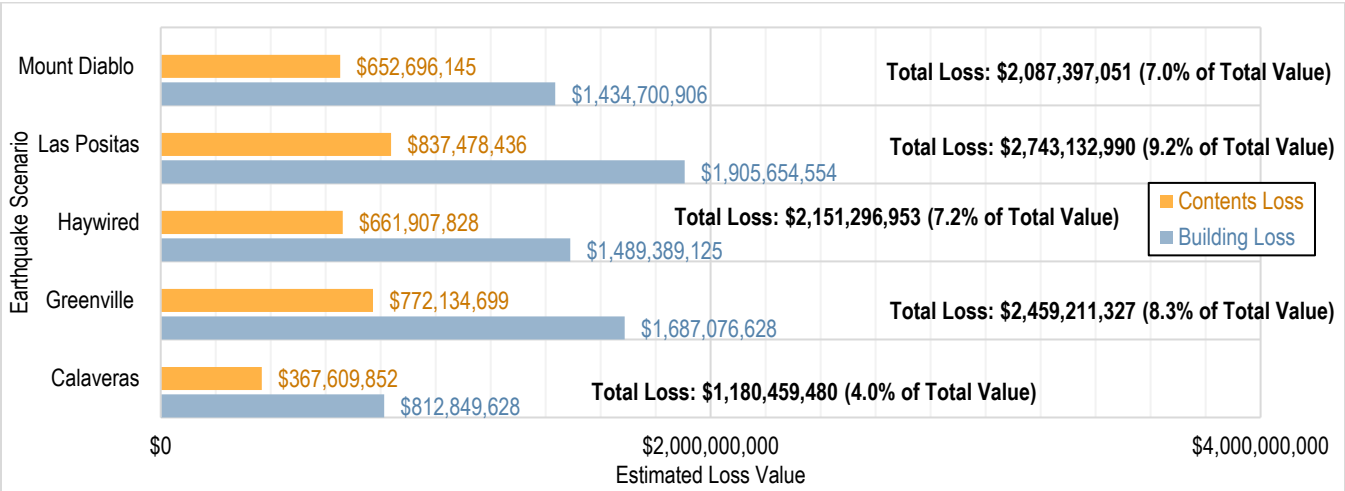


Figure 10-21. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, City of Livermore

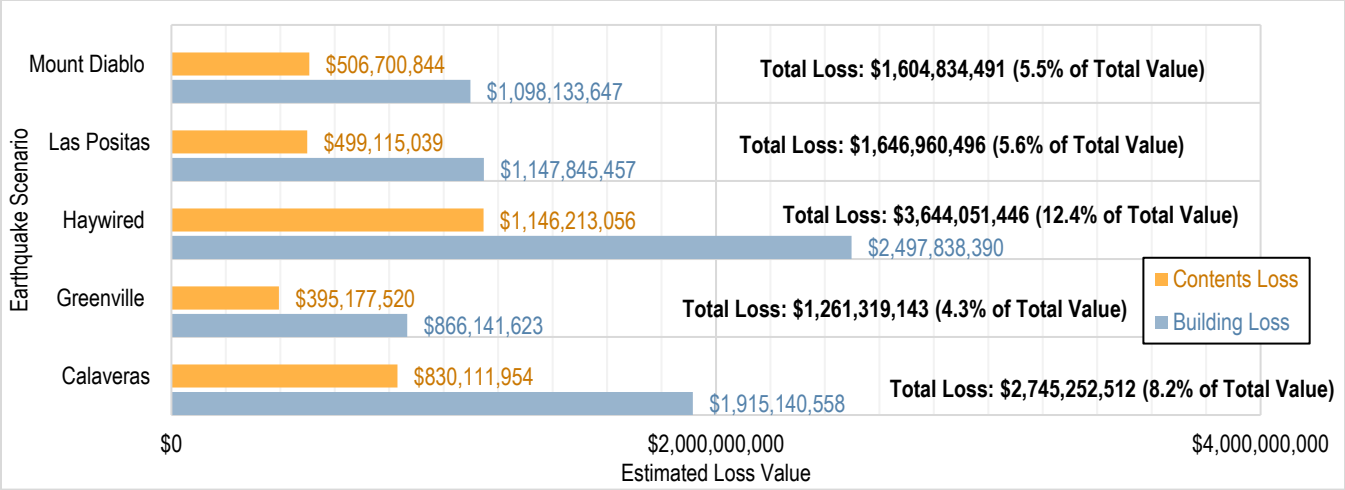


Figure 10-22. Loss Estimates for Earthquake, City of Pleasanton

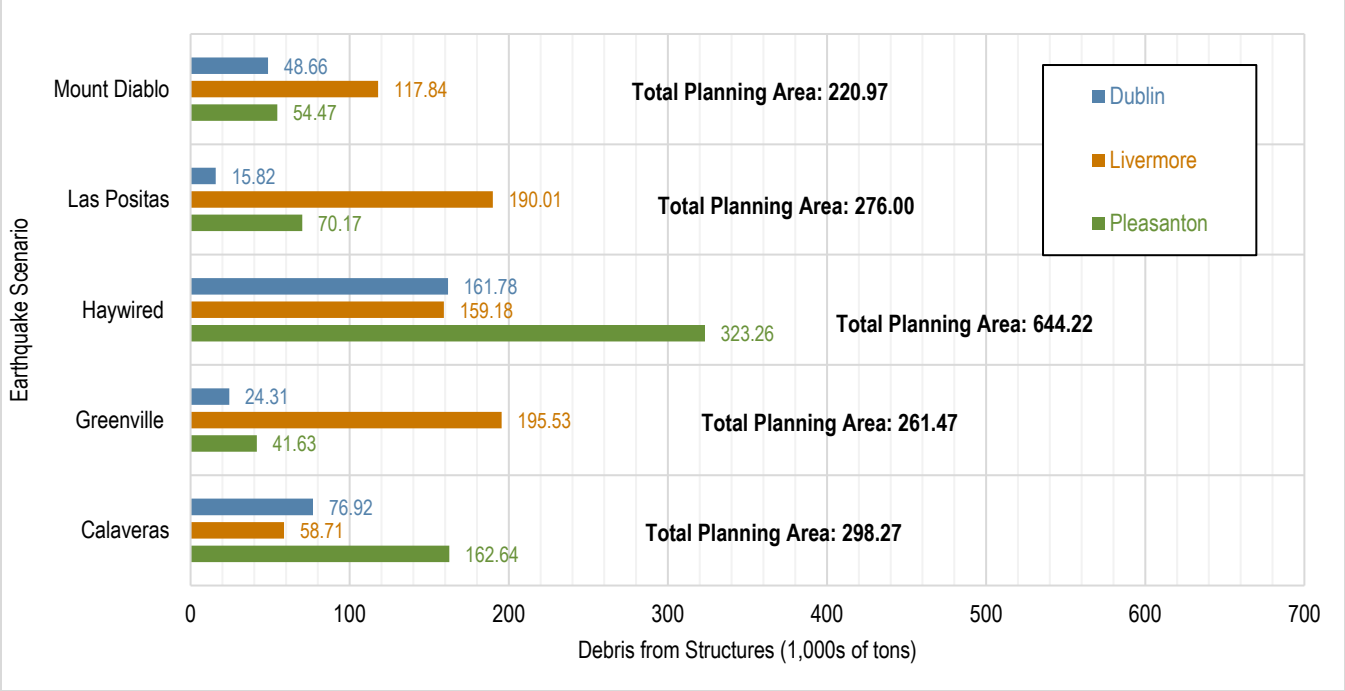


Figure 10-23. Estimated Earthquake-Caused Debris

Building Age

Table 10-6 identifies significant milestones in building and seismic code requirements that directly affect the structural integrity of development. Using these time periods, the planning team used Hazus to identify the number of structures in the planning area by date of construction. The number of structures does not reflect the number of total housing units, as many multi-family units are reported as one structure. Approximately 36 percent of the planning area's structures were constructed after the Building Code was amended in 1994 to include seismic safety provisions. Approximately 1 percent were built before 1933 when there were no building permits, inspections, or seismic standards.

Table 10-6. Age of Structures in Planning Area

Time Period	Number of Current Structures Built in Period	Significance of Time Frame
Pre-1933	971	Before 1933, there were no explicit earthquake requirements in building codes. State law did not require local governments to have building officials or issue building permits.
1933-1940	253	In 1940, the first strong motion recording was made.
1941-1960	4.047	In 1960, the Structural Engineers Association of California published guidelines on recommended earthquake provisions.
1961-1975	20.629	In 1975, significant improvements were made to lateral force requirements.
1976-1994	18,746	In 1994, the Uniform Building Code was amended to include provisions for seismic safety.
1994 – present	25,409	Seismic code is currently enforced.
Total	**70,055**	

10.4.3 Critical Facilities

Level of Damage

Hazus classifies the vulnerability of critical facilities to earthquake damage in five categories: no damage, slight damage, moderate damage, extensive damage, or complete damage. The model was used to assign a vulnerability category to each critical facility in the planning area. Figure 10-24 through Figure 10-28 show the results for the evaluated events as the average estimated probability for all facilities in each category.

Time to Return to Functionality

Hazus estimates the time to restore critical facilities to fully functional use. Results are presented as probability of being functional at specified time increments: 1, 3, 7, 14, 30 and 90 days after the event. For example, Hazus may estimate that a facility has 5 percent chance of being fully functional at Day 3, and a 95 percent chance of being fully functional at Day 90. Critical facilities were analyzed for the assessed earthquake scenarios. Figure 10-29 through Figure 10-33 show the results as the average estimated probability for all facilities in each category.

10.4.4 Environment

The environment vulnerable to earthquake hazard is the same as the environment exposed to the hazard.

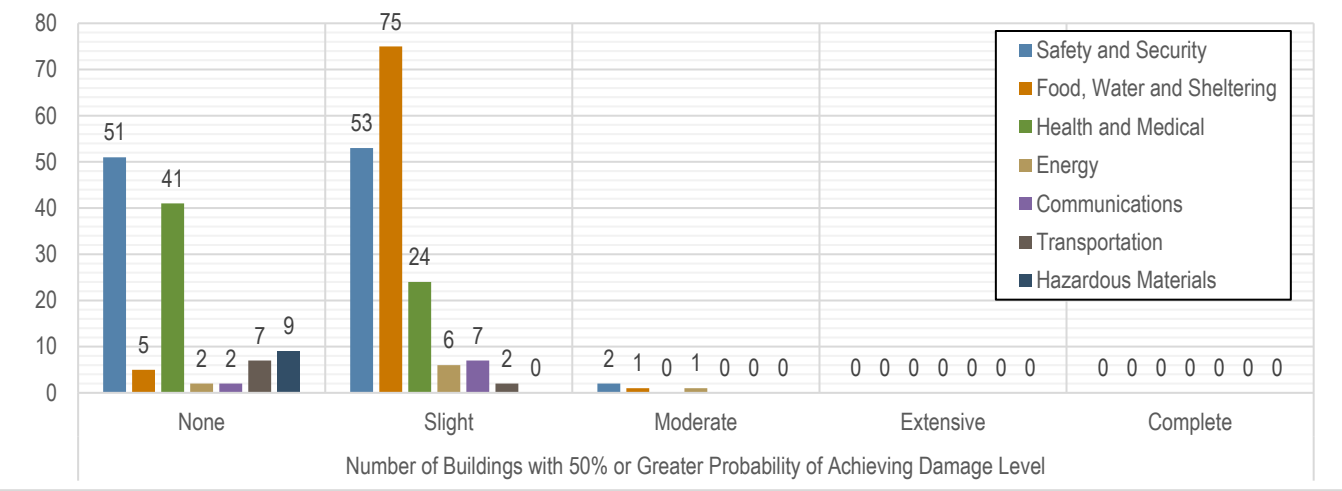


Figure 10-24. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Calaveras Fault Scenario

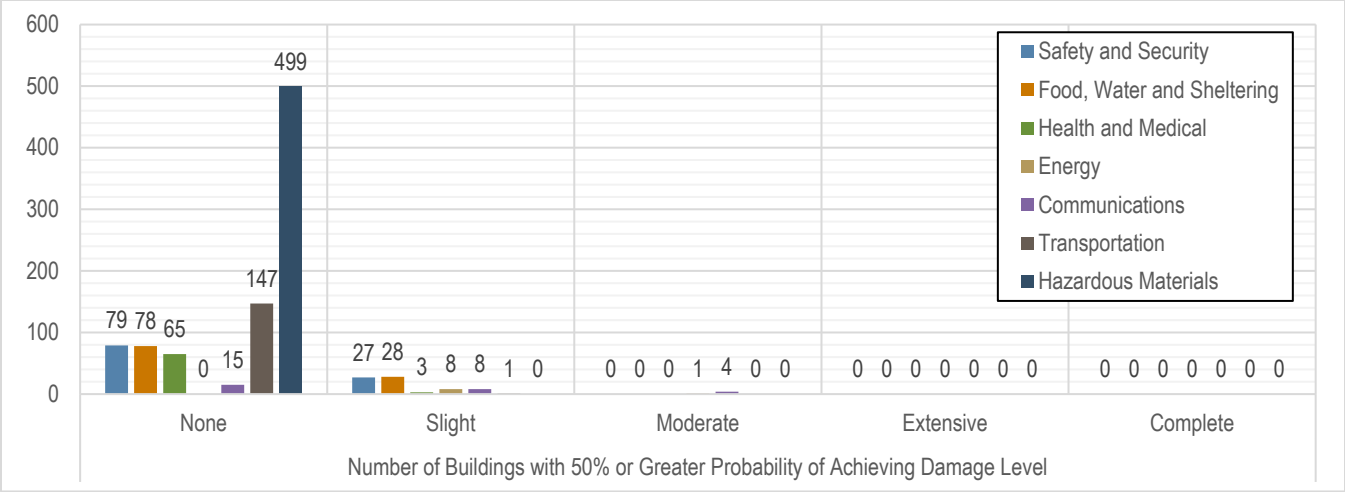


Figure 10-25. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Greenville Fault Scenario

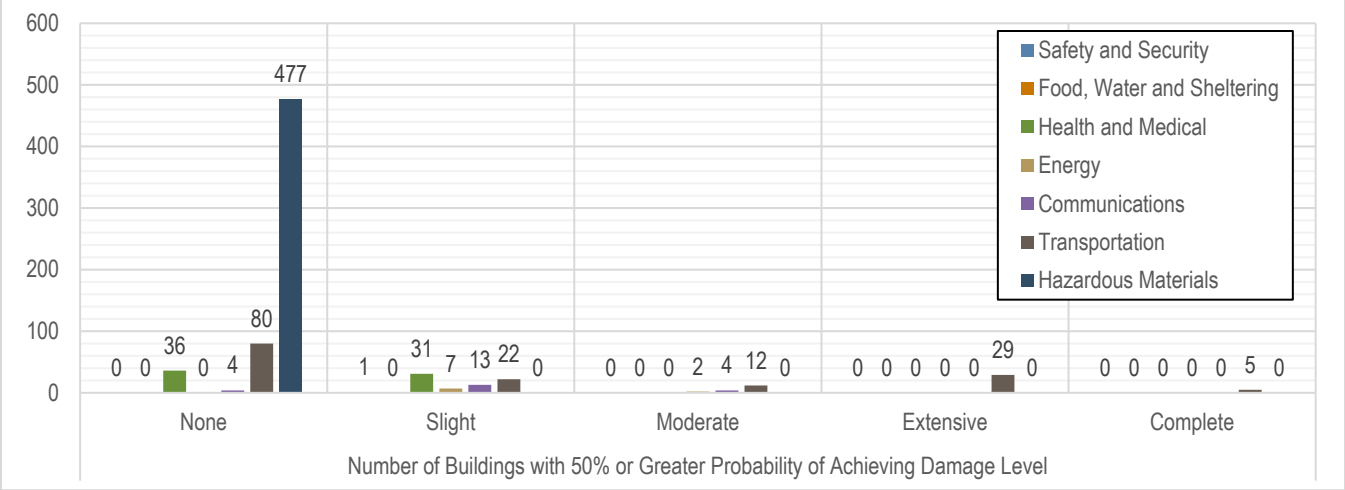


Figure 10-26. Critical Facility Damage Potential, HayWired Fault Scenario

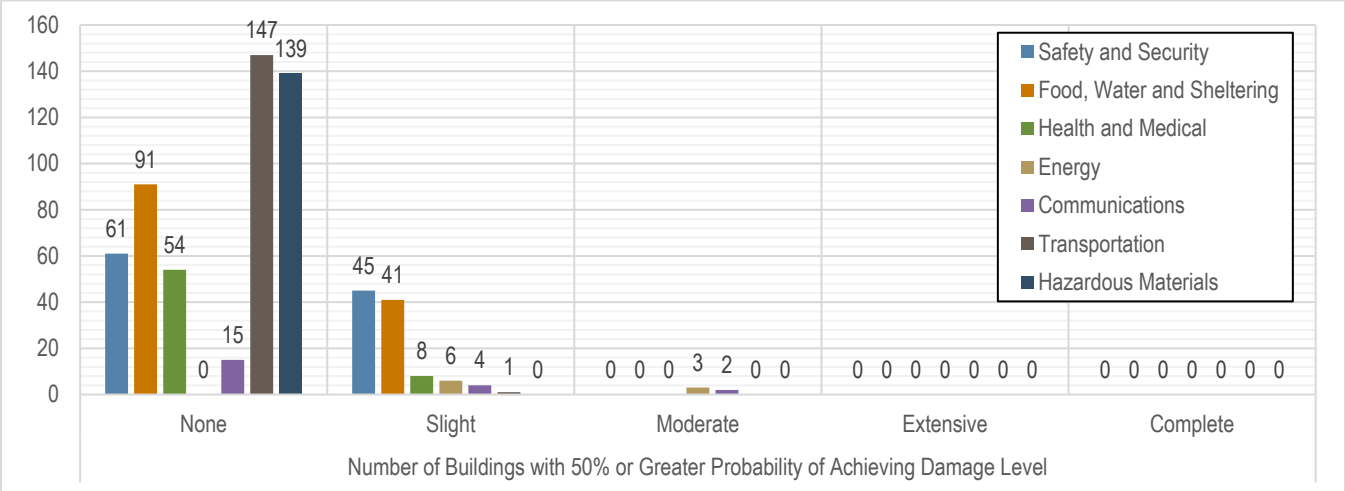


Figure 10-27. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Las Positas Fault Scenario

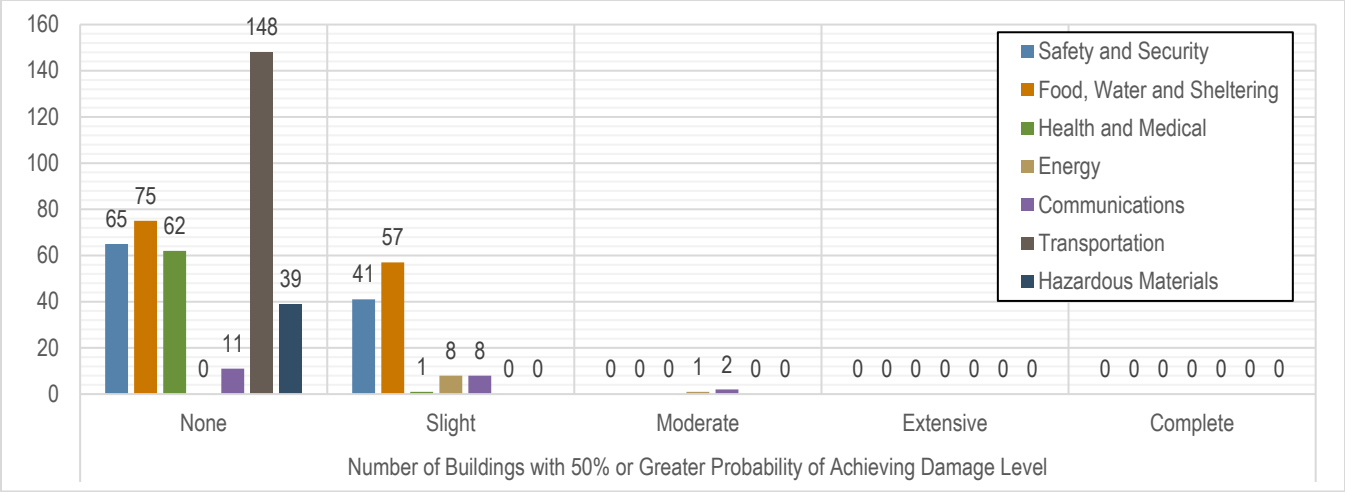


Figure 10-28. Critical Facility Damage Potential, Mt. Diablo Fault Scenario

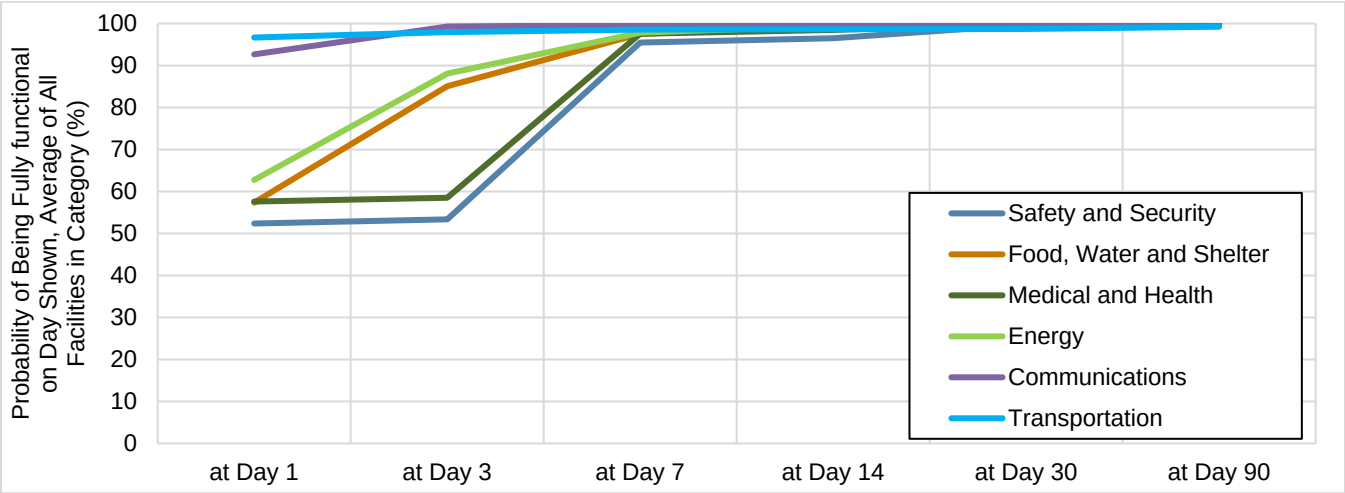


Figure 10-29. Critical Facility Functionality, Calaveras Fault Scenario

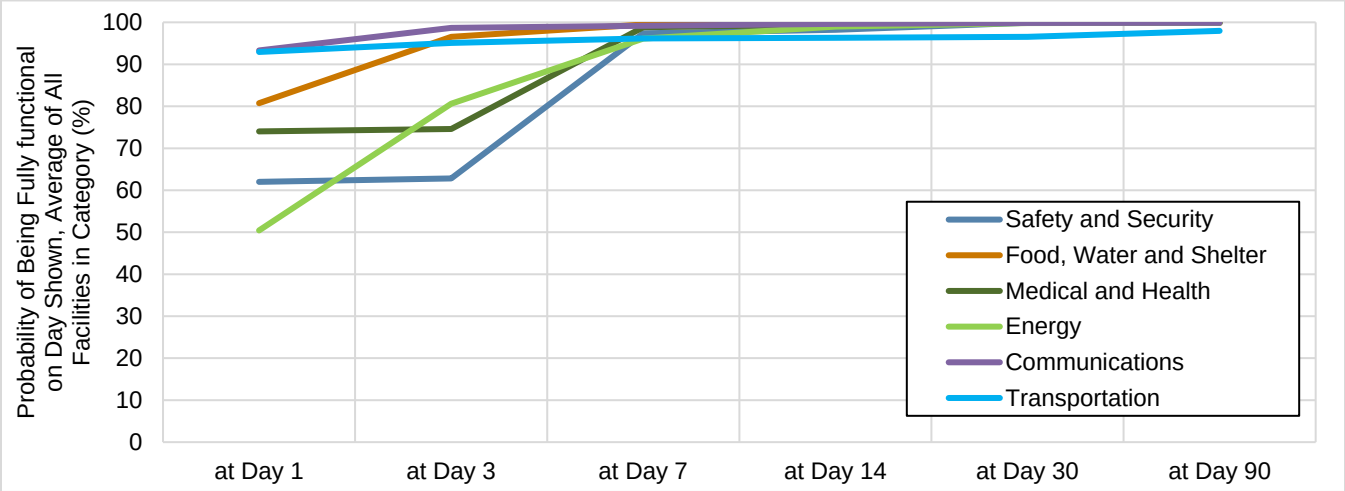


Figure 10-30. Critical Facility Functionality, Greenville Fault Scenario

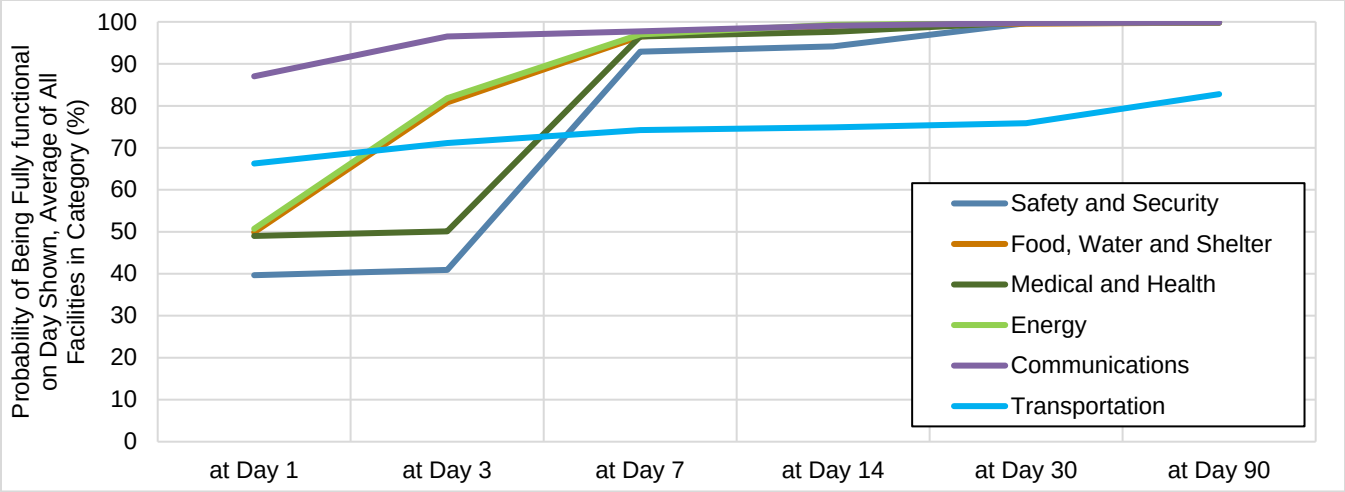


Figure 10-31. Critical Facility Functionality, HayWired Fault Scenario

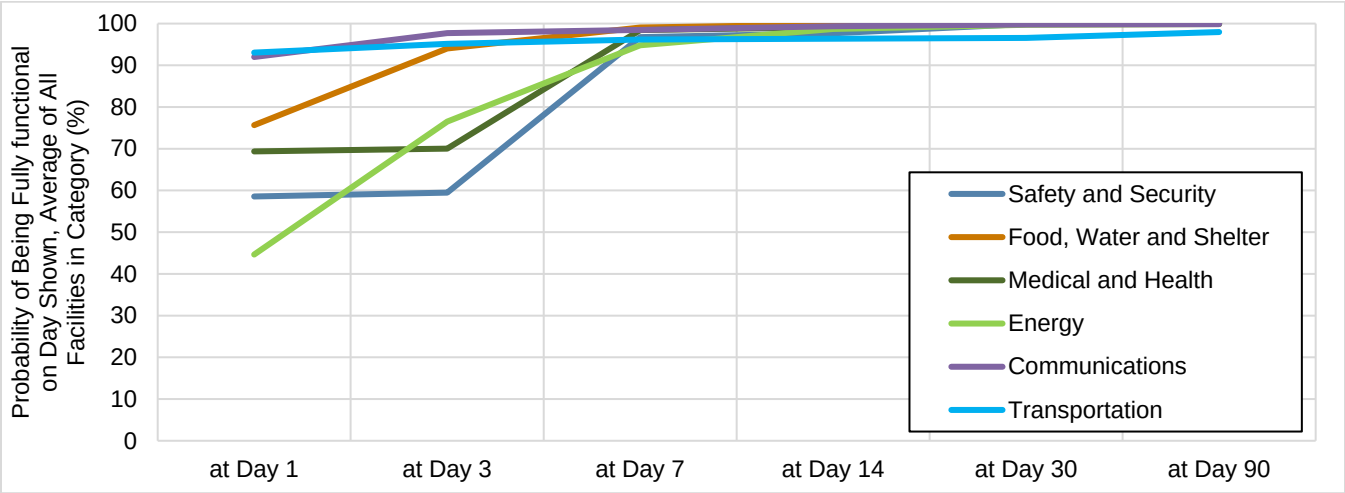


Figure 10-32. Critical Facility Functionality, Las Positas Fault Scenario

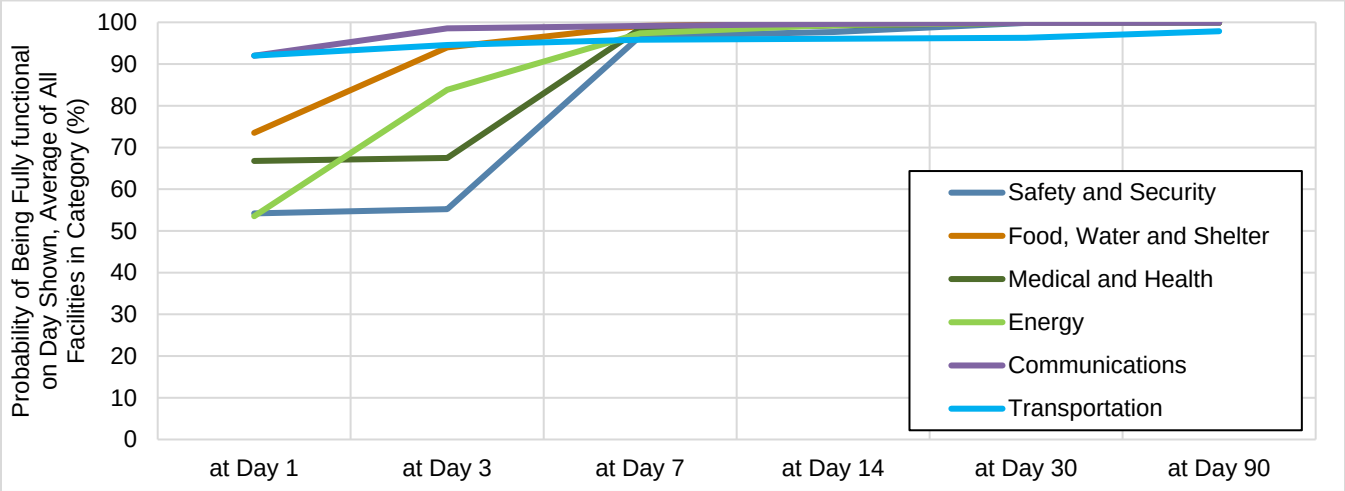


Figure 10-33. Critical Facility Functionality, Mt. Diablo Fault Scenario

10.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Land use in the planning area will be directed by general plans adopted under California's General Planning Law. The safety elements of the general plans establish standards and plans for the protection of the cities from hazards. The information in this plan provides a tool to ensure that there is no increase in exposure in areas of high seismic risk. Development in the planning area will be regulated through building standards and performance measures so that the degree of risk will be reduced. The geologic hazard portions of the planning area are heavily regulated under California's General Planning Law. The International Building Code establishes provisions to address seismic risk.

10.6 SCENARIO

With the abundance of fault exposure in the Bay Area, the potential scenarios for earthquake activity are many. An earthquake does not have to occur within the planning area to have a significant impact on the people, property and economy of the planning area.

Any seismic activity of 6.0 or greater on faults within the planning area would have significant impacts throughout the planning area. Potential warning systems could give approximately 40 seconds notice that a major earthquake is about to occur. This would not provide adequate time for preparation. Earthquakes of this magnitude or higher would lead to massive structural failure of property on NEHRP C, D, E, and F soils. Dams and revetments built on these poor soils would likely fail, representing a loss of critical infrastructure. These events could cause secondary hazards, including landslides and mudslides that would further damage structures. Soil liquefaction would occur in water-saturated sands, silts or gravelly soils.

10.7 ISSUES

Important issues associated with an earthquake include the following:

- More information is needed on the exposure and performance of soft-story construction within the planning area.
- Based on the modeling of critical facility performance performed for this plan, a high number of facilities in the planning area are expected to have complete or extensive damage from scenario events. These facilities are prime targets for structural retrofits.
- Critical facility owner should be encouraged to create or enhance continuity of operations plans using the information on risk and vulnerability contained in this plan.
- Geotechnical standards should be established that take into account the probable impacts from earthquakes in the design and construction of new or enhanced facilities.
- There are a few dams that could affect a portion of the planning area. Dam failure warning and evacuation plans and procedures should be reviewed and updated to reflect the dams' risk potential associated with earthquake activity in the region.
- Earthquakes could trigger other natural hazard events such as dam failures and landslides, which could severely impact the planning area.
- A worst-case scenario would be the occurrence of a large seismic event during a flood or high-water event. Dam failures would happen at multiple locations, increasing the impacts of the individual events.

- Citizens are expected to be self-sufficient for up to three days after a major earthquake without government response agencies, utilities, private-sector services, and infrastructure components. Education programs are currently in place to facilitate development of individual, family, neighborhood, and business earthquake preparedness. Government alone can never make this region fully prepared. It takes individuals, families, and communities working in concert with one another to be fully prepared for disaster.
- After a major seismic event, the Tri-Valley planning area is likely to experience disruptions in the flow of goods and services resulting from the destruction of major transportation infrastructure across the broader region.

11. FLOOD

11.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

11.1.1 Types of Flooding Affecting the Planning Area

Flooding in the planning area typically occurs during the rainy season, between November and April. Three types of flooding primarily affect the planning area: stormwater flooding, riverine flooding and flash floods.

Stormwater Runoff Flooding

Urban drainage systems are designed to remove surface water from developed areas as quickly as possible to prevent flooding on streets and in other urban areas. These closed conveyance systems channel water away from an urban area to surrounding streams, bypassing natural processes of water filtration through the ground, containment, and evaporation of excess water. Urban drainage systems can play a role in flooding in two ways:

- Because drainage systems reduce the amount of time surface water takes to reach surrounding streams, flooding in those streams can occur more quickly and reach greater depths than prior to development in the area.
- If stormwater runoff exceeds the capacity of the drainage system, then stormwater runoff flooding can result throughout the system's service area.

Stormwater runoff flooding can occur in areas other than delineated floodplains or along recognizable channels. It generally occurs in flat areas, and generally increases with urbanization, which speeds accumulation of floodwaters because of impervious areas. Shallow street flooding can occur unless channels have been improved to account for increased flows.

Riverine Flooding

Riverine flooding is overbank flooding of rivers and streams. Natural processes of riverine flooding add sediment and nutrients to fertile floodplain areas. Flooding in large river systems typically results from large-scale weather systems that generate prolonged rainfall over a wide geographic area, causing flooding in hundreds of smaller streams, which then drain into the major rivers. Two types of flood hazards are generally associated with riverine flooding:

- **Inundation**—Inundation occurs when floodwater is present and debris flows through an area not normally covered by water. These events cause minor to severe damage, depending on velocity and depth of flows, duration of the flood event, quantity of logs and other debris carried by the flows, and amount and type of development and personal property along the floodwater's path.

- **Channel Migration**—Erosion of banks and soils worn away by flowing water, combined with sediment deposition, causes migration or lateral movement of a river channel across a floodplain. A channel can also abruptly change location (termed "avulsion"); a shift in channel location over a large distance can occur within as short a time as one flood event.

The frequency and severity of flooding for river systems are based on discharge probability. The discharge probability is the probability that a certain river discharge (flow) level will be equaled or exceeded in a given year. Flood studies use historical records to determine the probability of occurrence for different discharge levels and storm surge levels. These measurements reflect statistical averages only; it is possible for multiple floods with a low probability of occurrence (such as a 1-percent-annual-chance flood) to occur in a short time period. For riverine flooding, the same flood event can have flows at different points on a river that correspond to different probabilities of occurrence.

Shallow area flooding is a special type of riverine flooding. FEMA defines shallow flood hazards as areas inundated by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood with flood depths of only 1 to 3 feet. These areas are generally flooded by low-velocity sheet flows of water.

Flash Flooding

The National Weather Service defines flash flooding as flooding that begins within 6 hours of the heavy rainfall or other cause (NOAA 2022). Flash floods can tear out trees, undermine buildings and bridges, and scour new channels. In urban areas, flash flooding results from the removal of vegetation and replacement of ground cover with impermeable surfaces such as roads and parking lots. The greatest risk from flash floods is that they occur with little to no warning. The major factors in predicting potential damage are the intensity and duration of rainfall and watershed and stream steepness.

11.1.2 FEMA Regulatory Flood Zones

The extent of flooding associated with a 1 percent annual probability of occurrence (also called the base flood) is used as the regulatory boundary by many agencies. Also referred to as the special flood hazard area (SFHA), this boundary is a convenient tool for assessing vulnerability and risk in flood-prone communities. Many communities have maps that show the extent and likely depth of flooding for the base flood. Corresponding water-surface elevations for a given discharge level are among the most important factors used in estimating flood damage.

Mapped Flood Zones

FEMA defines flood hazard areas as areas expected to be inundated by a flood of a given magnitude. These areas are determined via statistical analyses of records of river flow, storm tides, and rainfall; information obtained through consultation with the community; floodplain topographic surveys; and hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. Flood hazard areas are delineated on DFIRMs, which provide the following information:

- Locations of specific properties in relation to SFHAs
- Base flood elevations (1-percent annual chance) at specific sites
- Magnitudes of flood in specific areas
- Undeveloped coastal barriers where flood insurance is not available
- Regulatory floodways and floodplain (1 percent and 0.2 percent annual chance) boundaries

Land covered by floodwaters of the base flood is the special flood hazard area on a DFIRM—an area where NFIP floodplain management regulations must be enforced, and where mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies. This regulatory boundary is a convenient tool for assessing vulnerability and risk in flood-prone communities, because many communities have maps showing the extent of the base flood and likely depths that will occur.

The base flood elevation (the water elevation of a flood that has a 1-percent chance of occurring in any given year) is one of the most important factors in estimating potential damage from flooding. A structure within a 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain has a 26-percent chance of undergoing flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage. The 1-percent-annual-chance flood is used by the NFIP as the basis for insurance requirements nationwide. DFIRMs also depict 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood designations.

DFIRMs and other flood hazard information can be used to identify the expected spatial extent of flooding from a 1-percent and 0.2-percent annual chance event. They depict the following SFHAs and other areas:

- **Zone A (Also known as Unnumbered A-zones**)—SFHAs where no base flood elevations or depths are shown because detailed hydraulic analyses have not been performed.
- **Zones A1-30 and AE—**SFHAs that are subject to inundation by the base flood, determined using detailed hydraulic analysis. Base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
- **Zone AH—**SFHAs that are subject to shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
- **Zone AO—**SFHAs subject to inundation by types of shallow flooding where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. These are normally areas prone to shallow sheet flow flooding on sloping terrain.
- **Zone AR—**Areas with a temporarily increased flood risk due to the building or restoration of flood control system (such as a levee or a dam). Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply, but rates do not exceed the rates for unnumbered A zones if the structure is built or restored in compliance with Zone AR floodplain management regulations.
- **Zone A99—**Areas with a 1 percent annual chance of flooding that will be protected by a federal flood control system where construction has reached specified legal requirements. No depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
- **Zone B and X (shaded)—**Zones where the land elevation as been determined to be above the base flood elevation, but below the 500-year flood elevation. These zones are not SFHAs.
- **Zones C and X (unshaded)—**Zones where the land elevation has been determined to be above both the base flood elevation and the 500-year flood elevation. These zones are not SFHAs.

Floodways

The FEMA designated floodway is the channel of a water course and portion of the adjacent floodplain that is needed to convey the base flood without increasing flood levels by more than a specified amount (typically, 1 foot). A floodway may be designated within the SFHA where the deepest, highest velocity flow is expected and any infrastructure will be at risk. Floodways should be kept free of obstructions and development to allow floodwaters to move downstream unobstructed. Any development in a floodway is subject to severe damage and high risks for occupants and emergency responders.

Unmapped Flood Areas

Flood damage may occur outside of SFHAs. FEMA typically does not designate SFHAs for areas subject to flooding from local drainage problems, particularly in urban areas; drainage basins of less than 1 square mile in area; or hillside areas subject to runoff, erosion, and mudflow. FEMA does not map flooding along the length of all streams or in areas that are undeveloped.

11.1.3 Floodplains

A floodplain is the area adjacent to a river, creek, lake or the ocean that becomes inundated during a flood. Riverine floodplains may be broad, as when a river crosses an extensive flat landscape, or narrow, as when a river is confined in a canyon.

When floodwaters recede after a flood event, they leave behind layers of rock and mud. These gradually build up to create a new floor of the floodplain. Floodplains generally contain unconsolidated sediments (accumulations of sand, gravel, loam, silt, and/or clay), often extending below the bed of the stream. These sediments provide a natural filtering system, with water percolating back into the ground and replenishing groundwater. These are often important aquifers, the water drawn from them being filtered compared to the water in the stream. Fertile, flat reclaimed floodplain lands are commonly used for agriculture, commerce and residential development.

Connections between a river and its floodplain are most apparent during and after major flood events. These areas form a complex physical and biological system that not only supports a variety of natural resources but also provides natural flood and erosion control. When a river is separated from its floodplain with levees and other flood control facilities, natural, built-in benefits can be lost, altered, or significantly reduced.

Floodplain Ecosystems and Beneficial Functions

Floodplains can support ecosystems that are rich in plant and animal species. A floodplain can contain 100 or even 1,000 times as many species as a river. Wetting of the floodplain soil releases an immediate surge of nutrients: those left over from the last flood, and those that result from the rapid decomposition of organic matter that has accumulated since then. Microscopic organisms thrive, and larger species enter a rapid breeding cycle. Opportunistic feeders (particularly birds) move in to take advantage. The production of nutrients peaks and falls away quickly, but the surge of new growth endures for some time. This makes floodplains valuable for agriculture. Species growing in floodplains are markedly different from those that grow outside floodplains. For instance, riparian trees (trees that grow in floodplains) tend to be very tolerant of root disturbance and very quick-growing compared to non-riparian trees.

Floodplains have many natural beneficial functions, and disruption of them can have long-term consequences for entire regions. Some well-known, water-related functions of floodplains (noted by FEMA) include:

- Natural flood and erosion control
- Provide flood storage and conveyance
- Reduce flood velocities
- Reduce flood peaks
- Reduce sedimentation
- Surface water quality maintenance
- Filter nutrients and impurities from runoff
- Process organic wastes
- Moderate temperatures of water
- Provide groundwater recharge
- Promote infiltration and aquifer recharge
- Reduce frequency and duration of low surface flows

Areas in the floodplain that typically provide these natural functions are wetlands, riparian areas, sensitive areas, and habitats for rare and endangered species.

Effects of Human Activities

Because they border water bodies, floodplains have historically been popular sites to establish settlements. Human activities tend to concentrate in floodplains for a number of reasons: water is readily available; riverine floodplain land is fertile and suitable for farming; transportation by water is easily accessible; land is flatter and easier to develop; and there is value placed in ocean views. But human activity in floodplains frequently interferes with the natural function of floodplains. It can affect the distribution and timing of drainage, thereby increasing flood problems. Human development can create local flooding problems by altering or confining drainage channels or causing erosion of natural flood protection systems such as dunes. Flood potential can be increased in several ways: reducing a stream's capacity to contain flows; increasing flow rates or velocities downstream; and allowing waves to extend further inland. Human activities can interface effectively with a floodplain as long as steps are taken to mitigate the activities' adverse impacts on floodplain functions.

11.1.4 Secondary Hazards

The most problematic secondary hazard for flooding is bank erosion, which in some cases can be more harmful than actual flooding. This is especially true in the upper courses of rivers with steep gradients, where floodwaters may pass quickly and without much damage, but scour the banks, edging properties closer to the floodplain or causing them to fall in. Flooding is also responsible for hazards such as landslides when high flows over-saturate soils on steep slopes, causing them to fail. Hazardous materials spills are also a secondary hazard of flooding if storage tanks rupture and spill into streams, rivers or storm sewers.

11.2 HAZARD PROFILE

11.2.1 Federal Flood Program Participation

National Flood Insurance Program

The Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are all in good standing with the NFIP. Table 11-1 lists each municipal jurisdiction's date of entrance into the NFIP and the effective date of its current FIRM. The first FIRMs in the planning area were available in 1977 to 1983. The date of the current effective FIRM for all three cities in the planning area is December 21, 2018. DSRSD, as a service provider and special district, does not participate in the NFIP.

Table 11-1. Jurisdictions and Date Joined NFIP

Jurisdiction	NFIP Community #	NFIP Entry Date	Current Effective FIRM
Dublin*	060705	August 18, 1983	December 21, 2018
Livermore	060008	July 5, 1977	December 21, 2018
Pleasanton	060012	December 16, 1980	December 21, 2018
San Ramon*	069710	September 27, 1985	June 16, 2009

Source: (FEMA 2022)
*Cities encompassing DSRSD Service Area

Table 11-2 lists flood insurance statistics that help identify vulnerability within the planning area. The 361 policies in force provide more than $99.6 million in insurance. According to FEMA statistics, 23 flood insurance claims were paid between January 1, 1978, and April 30, 2022.

Table 11-2. Flood Insurance Statistics

	Date of Entry Initial FIRM Effective Date	# of Flood Insurance Policies as of 4/30/2022	Insurance In Force	Total Annual Premium	Claims Closed 11/1978 to 4/30/2022	
					Number	Value
Dublin	08/18/1983	91	$31,013,800	$150,817	3	N/A
Livermore	07/05/1977	177	$32,401,800	$105,042	1	N/A
Pleasanton	12/16/1980	93	$36,213,000	$78,978	19	$56,774
Total		**361**	**$99,628,600**	**$334,837**	**23**	**$56,774**

The Community Rating System

The Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton currently participate in the CRS program. Their CRS status is summarized in Table 11-3. Many of the mitigation actions identified in Volume 2 of this plan are creditable activities under the CRS program. Therefore, successful implementation of this plan offers the potential for these communities to enhance their CRS classifications and for currently non-participating communities to join the program.

Table 11-3. CRS Community Status in the Planning Area

Community	NFIP Community #	CRS Entry Date	Current CRS Classification	% Premium Discount, SFHA/non-SFHA
Livermore	060008	05/01/2015	6	20/10
Pleasanton	060012	10/1/1992	7	15/5
Total				

Source: (FEMA 2022)

11.2.2 Primary Flood Sources

The factors that induce flooding in Alameda County are winter storms with heavy rainfall, steep topography, and constricted floodways. Storms of wide-area distribution originate over the Pacific Ocean in winter and develop with the frontal lifting of air masses along the hills of the coastal range.

City of Dublin

According to the effective 2018 FEMA Flood Insurance Study for Alameda County, the City of Dublin has flood problems similar to those of Alameda County, with heavy winter rainfall, a steep topography, and constricted floodways.

City of Livermore

According to the effective 2018 FEMA Flood Insurance Study for Alameda County, the principal flooding problems in the City occur during winter. Storm runoff is concentrated rapidly by the network of tributaries that discharge through the hills into the major streams. The tributaries have carved well-defined courses through the hills, but upon reaching the flat Livermore Valley, the channels become shallow and inadequate for lower return-frequency flows. Constriction of Arroyo Seco flows at the Western Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad crossing

of the creek forces lower-frequency flood flows to spread out from these points. Another constricting hydraulic factor is a length of channel along Arroyo Las Positas upstream from Airway Boulevard. Rapid runoff rates, inadequate channels, and constricting structures combined with the development of some floodplain areas, make Livermore susceptible to damage when large rainstorms occur.

City of Pleasanton

According to the effective 2018 FEMA Flood Insurance Study for Alameda County, the main flooding problem is caused by the low capacity of the lower reaches of Arroyo De La Laguna, which causes backwater flooding in its tributary channels.

11.2.3 Past Events

Sources that provide historical information regarding previous occurrences and losses associated with flooding events in Alameda County and the planning area include FEMA, NWS, and NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). Between May 1953 and November 2022, FEMA issued disaster (DR) declarations for the State of California for 37 flood-related events, classified as one or a combination of the following: winter storms, debris and mud flows, severe winter storms, severe storms, mudslides, landslides, heavy rains, and high tides (FEMA 2022). Alameda County was included in 14 declarations, as listed in Table 11-4. Little recorded information is available regarding previous flooding occurrences in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton. Table 11-5 describes known flood events that impacted the planning area between 1970 and April 2023. Known flooding prior to that period of record in the Alameda Creek watershed includes the following (FEMA 2018):

- Several less-damaging floods from 1863 to 1888
- Five major floods and five less-damaging floods from 1889 to 1910
- Two major floods and 16 less-damaging floods between 1912 and 1945
- Flooding in 1950 with damage estimated at $1,100,000
- Flooding in 1952 with damage estimated at $1,500,0900
- Flooding in 1955 with damage estimated at $3,700,000
- Flooding in 1958 with damage estimated at $1,850,000

The flooding that occurred on December 23, 1955, the largest recorded, was mainly produced by overflow from Alameda Creek. The estimated peak discharge of 21,000 cfs on Alameda Creek near Niles exceeded the previous maximum of 18,500 cfs, recorded in January 1952. Residential damage was the greatest in the community of Niles east of the Union City corporate limits (FEMA 2018).

11.2.4 Location

Mapped Flood Zones

Flooding in the planning area has been documented by gage records, high water marks, damage surveys, and personal accounts. This documentation was the basis for the FEMA's Alameda County FIRM. The FIRM's mapped 1-percent annual chance floodplain is shown on Figure 11-1. Figure 11-2 summarizes the land area shown on the FIRM for each municipal planning partner in the 1- and 0.2-percent annual chance floodplains.

Table 11-4. FEMA Disaster Declarations for Flood Events in Alameda County

FEMA Declaration Number	Event Date	Event Type	Location
DR-4683	December 27, 2022 – January 31, 2023	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	44 counties including Alameda County
DR-4308	February 1 – February 23, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	43 counties including Alameda County
DR-4305	January 18 – January 23, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	23 counties including Alameda County
DR-4301	January 3 – January 12, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	34 counties including Alameda County
DR-1646	March 29 – April 16, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	17 counties including Alameda County
DR-1628	December 17 – January 3, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides	31 counties including Alameda County
DR-1155	December 28, 1996 – April 1, 1997	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	48 counties including Alameda County
DR-1046	February 13 – April 19, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	57 counties including Alameda County
DR-1044	January 3 – February 10, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	42 counties including Alameda County
DR-758	February 12-March 10, 1986	Severe Storms & Flooding	39 counties including Alameda County
DR-677	January 21 – March 30, 1983	Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides & Tornadoes	40 counties including Alameda County
DR-1203	February 2 – April 30, 1998	Severe Winter Storms and Flooding	41 counties including Alameda County
DR-651	December 19, 1981 – January 8, 1983	Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides & High Tide	10 counties including Alameda County
DR-283	February 16, 1970	Severe Storms & Flooding	17 counties including Alameda County

Source: (FEMA 2023)

Table 11-5. Flood Events in the Tri-Valley Planning Area

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration Number	Location	Description
December 27, 2022 – January 31, 2023	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	DR-4683	44 counties including Alameda County	A series of nine atmospheric river events brought heavy rain, snow, substantial flooding, landslides, and mudslides to much of the state of California. The San Francisco Bay area experienced its wettest three-week period in 161 years.
December 13, 2021	Flooding, Heavy Rain	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A low-pressure system descended from the Gulf of Alaska southward along the entire Pacific Coast and tapped into sub-tropical moisture originating from the Central Pacific to drop heavy rain throughout the state. A flash flood watch was issued for the Santa Lucia Mountains and Dolan Burn Scar area, where up to 12 inches of rain fell.
November 9, 2021	Atmospheric River	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A weak to moderate atmospheric river event impacted the Bay Area November 8 and 9, bringing moderate to locally heavy rain and gusty winds. Several reports of roadway flooding were received, along with some downed powerlines and trees.

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration Number	Location	Description
October 24, 2021	Atmospheric River	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	An early season atmospheric river brought heavy rain, urban and small stream flooding, strong winds, and high surf to the region. Several downed trees were reported, along with wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph at lower elevations with 60 to 80 mph winds in the hills. One station in Alameda County reported a wind gust of 92 mph.
March 10, 2021	Flooding, Heavy Rain, Heavy Wind, Hail	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A cold upper low moved through the region in early March bringing widespread showers and isolated thunderstorms to the Greater Bay Area. This system caused roadway flooding, debris flows, lightning, and small hail. Snow was also reported on some of the area's peaks throughout the region as snow levels dropped down to 2,000 feet. A mudslide occurred along the River Fire burn scar in Monterey County sending mud and debris into nearby homes.
January 28, 2021	Atmospheric River	N/A	Countywide	An atmospheric river caused flooding and debris flows over area burn scars as well as 15 to 20 inches of rain in the Santa Lucia Mountains. Mudflows near the River Fire burn scar in Monterey County caused damage to homes, covered roadways, and trapped animals at local ranches. Debris flows near the Dolan Fire burn scar caused an entire section of Highway 1 near Rat Creek to collapse into the Pacific Ocean.
April 5, 2020	Heavy Rain, Flooding, Hail	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County (Castro Valley)	A low-pressure system off the coast of northern California brought a cold front through the Bay Area. This system produced heavy rainfall, creating minor roadway flooding as well as gusty winds and scattered thunderstorms with small hail. Wind gusts across the higher elevations were observed between 35 and 65 mph. Breezy surface winds also downed several trees across the area.
January 16, 2020	Heavy Rain, Flooding, Heavy Wind	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A potent cold front swept through the region, bringing widespread rain, gusty winds, low elevation snow, and thunderstorms. This system brought widespread roadway flooding, downed trees, small hail, and snow as low as 2,400 feet in elevation.
December 7, 2019	Heavy Rain, Heavy Wind, Flooding	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A cold front swept through the region bringing gusty southerly winds, heavy rain, and flooding. Winds brought down trees and power lines across the greater Bay Area, resulting in injuries to two people in San Francisco. Downed power lines also left over 1,000 people without power in the Santa Cruz Mountains as well as causing several additional power outages across San Francisco.
November 30, 2019	Heavy Rain, Flooding	N/A	Bay Area including Alameda County	A low-pressure system moving in from the Gulf of Alaska and drawing in moisture from the tropics combined to bring the first atmospheric river event of the winter season to the Greater Bay Area. This system brought widespread heavy rainfall, roadway flooding, and strong winds to the region. These winds caused downed trees and power outages across the area.
February 13, 2019	Atmospheric River, Flooding, Debris Flow, Heavy Wind	N/A	Tri-Valley Area (Livermore)	An atmospheric river with an associated cold front moved through the region bringing widespread flooding and debris flows. Multiple mainstem rivers flooded prompting evacuations from local officials. A tree fell on a car causing one fatality and one serious injury on Highway 17 while another downed tree caused a serious multi-car traffic accident that resulted in another fatality and multiple injuries.

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration Number	Location	Description
February 21, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR-4308	Countywide	Widespread rain caused flooding, debris flow, accidents, and overtopping of reservoir spillways. In Livermore and Pleasanton, there were multiple road closures including westbound 580, westbound Stanley Blvd, Happy Valley Road. Ten people were stranded by flash flood in Livermore along Collier Canyon Road.
February 9, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR-4308	Countywide	Strong wind and heavy rain produced road flooding and debris flows.
November 30,2014	Rain and wind	N/A	Tri-Valley area	Rain and wind brought a few downed trees and minor urban flooding. Heavy rain produced flooding on Interstate 580 onramp in Dublin and two westbound lanes were flooded in Livermore.
October 13, 2009	Heavy Rain and wind	N/A	Northern and Central CA	Heavy rain and wind downed numerous trees and power lines. Heavy rain caused major flooding on Bernal Avenue at Valley Avenue
March 29 – April 16, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	DR-1646	Countywide	Strong storms brought heavy rain to most of Alameda County causing landslides, eroding hillsides and cracked pavement. Oversaturated earth also caused landslide and/or erosion problems to private properties, which spilled over onto public rights-of-way.
December 17, 2005 – January 12, 2006	Winter Storms (Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides, Landslides)	DR-1628	Bay Area including Alameda County	Storms were blamed for two deaths from falling trees, around 50 businesses were declared damaged, and three homes were nearly wiped out by mudslides. The event included severe storms, flooding, mudslides, and landslides. Estimated damage was over $100 million.
February 3, 1998	Flash Flood	N/A	Tri-Valley area	A levee breach along Arroyo Mocha damage roads and property in Dublin and Livermore. Estimated damage was $100,000.
December 28, 1996 – April 1, 1997	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	DR-1155	48 counties including Alameda County	300 square miles in northern California were flooded and over 12,000 people were evacuated. Levee breaks were reported across the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Over 23,000 homes, business, agricultural lands, bridges, and roads were damaged. Eight deaths resulted from this event. Overall, the state had $1.8 billion in damage.
January 3 – February 10, 1995; and February 13 – April 19, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mud Flows	DR-1044 and DR-1046	42 counties including Alameda County	Winter storms, flooding and landslides impacted a large area of the state. Storms in the Sacramento River Basin resulted in small stream flooding due to drainage system failures. Over 100 stations recorded their greatest one-day rainfall in history. Overall, there were 38 deaths, damage to homes and over $1.7 billion in damage.
February 12 – March 10, 1986	Severe Storms & Flooding	DR-758	Bay Area including Alameda County	The event damaged over 12,000 homes, destroyed over 1,300 homes, and caused 13 deaths and 67 injuries in California. Damage totaled over $407.5 million.
January 21 – March 30, 1983	Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides & Tornadoes	DR-677	40 counties including Alameda County	The state had over $500 million in damage from this event due to heavy rains, high winds, flooding, and levee breaks.
February 10, 1970	Severe Storms & Flooding	DR-283	Bay Area including Alameda County	Heavy winds, storms and flooding impacted the Bay Area, including Alameda County. Impacted areas had over $27 million in damage.

Sources: (NOAA NCEI 2022 , NOAA 2023); (Association of Bay Area Governments 2010); (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services 2018)

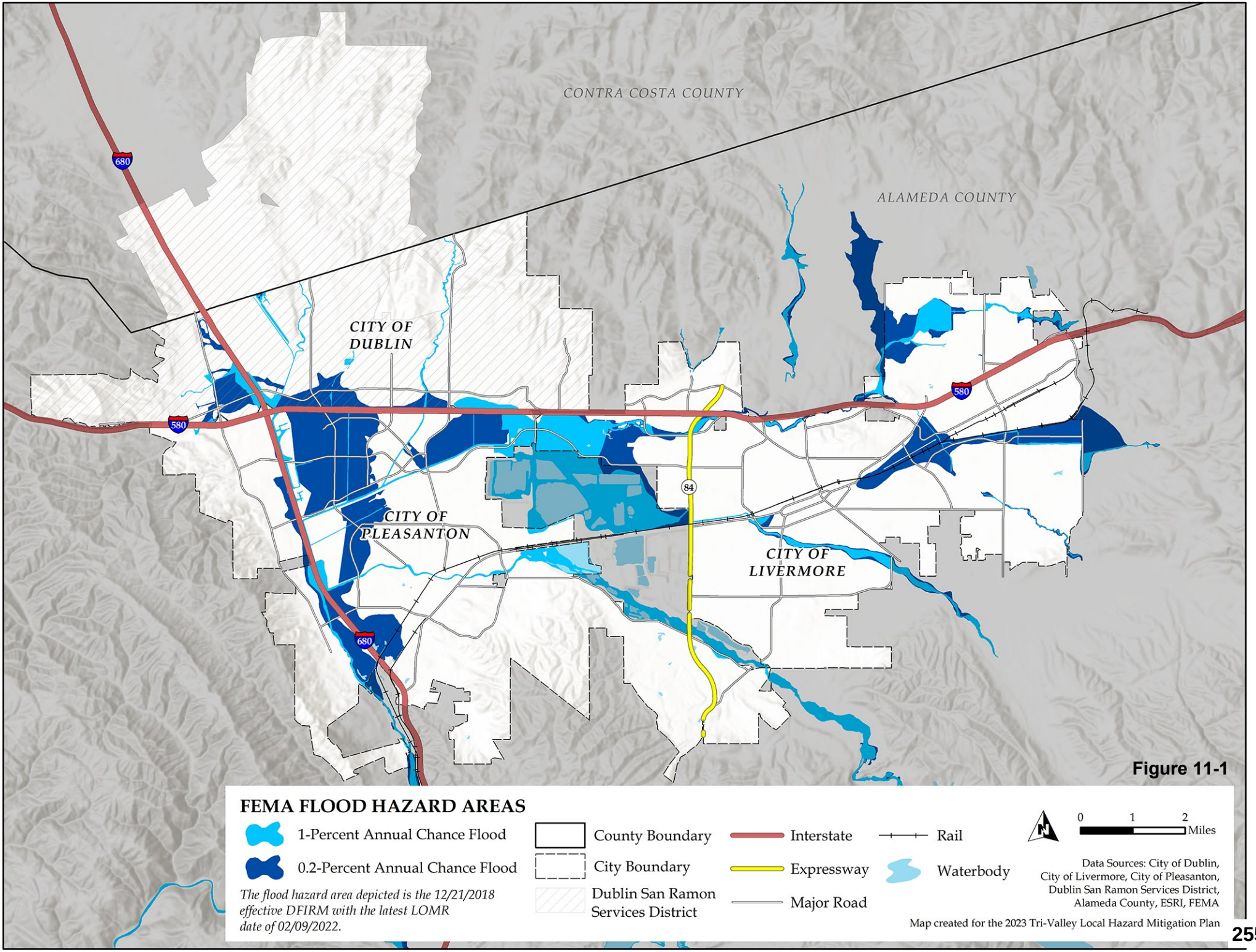

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
FEMA FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
1-Percent Annual Chance Flood
0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood
The flood hazard area depicted is the 12/21/2018 effective DFIRM with the latest LOMR date of 02/09/2022.
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Rail
Waterbody
N
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, FEMA
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Figure 11-1

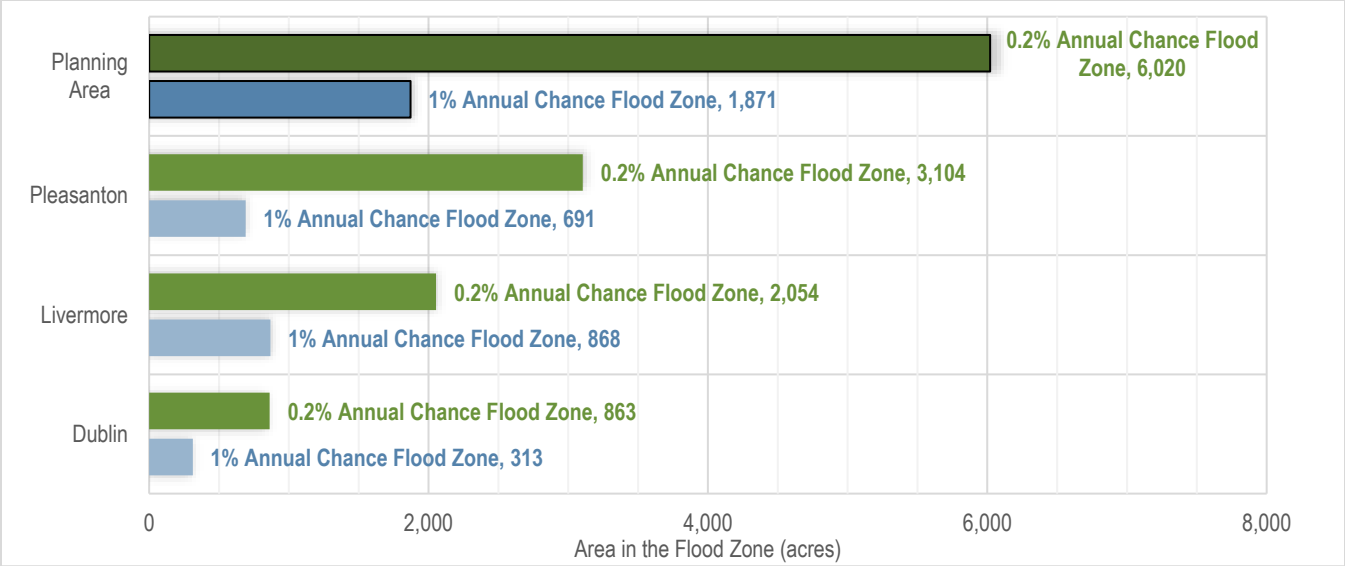


Figure 11-2. Area in the Flood Zone, by Jurisdiction and Flood Event

All principal flooding sources are incorporated in the currently effective FIRMs. The FIRMs are the most detailed and consistent data source available for determining flood extent. The effective 2018 Flood Insurance Study was used in this risk assessment to map the extent and location of the flood hazard.

Repetitive Loss

A repetitive loss property is an NFIP-insured property that has experienced repeated flood damage. A repetitive loss area is the portion of a floodplain holding structures that FEMA has identified as repetitive loss properties. Identifying repetitive loss areas helps to identify structures that are at risk but are not on FEMA's list of repetitive loss structures. The CRS program requires participating communities to identify repetitive loss areas. Based on information provided by FEMA Region 9 as of 2022, there are no repetitive loss structures within the city limits of Dublin or Livermore, and only one, a residence, in Pleasanton. The Pleasanton residence was not a severe repetitive loss structure. There were no severe repetitive loss structures in the planning area.

11.2.5 Frequency

According to NOAA NCEI, Alameda County has experienced 129 flood and flash flood events since 1996. Table 11-6 shows these statistics, as well as the annual average number of events and the percent chance of each flood hazard occurring in Alameda County in any given year.

Table 11-6. Probability of Future Occurrences of Flood Events

Hazard Type	Number of Occurrences Between 1996 and November 2022*	Rate of Occurrence	Recurrence Interval (in years)	% Chance of Occurrence in Any Given Year
Flash Flood	26	0.65	1.58	63.4%
Flood	103	2.56	0.40	251.2%
TOTAL	**129**			**Over 100%**

Source: (NOAA NCEI 2022)
*This table also includes the atmospheric river flood event of December 2022 – January 2023.

Smaller floods may occur on a more frequent basis and be categorized under a different hazard event type, most typically severe weather or severe storms. It is estimated that the planning area will experience the direct and indirect impacts of flooding each year, including urban flooding and smaller floods in identified flood-prone areas. These events may induce secondary hazards such as erosion, infrastructure deterioration or failure, utility failures, power outages, water quality and supply concerns, and transportation delays, accidents and inconveniences.

11.2.6 Severity

The principal factors affecting flood damage are flood depth and velocity. The deeper and faster flood flows become, the more damage they can cause. Shallow flooding with high velocities can cause as much damage as deep flooding with slow velocity. This is especially true when a channel migrates over a broad floodplain, redirecting high velocity flows and transporting debris and sediment. Flood severity is often evaluated by examining peak flow; Table 11-7 lists peak flows used by FEMA to map the floodplains of the planning area.

Table 11-7. Summary of Peak Discharges within the Planning Area

Source/Location	Peak Flow (cubic feet/second)			
	10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
ARROYO DE LA LAGUNA				
Downstream of Arroyo Del Valle	7,000	13,500	17,000	28,000
Downstream of Arroyo Mocho	6,000	12,000	15,000	25,000
ARROYO DEL VALLE				
Upstream of Arroyo De La Laguna	1,860	4,150	7,000	9,080
ARROYO LAS POSITAS				
Upstream of confluence with Arroyo Mocho'	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
At Gage (USGS No. 11176145)	2,000	4,200	5,000	6,700
ARROYO MOCHO				
Upstream of Arroyo De La Laguna	4,520	11,500	13,700	20,600
Upstream of Chabot Canal	4,450	11,450	13,600	20,300
Upstream of Tassajara Creek	5,300	10,300	12,400	16,700
Downstream of Arroyo Las Positas	5,200	10,200	12,300	16,500
At USGS Gage No. 11176000	2,100	3,800	4,500	5,900
Upstream of Arroyo	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900
Las Positas Near Garden Circle	5,000	7,800	9,100[a]	11,900
Upstream of Tassajara Creek	5,100	7,900	9,200[a]	12,100
CHABOT CANAL				
At confluence with Arroyo Mocho	730	1,260	1,560	2,430
COLLIER CANYON CREEK				
Near North Canyon Parkway	470	990	1,200	1,600
Downstream of Tributary	470	990	1,200	1,600
Upstream of Tributary	390	810	980	1,300
COLLIER CANYON TRIBUTARY	180	410	500	680
HEWLETT CANAL				
At confluence with Chabot Canal	186	331	400	614

Source/Location	Peak Flow (cubic feet/second)			
	10-Percent Annual Chance	2-Percent Annual Chance	1-Percent Annual Chance	0.2-Percent Annual Chance
LINE B-2-1				
At Interstate Highway 680	830	1,500	1,840	2,850
Upstream of Western Pacific RR	680	1,210	1,500	2,060
Upstream of confluence with Line B-2-3	230	420	520	800
LINE G-3				
At confluence with Arroyo Mocho	540	970	1,190	1,800
LINE J (ZONE 6) (CANADA DEL ALISO)				
At confluence with Line E (Zone 6) (Laguna Creek)	160	380	550	1,000
PLEASANTON CANAL				
At confluence with Arroyo Del La Laguna	280	480	580	850
TASSAJARA CREEK				
At confluence with Arroyo Mocho	1,540	3,200	4,140	6,900

a. Base flood elevations in the improved reach of Arroyo Mocho between Santa Rita and El Charro Roads are based on peak flows of 12,400 cubic feet per second at Santa Rita Road and 12,300 cubic feet per second at Garden Circle. These flows do not reflect overbank losses. The design flow for this reach of Arroyo Mocho is 12,500 cubic feet per second.

Source: (FEMA 2018)

11.2.7 Warning Time

Potential warning time available to a community for response to a flooding threat depends on the time between the first measurable rainfall and the first occurrence of flooding. The time needed to recognize a flood threat reduces potential warning time for a community. Because of the sequential pattern of weather conditions needed to cause serious flooding, occurrence of a flood without warning is unusual. Warning times for floods can be between 24 and 48 hours. Flash flooding can be less predictable, but populations in potential hazard areas can be warned in advance of flash flooding danger.

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues watches and warnings when forecasts indicate rivers may approach bank-full levels. Flood extent or severity categories used by NWS include minor flooding, moderate flooding, and major flooding, based on property damage and public threat:

- **Minor Flooding**—Minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat or inconvenience.
- **Moderate Flooding**—Some inundation of structures and roads near streams. Some necessary evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.
- **Major Flooding**—Extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations (National Weather Service 2009b).

When a watch is issued, the public should prepare for the possibility of a flood. When a warning is issued, the public is advised to stay tuned to a local radio station for further information and be prepared to take quick action if needed. A warning means a flood is imminent, generally within 12 hours, or is occurring. Local media broadcast NWS warnings.

11.3 EXPOSURE

A quantitative assessment of exposure to the flood hazard was conducted using the flood mapping shown in Figure 11-1 and the asset inventory developed for this plan. Results for the planning area are presented below.

11.3.1 Population

All populations living in mapped flood zones are exposed to the risk of flooding. Figure 11-3 shows the estimated population for each planning area city living in the 1-percent and 0.2-percent annual chance floodplains, compared to total city population. Figure 11-4 shows results for the entire planning area. Population served by DSRSD cannot be mapped to determine its exposure to the flood hazard.

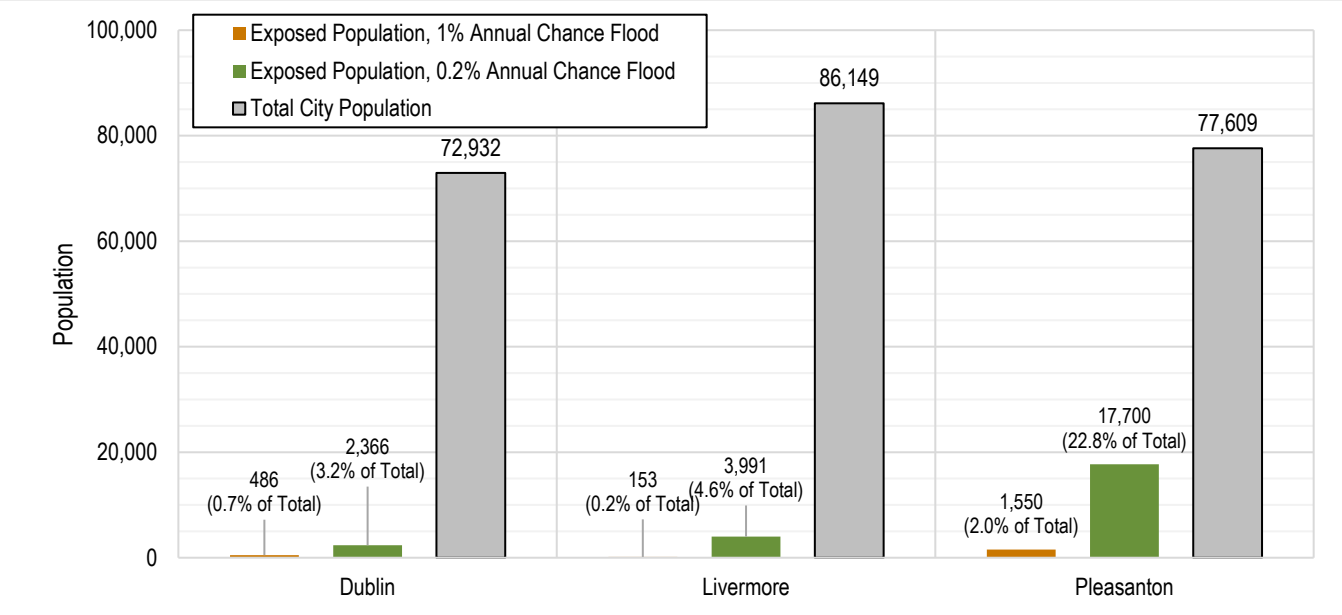


Figure 11-3. Population Exposed to Flood and Total City Population, by Jurisdiction

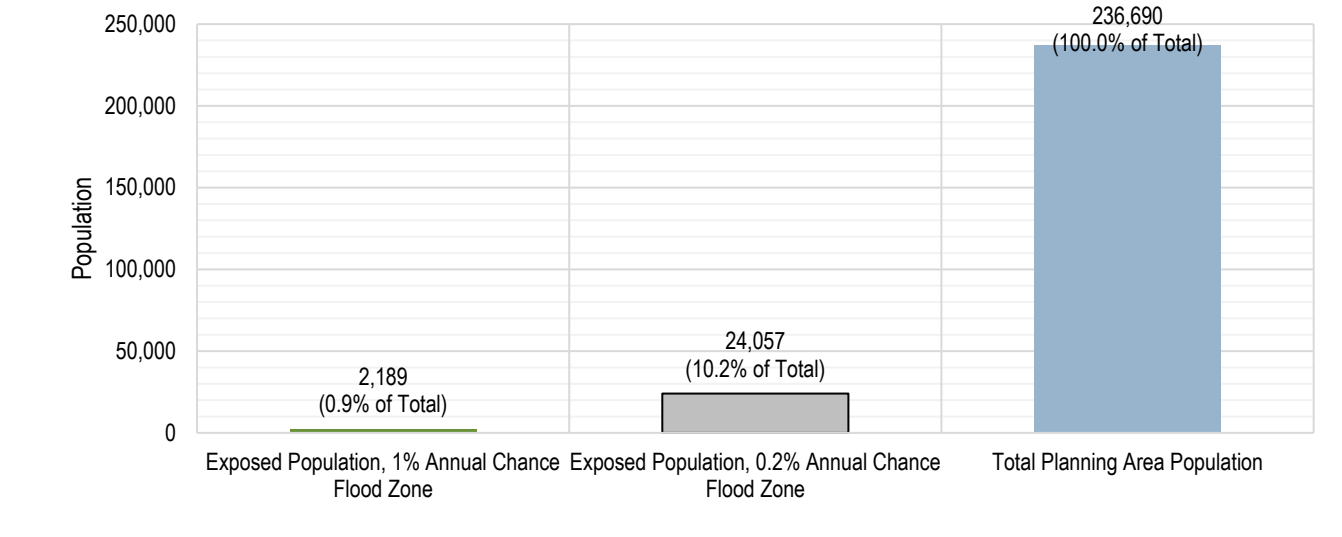


Figure 11-4. Total Planning Area Population Exposed to Flood

11.3.2 Property

The estimated value of planning area buildings within the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood zones is shown in Figure 11-5 and Figure 11-6. Figure 11-7 shows the estimated exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. The numbers of structures in each flood zone, by occupancy class, are shown in Figure 11-8 and Figure 11-9.

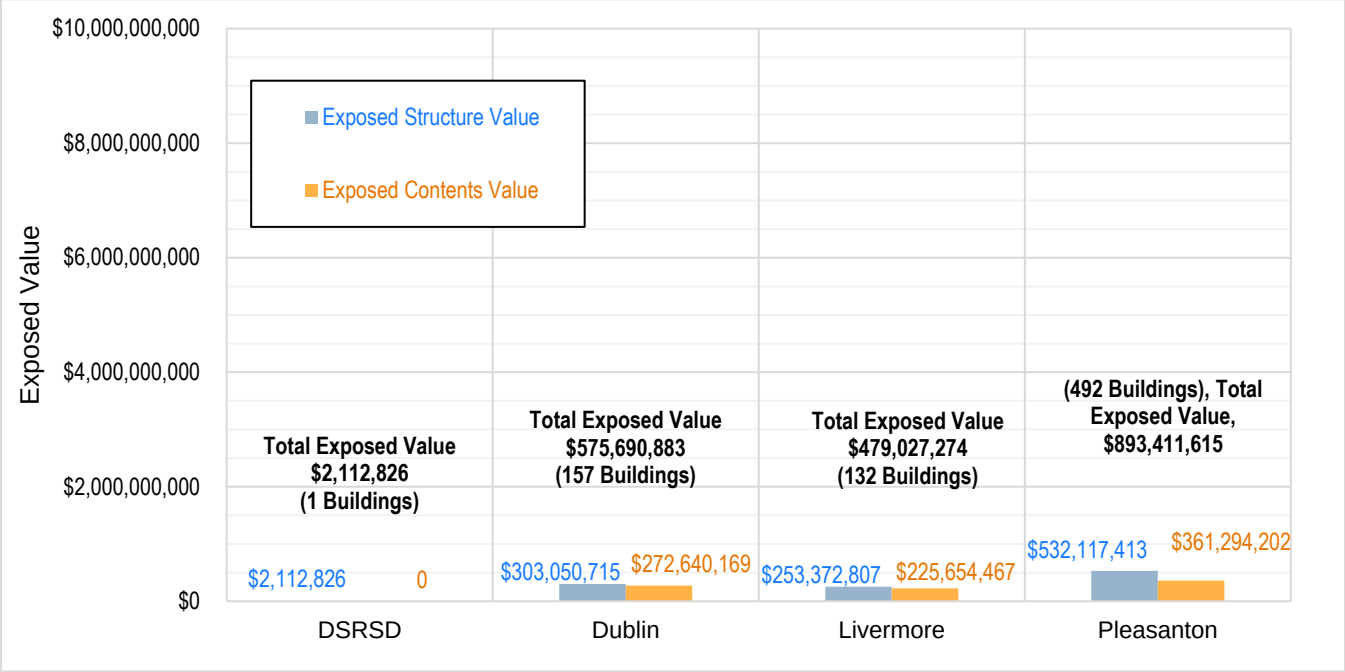


Figure 11-5. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Zone

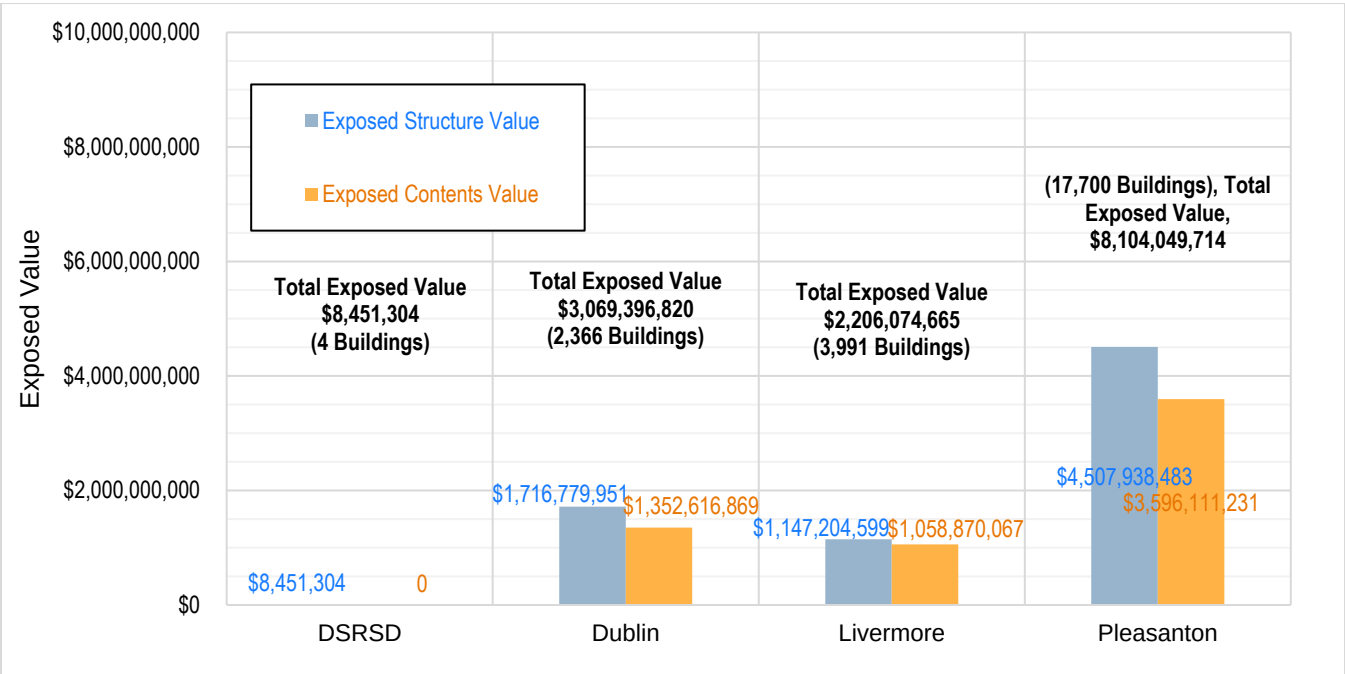


Figure 11-6. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Zone

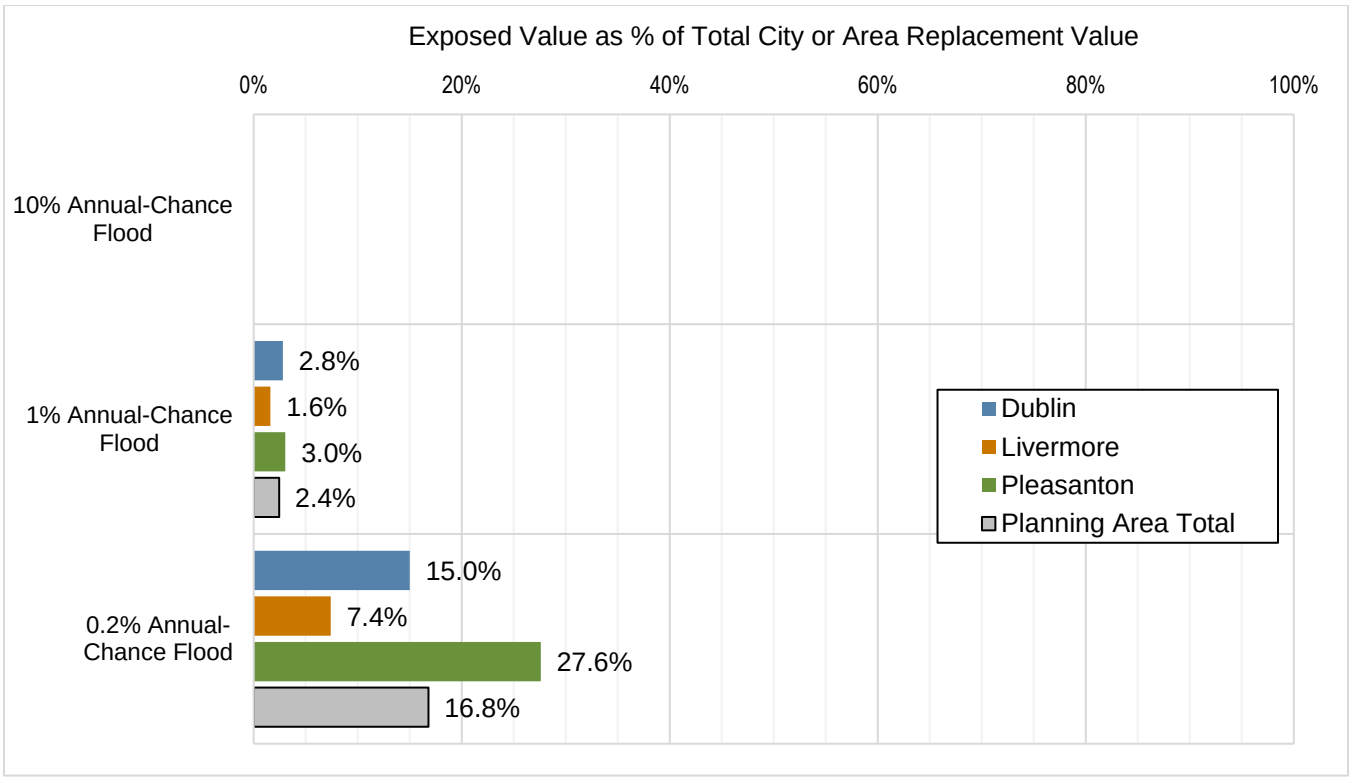


Figure 11-7. Total Value in Flood Areas as Percent of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction

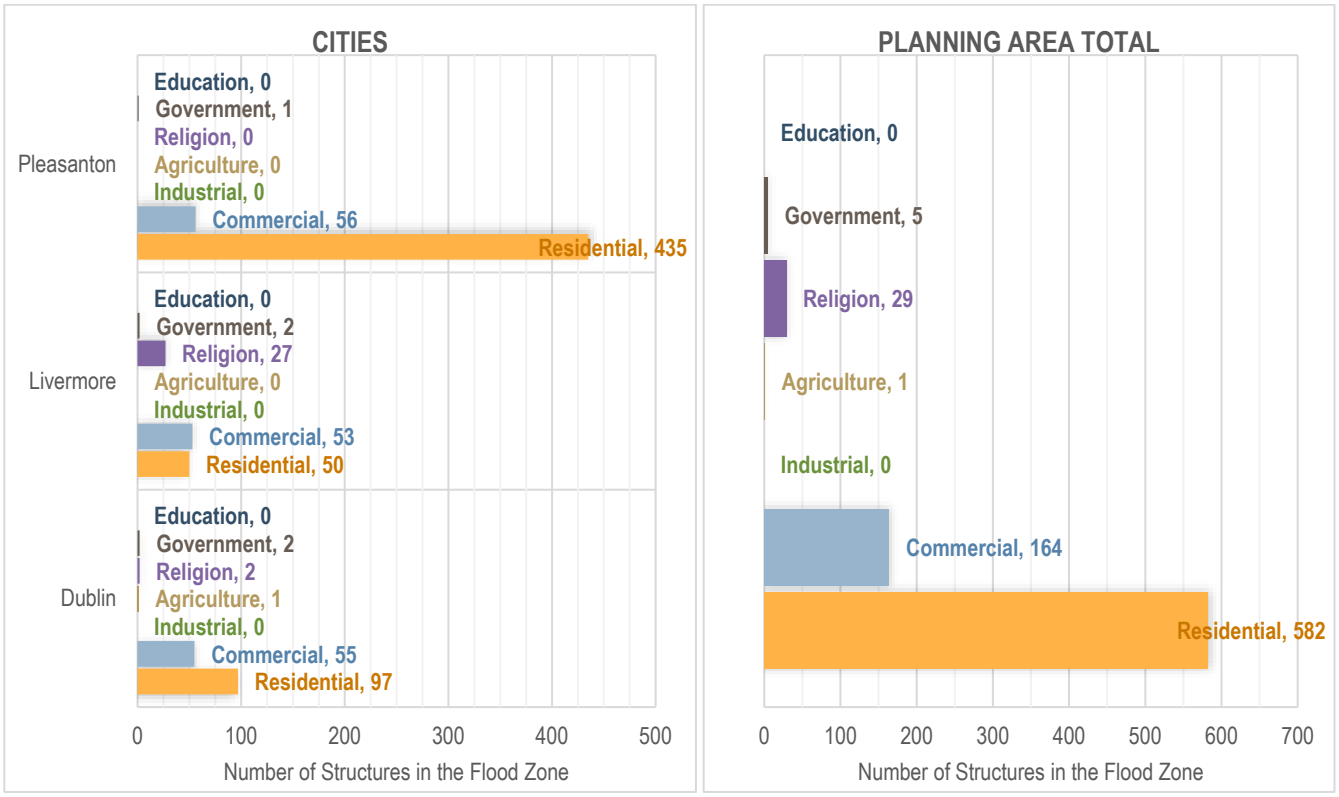


Figure 11-8. Structures in the 1% Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

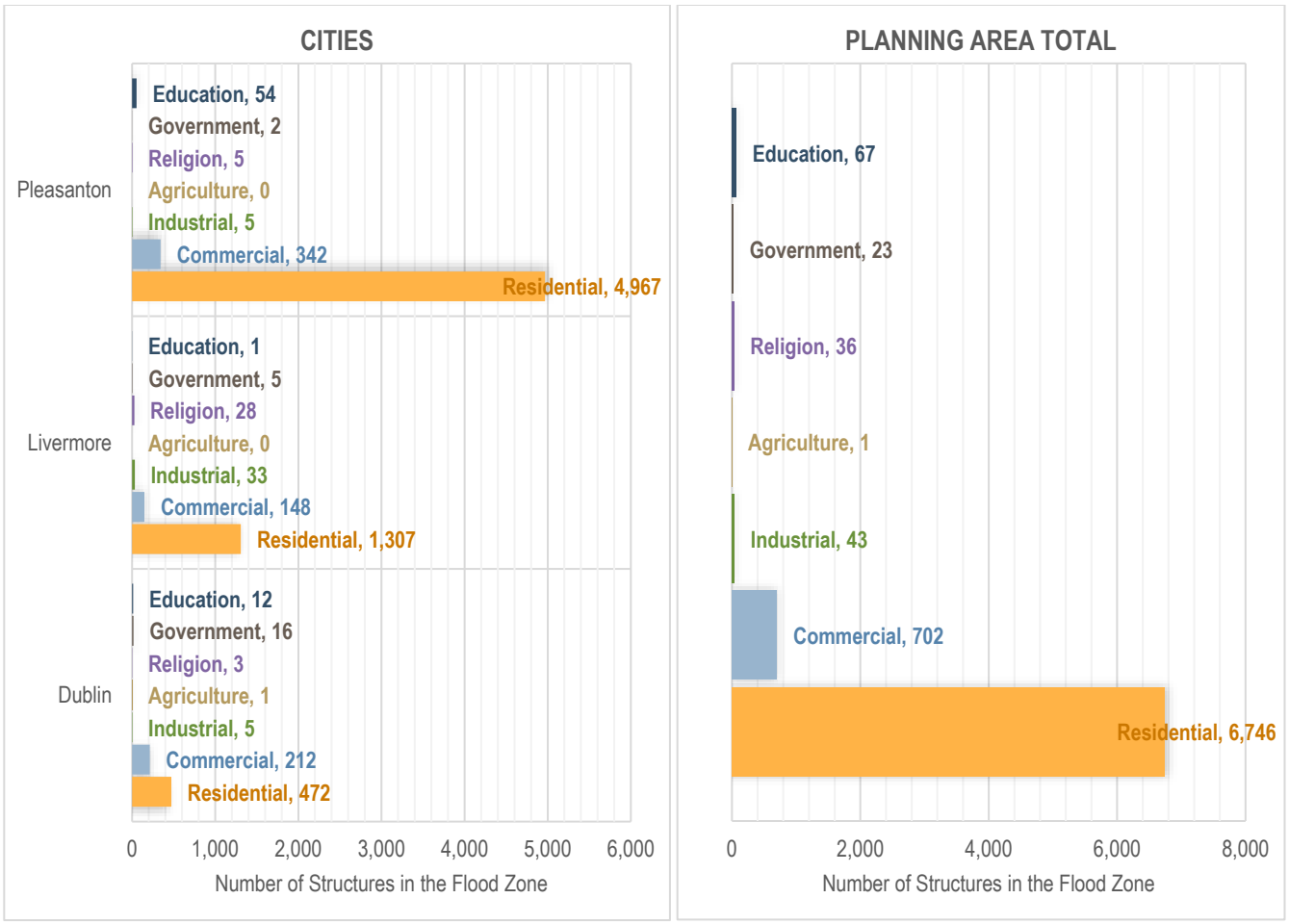


Figure 11-9. Structures in the 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

11.3.3 Critical Facilities

Estimates of critical facilities in the 1- and 0.2-percent annual chance flood hazard areas are summarized in Figure 11-10 and Figure 11-11. Critical facilities exposed to the flood hazard represent the following percentages of all critical facilities in the planning area:

- 7 percent (77 facilities) of all critical facilities are in the 1 percent-annual-chance flood hazard area.
- 23 percent (265 facilities) of all critical facilities are in the 0.2 percent-annual-chance flood hazard area.

11.3.4 Environment

Because floodplain management measures place restrictions on development in areas affected by flooding, floodplains often have a higher portion of area that is undeveloped open space or natural area. These undeveloped areas represent environment exposed to the flood hazard.

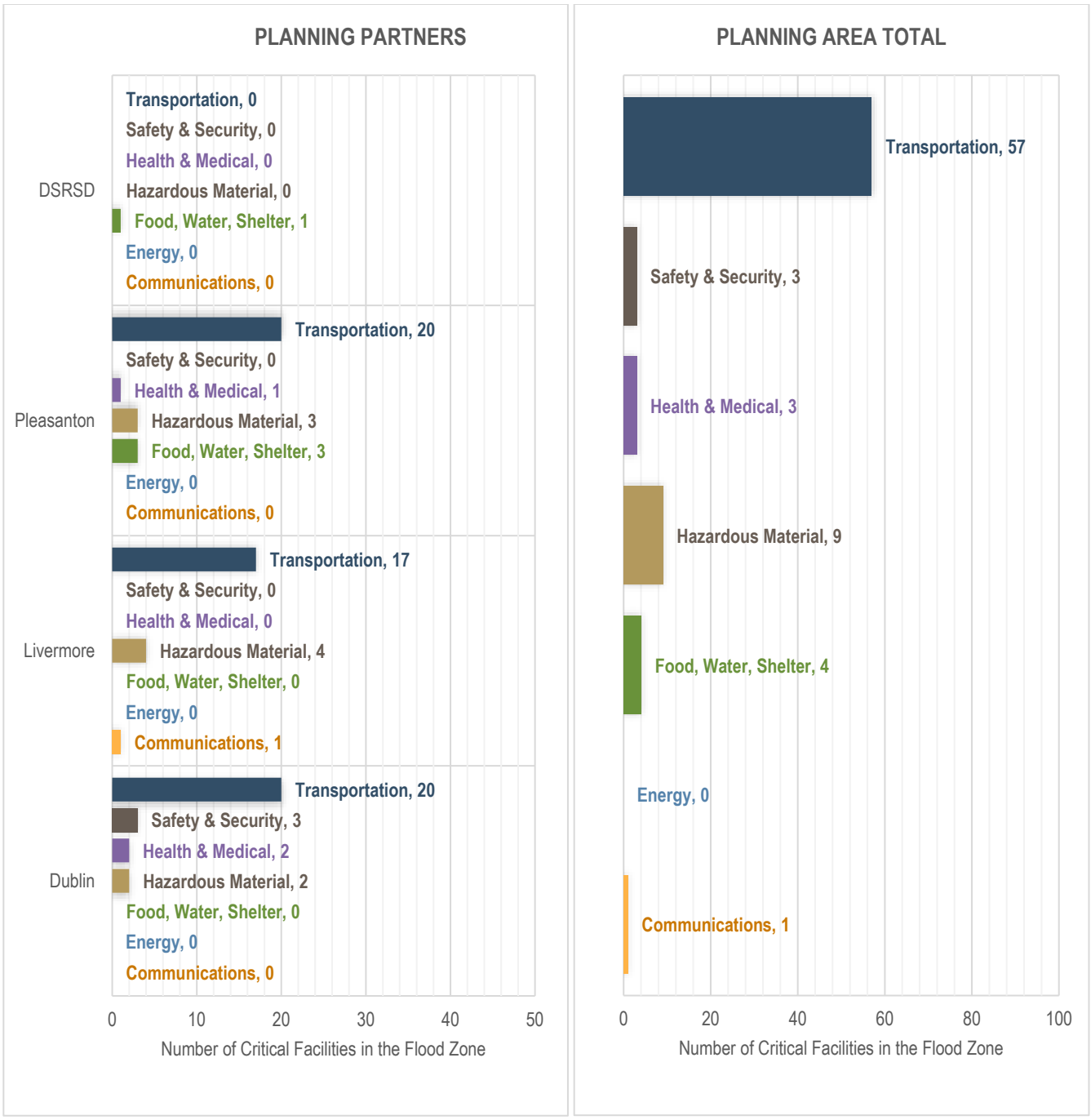


Figure 11-10. Critical Facilities in the 1-Percent Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Category and Jurisdiction

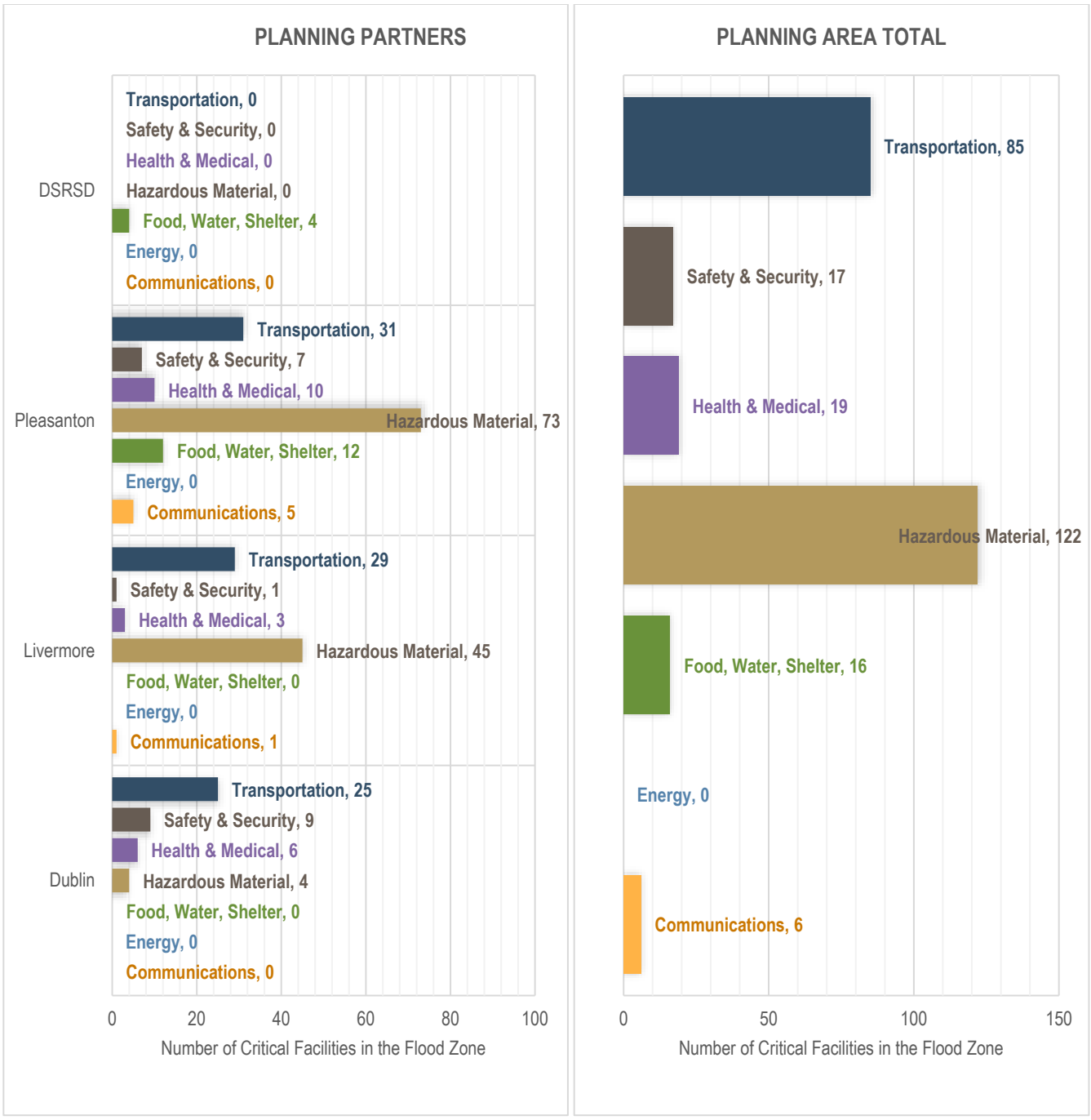


Figure 11-11. Critical Facilities in the 0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood Zone, by Category and Jurisdiction

11.4 VULNERABILITY

Many of the areas exposed to flooding may not experience serious flooding or flood damage. This section describes vulnerabilities in terms of population, property, critical facilities, and the environment.

11.4.1 Population

Impacts on population in the planning area were estimated for the 1- and 2-percent annual chance flood events. Estimates for each city and the total planning area are presented in Figure 11-12 and Figure 11-13. DSRSD does not have any responsibility for sheltering or evacuation of displaced people.

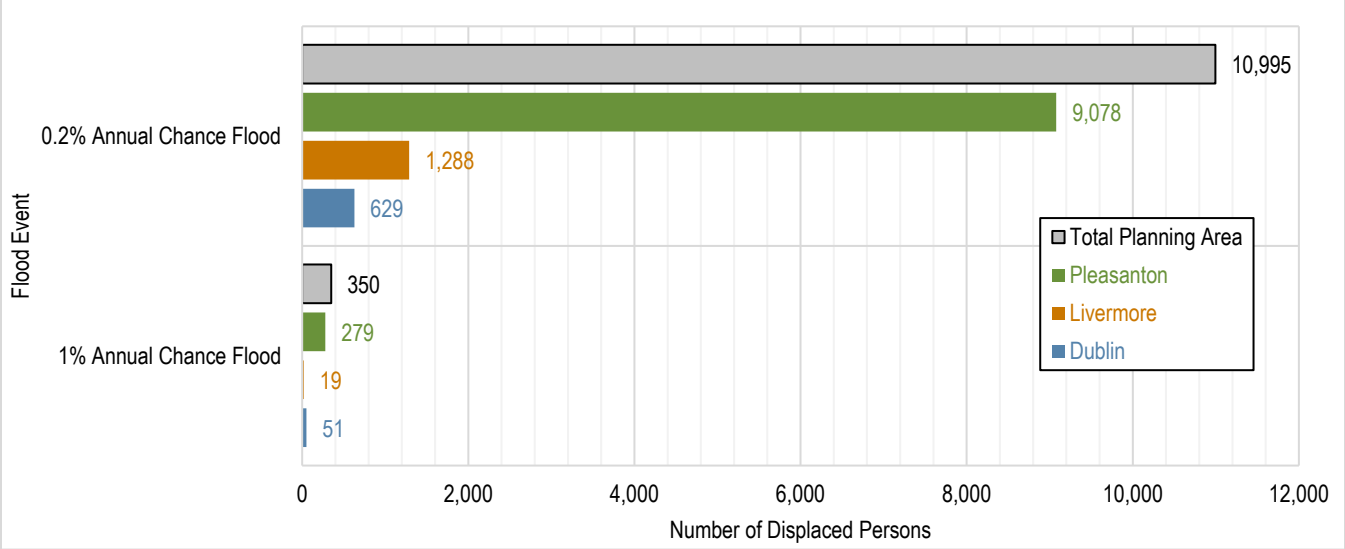


Figure 11-12. Estimated Number of Displaced Persons Due to Flood

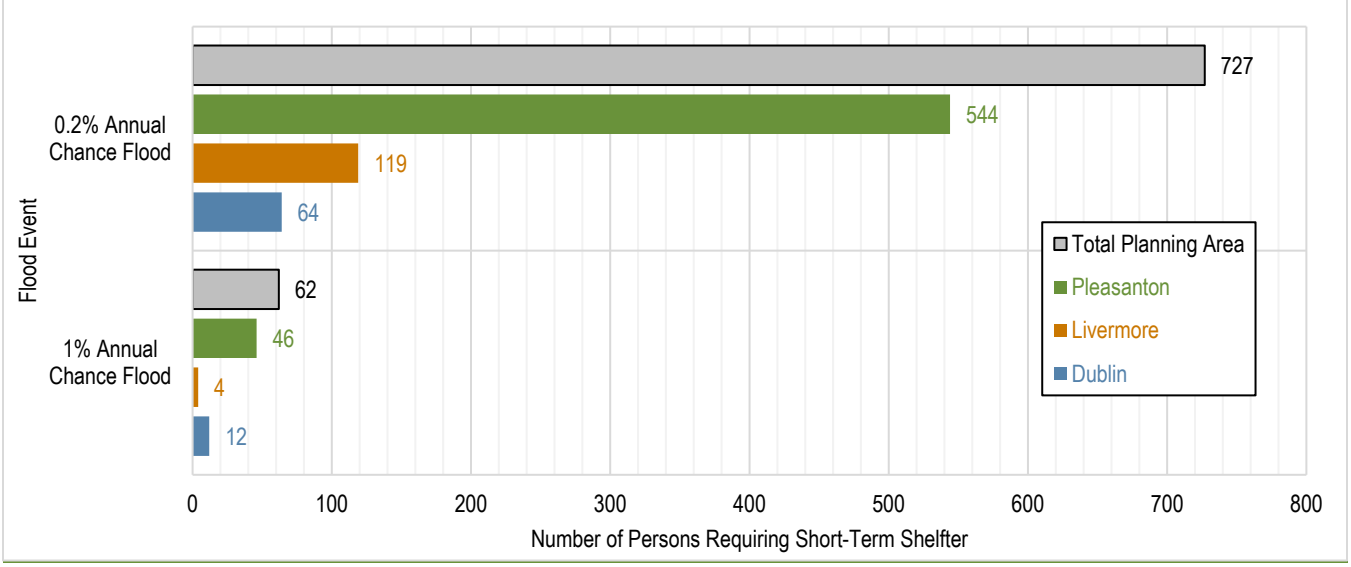


Figure 11-13. Estimated Number of Persons Requiring Short-Term Shelter Due to Flood

Vulnerable Populations

Socially vulnerable populations are susceptible to the flood hazard based on many factors, including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard event and the location and construction quality of their housing. Economically disadvantaged populations are likely to evaluate their risk and make decisions based on the major economic impact on their family and may not have funds to evacuate.

The aftermath of flooding events presents numerous threats to public health and safety, including unsafe food, contaminated drinking and washing water and poor sanitation, mosquitoes and animals, mold and mildew, carbon monoxide poisoning, and mental stress and fatigue. These impacts pose a unique risk to the local at-risk senior and disabled populations in Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD due to existing health conditions and the increased need for proper nutrition.

Since the homeless population is often transient, they may be at risk during a flood event resulting in their displacement. The ability to notify them in advance may be limited since they most likely do not have immediate access to technology, such as email, cell phone, notifications, and alerts. Their ability to relocate or access and shelter may also be limited due to lack of transportation.

11.4.2 Property

Impacted Buildings

Impacted structures are those with finished floor elevations below the flood event water surface elevation. These structures are the most likely to receive significant damage in a flood event. Figure 11-14 shows the estimated number of buildings in Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton impacted by the flood events evaluated for this risk assessment.

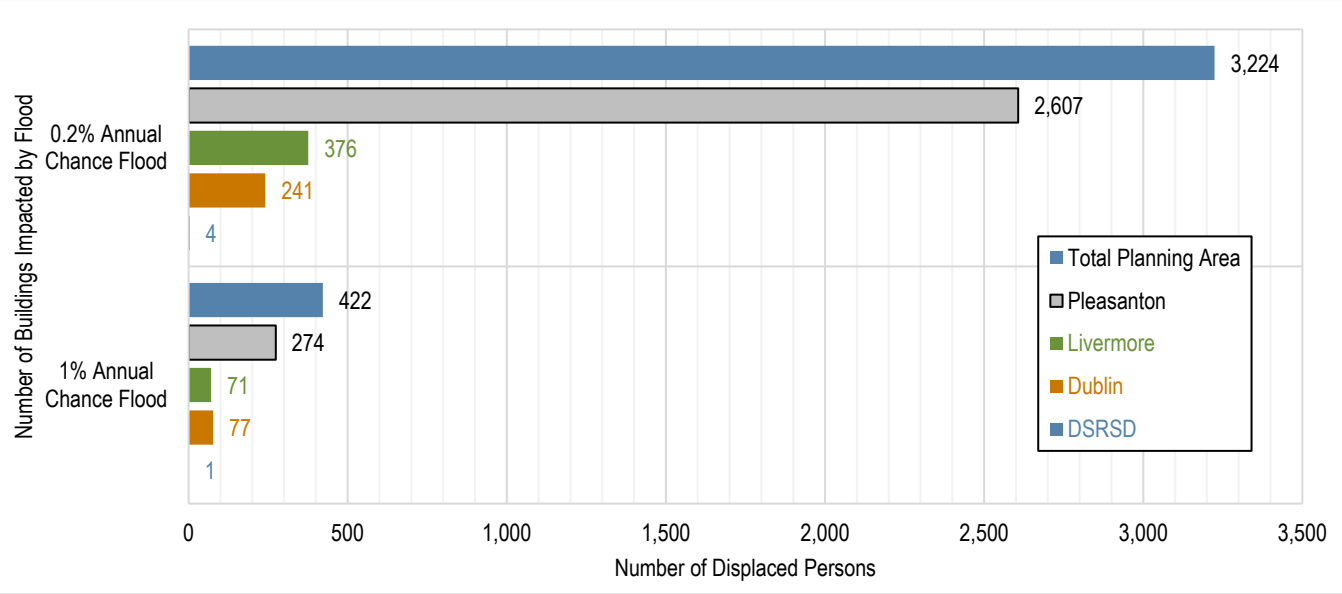


Figure 11-14. Estimated Number of Buildings Impacted by Flood

Damage to Structures and Contents

Using historical flood insurance claim data, Hazus estimates the percentage of damage to structures and their contents by applying established damage functions to an inventory. For this analysis, local data on facilities was used instead of the default inventory data provided with Hazus. The analysis is summarized in Figure 11-15 through Figure 11-18 for the overall planning area and each planning area city.

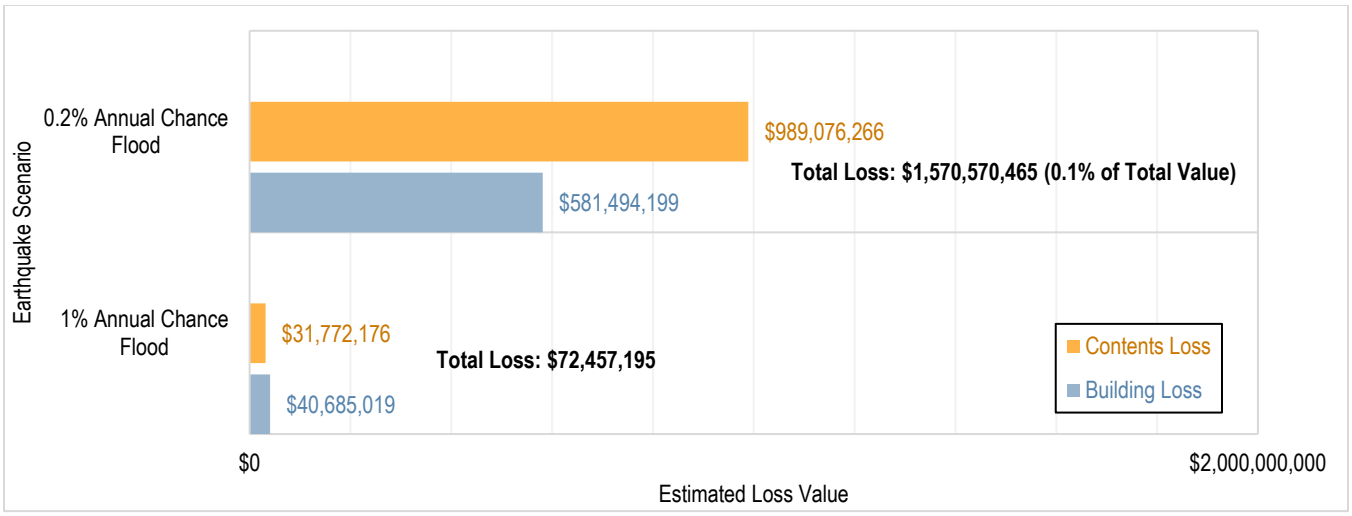


Figure 11-15. Loss Estimates for Flood, Total Planning Area

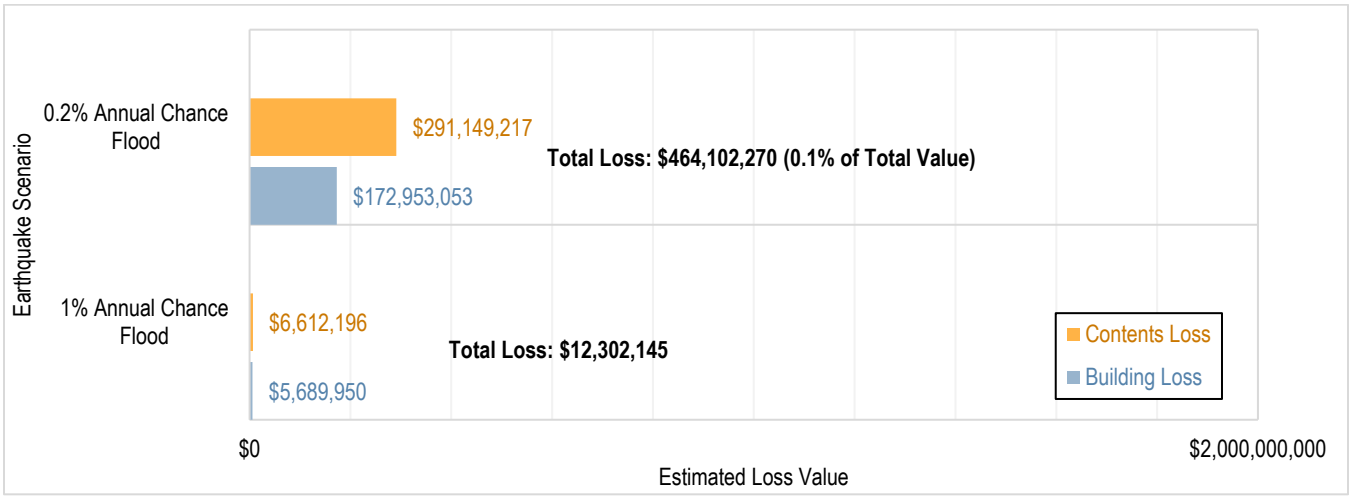


Figure 11-16. Loss Estimates for Flood, City of Dublin

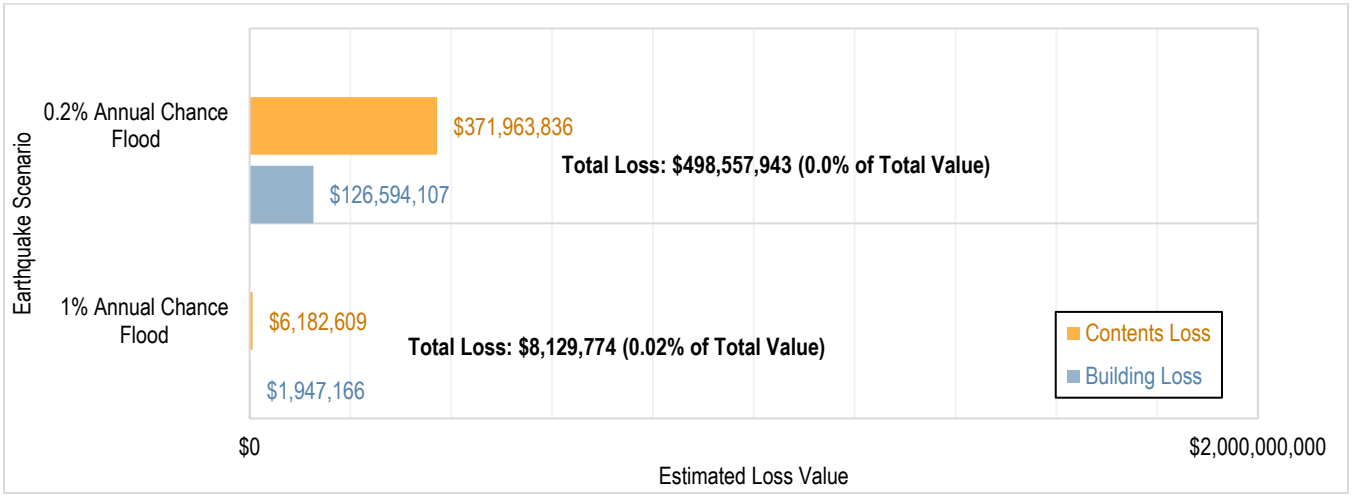


Figure 11-17. Loss Estimates for Flood, City of Livermore

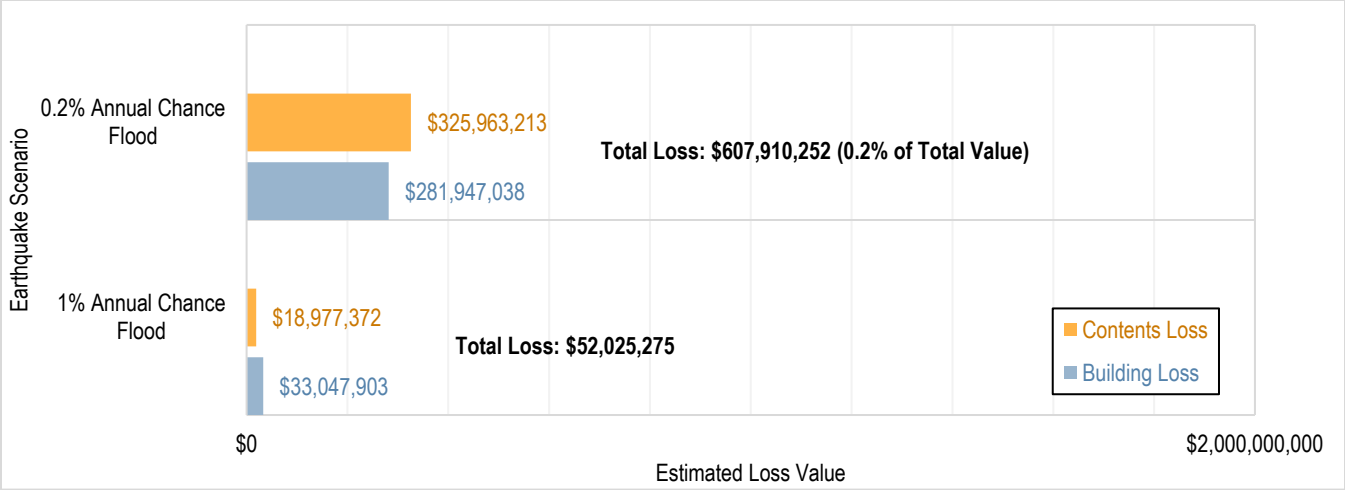


Figure 11-18. Loss Estimates for Flood, City of Pleasanton

Flood-Caused Debris

The Hazus analysis estimated the amount of flood-caused debris within the planning area generated by flooding, as summarized in Figure 11-19.

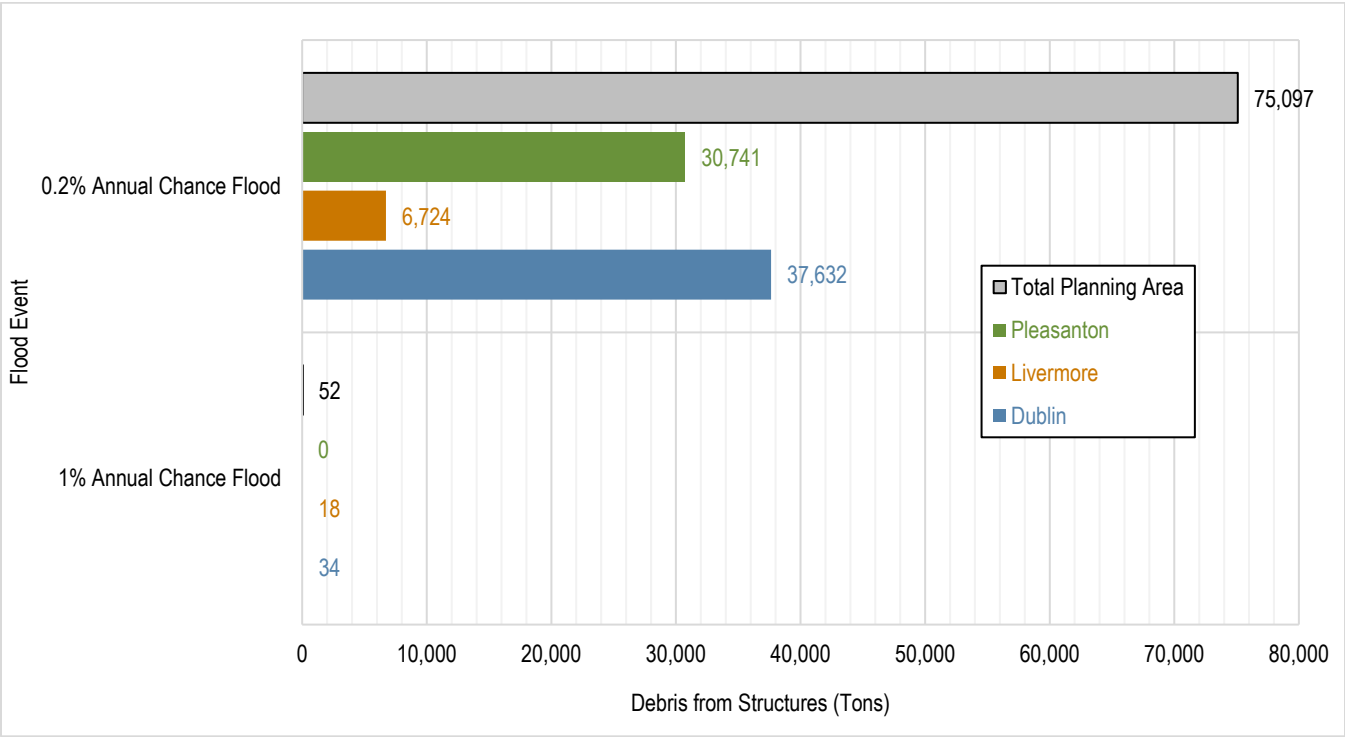


Figure 11-19. Estimated Flood-Caused Debris

11.4.3 Critical Facilities

Hazus was used to estimate the number of critical facilities affected by flooding and the resulting percent of damage to the building and contents. The estimated number of affected critical facilities and damage as a percent of total value are shown in Figure 11-20 and Figure 11-21 for the evaluated flood events. For the 1 percent-annual-chance-event, the average amount of damage to structures, measured as a percentage of total value, ranges from 0 to 9 percent of total value and average damage to contents ranges from 0 to 38 percent, depending on critical facility category.

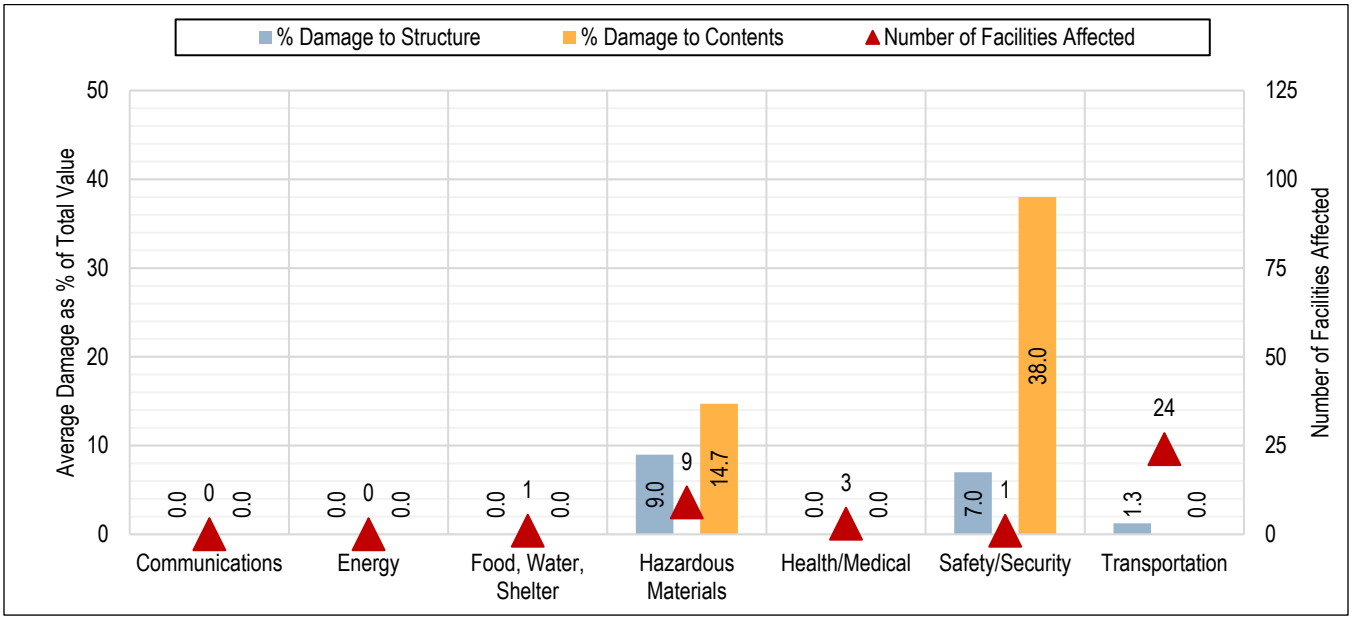


Figure 11-20. Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities from 1% Annual Chance Flood

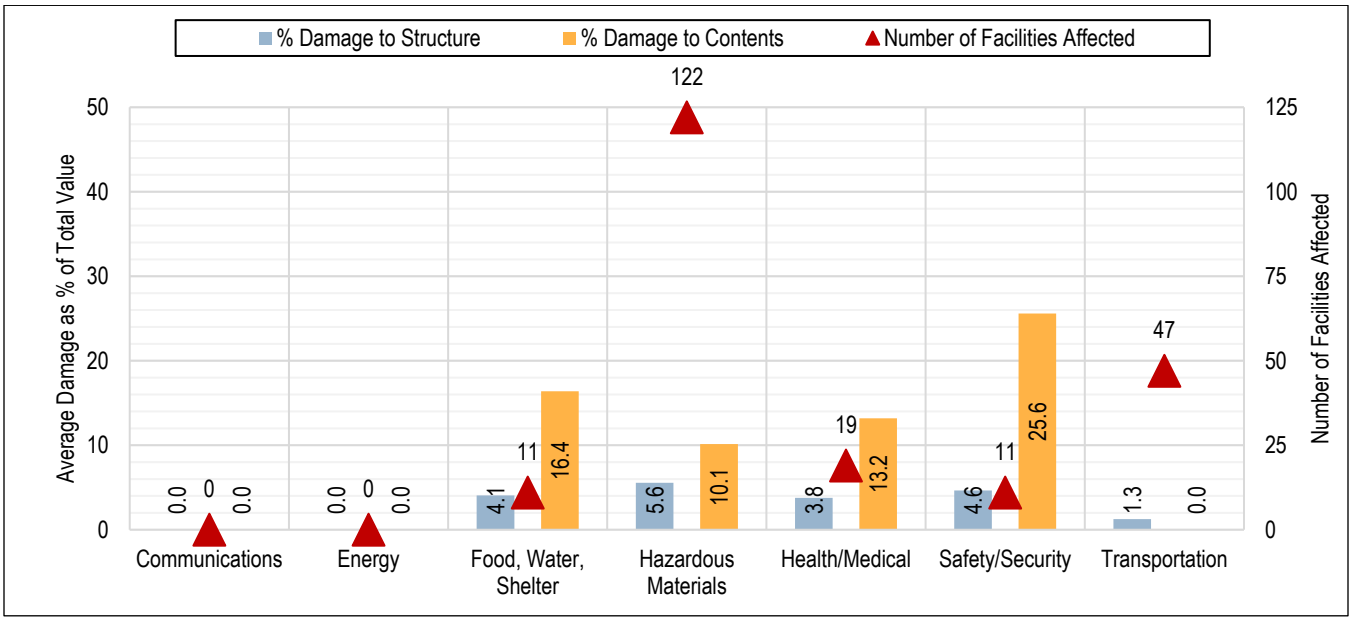


Figure 11-21. Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities from 0.2% Annual Chance Flood

Significant facilities predicted by Hazus to be affected by the 1 percent-annual-chance flood include the following:

- 1 primary education facilities
- 5 hazardous materials facilities
- 1 medical care facility
- 24 bridges

11.4.4 Environment

Flooding can impact the environment in negative ways. Migrating fish can wash into roads or over dikes into flooded fields, with no possibility of escape. Pollution from roads, such as oil, and hazardous materials can wash into rivers and streams. During floods, these can settle onto normally dry soils, polluting them for agricultural uses. Human development, such as bridge abutments, levees, or logjams from timber harvesting, can increase stream bank erosion, causing rivers and streams to migrate into non-natural courses.

Loss estimation platforms such as Hazus are not currently equipped to measure environmental impacts of flood hazards. The best gauge of vulnerability of the environment would be a review of damage from past flood events. Loss data that segregates damage to the environment was not available at the time of this plan. Capturing this data from future events could be beneficial in measuring the vulnerability of the environment for future updates.

11.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The planning partners are equipped to handle future growth within flood hazard areas. All three cities have general plans that address frequently flooded areas in their safety elements and have committed to linking their general plans to this hazard mitigation plan. This will create an opportunity for wise land use decisions as future growth impacts flood hazard areas. Additionally, the three cities participant in the NFIP and have adopted flood damage prevention ordinances in response to its requirements. They have committed to maintaining their good standing under the NFIP through actions identified in this plan.

11.6 SCENARIO

The primary water courses in the planning area have the potential to flood at irregular intervals, generally in response to a succession of intense winter rainstorms. Storm patterns of warm, moist air usually occur between early November and late March. A series of such weather events can cause severe flooding in the planning area. The worst-case scenario is a series of storms that flood numerous drainage basins in a short time. This could overwhelm the response and floodplain management capability within the planning area. Major roads could be blocked, preventing critical access for many residents and critical functions. High in-channel flows could cause water courses to scour, possibly washing out roads and creating more isolation problems.

11.7 ISSUES

The planning team has identified the following flood-related issues relevant to the planning area:

- The accuracy of the existing flood hazard mapping produced by FEMA in reflecting the true flood risk within the planning area is questionable. This is most prevalent in areas protected by privately owned levees and levees not accredited by the FEMA mapping process.

- The extent of the flood-protection currently provided by flood control facilities (dams, dikes and levees) is not known due to the lack of an established national policy on flood protection standards.
- Older levees are subject to failure or do not meet current building practices for flood protection.
- The risk associated with the flood hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, landslide and wildfire. This provides an opportunity to seek mitigation alternatives with multiple objectives that can reduce risk for multiple hazards.
- More information is needed on flood risk to support the concept of risk-based analysis of capital projects.
- There needs to be a sustained effort to gather historical damage data, such as high water marks on structures and damage reports, to measure the cost-effectiveness of future mitigation projects.
- Ongoing flood hazard mitigation will require funding from multiple sources.
- There needs to be a coordinated hazard mitigation effort between jurisdictions affected by flood hazards within and outside of the planning area.
- Floodplain residents need to continue to be educated about flood preparedness and the resources available during and after floods.
- The concept of residual risk should be considered in the design of future capital flood control projects and should be communicated with residents living in the floodplain.
- The promotion of flood insurance as a means of protecting private property owners from the economic impacts of frequent flood events should continue.
- Existing floodplain-compatible uses such as agricultural and open space need to be maintained. There is constant pressure to convert these existing uses to more intense uses within the planning area during times of moderate to high growth.

12. LANDSLIDE

12.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

12.1.1 Landslide Types

According to the USGS, the term landslide includes a wide range of ground movements. Landslides are commonly categorized by the type of initial ground failure, the material carried, or the nature of the movement. They include the following:

- **Block slides**—Blocks of rock that slide along a slip plane as a unit down a slope.
- **Creep**—A slow-moving landslide often only noticed through crooked trees and disturbed structures.
- **Debris avalanche**—A debris flow that travels faster than about 10 miles per hour (mph). Speeds in excess of 20 mph are not uncommon, and speeds in excess of 100 mph, although rare, can occur. The slurry can travel miles from its source, growing as it descends, picking up trees, boulders, cars, and anything else in its path.
- **Earth flows**—Fine-grained sediments that flow downhill and typically form a fan structure.
- **Mudslides or Debris Flows**—Rivers of rock, earth, organic matter and other soil materials saturated with water. They develop in the soil overlying bedrock on sloping surfaces when water rapidly accumulates in the ground, such as during heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.
- **Rock falls**—Blocks of rock that fall away from a bedrock unit without a rotational component.
- **Rock topples**—Blocks of rock that fall away from a bedrock unit with a rotational component.
- **Rotational slumps**—Blocks of fine-grained sediment that rotate and move down slope.
- **Transitional slides**—Sediments that move along a flat surface without a rotational component.

12.1.2 Landslide Risk Areas

Landslides are typically a function of soil type and steepness of slope. Soil type is a key indicator for landslide potential and is used by geologist and geotechnical engineers to determine soil stability for construction standards. In general, landslide hazard areas are where the land has characteristics that contribute to the risk of the downhill movement of material, such as the following:

- A slope greater than 33 percent
- Post-wildfire areas
- A history of landslide activity or movement during the last 10,000 years

- Stream or wave activity, which has caused erosion, undercut a bank or cut into a bank to cause the surrounding land to be unstable
- The presence or potential for snow avalanches
- The presence of an alluvial fan, indicating vulnerability to the flow of debris or sediments
- The presence of impermeable soils, such as silt or clay, mixed with granular soils, such as sand or gravel.

The best predictor of where slides might occur is the location of past movements. Past landslides can be recognized by their distinctive topographic shapes, which can remain in place for thousands of years. Most landslides recognizable in this fashion range from a few acres to several square miles. Most show no evidence of recent movement and are not currently active. A small proportion of them may become active in any given year, with movements concentrated within all or part of the landslide masses or around their edges. The recognition of ancient dormant landslide sites is important in the identification of areas susceptible to flows and slides because they can be reactivated by earthquakes or by exceptionally wet weather. Also, because they consist of broken materials and frequently involve disruption of groundwater flow, these dormant sites are vulnerable to construction-triggered sliding.

12.1.3 Landslide Causes

Landslides are caused by a combination of geological and climate conditions and the influence of urbanization. They can be initiated by storms, earthquakes, fires, volcanic eruptions, or human modification of the land. Vulnerable natural conditions are affected by human development and the infrastructure that supports it. In some cases, irrigation increases the landslide potential. The following factors can contribute to slide formation:

- Change in slope of the terrain
- Increased load on the land
- Shocks and vibrations
- Change in water content
- Groundwater movement
- Frost action
- Weathering of rocks
- Removing or changing the vegetation covering slopes.

While small landslides are frequently a result of human activity, the largest landslides are often naturally occurring phenomena with little or no human contribution.

12.1.4 Landslide Management

Landslides can create immediate, critical threats to public safety. They can move rapidly down slopes or through channels, and can strike with little or no warning. Effective landslide management should include the following elements:

- Continuing investigation to identify natural landslides, understand their mechanics, assess their risk to public health and welfare, and understand their role in ecological systems
- Regulation of development in or near existing landslides or areas of natural instability through the cities' codes and ordinances and Alameda County code.
- Preparation for emergency response to landslides to facilitate rapid, coordinated action among Alameda County, the planning area, and state and federal agencies, and to provide emergency assistance to affected or at-risk citizens

- Evaluation of options including landslide stabilization or structure relocation where landslides are identified as a threat to critical public structures or infrastructure

12.1.5 Secondary Hazards

Mass movements are not generally known to result in secondary hazards. A landslide that blocks a river or stream does have the potential to cause flooding.

12.2 HAZARD PROFILE

12.2.1 Past Events

Landslides in the Bay Area typically occur either as a result of an earthquake or during heavy and sustained rainfall events. Urbanized areas, like the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, and especially hilly areas of Alameda and Contra Costa County, have sustained damage from landslides caused by storms. Between January 1980 and May 2022, FEMA issued disaster (DR) declarations for the State of California for 11 landslide hazard-related events that affected Alameda or Contra Costa County, classified as one or a combination of the following events: severe winter storms, flooding, debris flow, mud flows, landslides and mudslides, as listed in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1. FEMA Landslide Disaster Declarations in Alameda County

FEMA Declaration	Event Date	Event Type	Location
DR-4308	February 1 – February 23, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	43 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-4305	January 18 – January 23, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	23 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-4301	January 3 – January 12, 2017	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides	34 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-1646	March 29 – April 16, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	17 counties including Alameda
DR-1628	December 17 – January 3, 2006	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides	31 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-1155	December 28, 1996 – April 1, 1997	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	48 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-1046	February 13 – April 19, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mudslides	57 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-1044	January 3 – February 10, 1995	Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Landslides, Mudslides	42 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-979	January 5 – March 20, 1993	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	27 counties including Contra Costa
DR-677	January 21 – March 30, 1983	Coastal Storms, Floods, Slides & Tornadoes	40 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa
DR-651	December 19, 1981 – January 8, 1983	Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides & High Tide	10 counties including Alameda and Contra Costa

Source: (FEMA 2022)

Little recorded information is available regarding previous landslide occurrences in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton. Table 12-2 lists known landslide events that have impacted the planning area between January 1980 and May 2022.

Table 12-2. Landslide Events in the Tri-Valley Planning Area

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration	Location	Description
February 13, 2019	Flooding and Debris Flows	N/A	Livermore	Widespread flooding and debris flows prompted evacuations.
March 8, 2017	Landslide	N/A	Pleasanton	The backyards of three homes along Foothill Road slid/eroded into Arroyo De La Laguna Creek in Pleasanton.
February 20, 2017	Slide	DR-4308	Livermore	Slide blocked at least one land east bound 84 just west of Vallecitos and Tesla Road closed from mudslide in Livermore.
January 19, 2017	Mudslides	DR-4305	Tri-Valley area/ unincorporated county	Mudslide debris covered Palomares Road, Tesla Road, Mines Road, and Old Altamont Pass Road.
November 2, 2015	Mudslide	N/A	Livermore/ unincorporated county	Heavy rain caused mudslide on Patterson Pass Road, Tesla Road and Corral Hollow Road, east of Livermore
April 6-20, 2006	Heavy Rain and Debris Flows	DR-1646	Alameda County	Heavy rains caused landslides, eroding hillsides and cracked pavement. Landslide or erosion problems on private properties spilled over onto county rights-of-way. Overall, the County had approximately $10 million in damage to county roadways.
December 17, 2005 – January 12, 2006	Winter Storms	DR-1628	Alameda County	Severe storms brought flooding, mudslides, and landslides to most of Alameda County.
February 1995	Late Winter Storms (Severe Winter Storms, Flood, Landslide, Mudflows)	DR-1046	Statewide	All California counties except Del Norte were included in this declaration. In total, the state recorded 17 deaths; $190.6 million in public property damage, $122.4 million in individual damage, $46.9 million in business damage, $79 million in highway damage, and $651.6 million in agricultural damage; with 1,322 homes recording major damage, 267 listed as destroyed, and 2,299 recording minor damage.

Sources: (National Climatic Data Center 2022); (FEMA 2022); (Alameda County 2021)

12.2.2 Location

The California Geological Survey developed statewide mapping of landslide susceptibility classes based on regional rock strength and slope. The mapping assumed that landslide susceptibility is low on very low slopes in all rock materials and increases with slope and in weak rocks. The analysis factored in locations of past landslides. Figure 12-1 shows the planning area susceptibility classes—low, moderate, high, and very high/existing landslide. Most of the planning area has low susceptibility, though portions of all the cities' boundaries have moderate to high susceptibility. Western Pleasanton has very high susceptibility.

12.2.3 Frequency

Landslides are often triggered by events such as earthquakes, heavy rain, floods, or wildfires, so landslide frequency is often related to the frequency of these other hazards. In the planning area, landslides typically occur during and after major storms, so the potential for landslides largely coincides with the potential for sequential severe storms that saturate steep, vulnerable soils. The probability of a landslide event occurring in the planning area in any given year is high. Table 12-1 lists 10 federal disaster declarations for landslides in Alameda County between 1981 and May 2022, an average of once every four years. Table 12-2 lists eight landslide events in the Tri-Valley planning area between 1995 and May 2022, which averages about one event every three or four years.

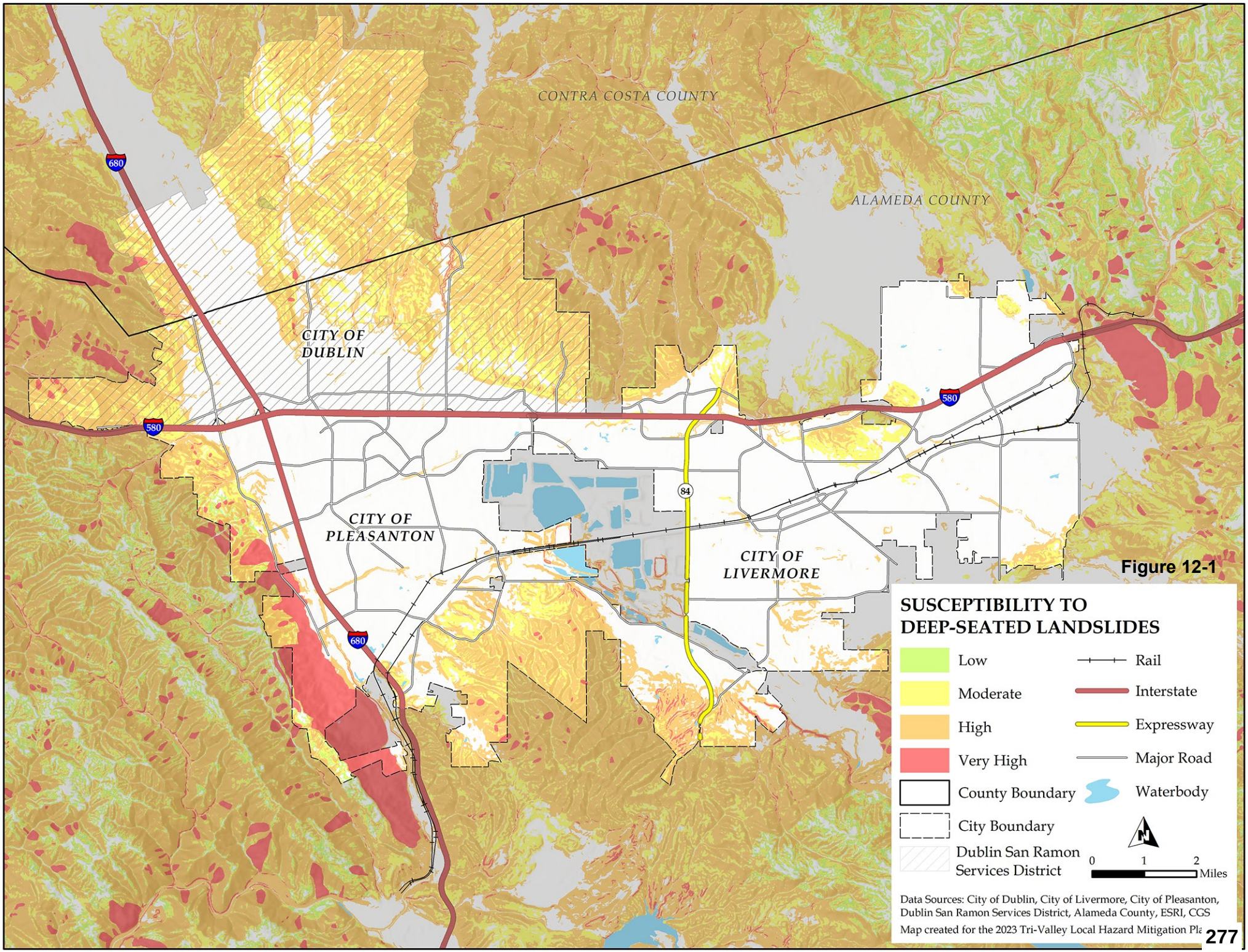

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEEP-SEATED LANDSLIDES
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Waterbody
N
0 1 2 Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

Figure 12-1

12.2.4 Severity

Landslides destroy property and infrastructure and can take human lives. Slope failures in the United States result in about 25 to 50 deaths per year and damage costing over $1 billion (U.S. Geological Survey n.d.). Landslides can pose a serious hazard to properties on or below hillsides. When landslides occur—in response to such changes as increased water content, earthquake shaking, addition of load, or removal of downslope support—they deform and tilt the ground surface. The result can be destruction of foundations, offset of roads, breaking of underground pipes, or overriding of downslope property and structures. In the planning area, landslides and mudslides have caused damage to homes, public facilities, roads, parks, and sewer lines in particular. Landslides can vary widely in extent, from a single rock tumbling down a hillside, to a major landslide or mudflow that covers several acres.

12.2.5 Warning Time

Mass movements can occur suddenly or slowly. The velocity of movement may range from a slow creep of inches per year to many feet per second, depending on slope angle, material and water content. Generally accepted warning signs for landslide activity include the following:

- Springs, seeps, or saturated ground in areas that have not typically been wet before
- New cracks or unusual bulges in the ground, street pavements or sidewalks
- Soil moving away from foundations
- Ancillary structures such as decks and patios tilting and/or moving relative to the main house
- Tilting or cracking of concrete floors and foundations
- Broken water lines and other underground utilities
- Leaning telephone poles, trees, retaining walls or fences
- Offset fence lines
- Sunken or down-dropped roadbeds
- Rapid increase in creek water levels, possibly accompanied by increased turbidity (soil content)
- Sudden decrease in creek water levels though rain is still falling or just recently stopped
- Sticking doors and windows, and visible open spaces indicating frames out of plumb
- A faint rumbling sound that increases in volume as the landslide nears
- Unusual sounds, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together.

Some methods used to monitor mass movements can provide an idea of the type of movement and the amount of time prior to failure. Assessing the geology, vegetation, and amount of predicted precipitation for an area can help in predictions of what areas are at risk during general time periods. Currently, there is no practical warning system for individual landslides.

12.3 EXPOSURE

12.3.1 Population

Population exposure was estimated by calculating the number of buildings in each landslide susceptibility zone withing the planning area as a percent of total planning area buildings, and then applying this percentage to the estimated planning area population. Figure 12-2 shows the estimated population for each planning area city living in the moderate, high, and very high landslide susceptibility zones, compared to total city population. Figure 12-3 shows results for the entire planning area. Population served by DSRSD cannot be mapped to determine its exposure to the landslide hazard.

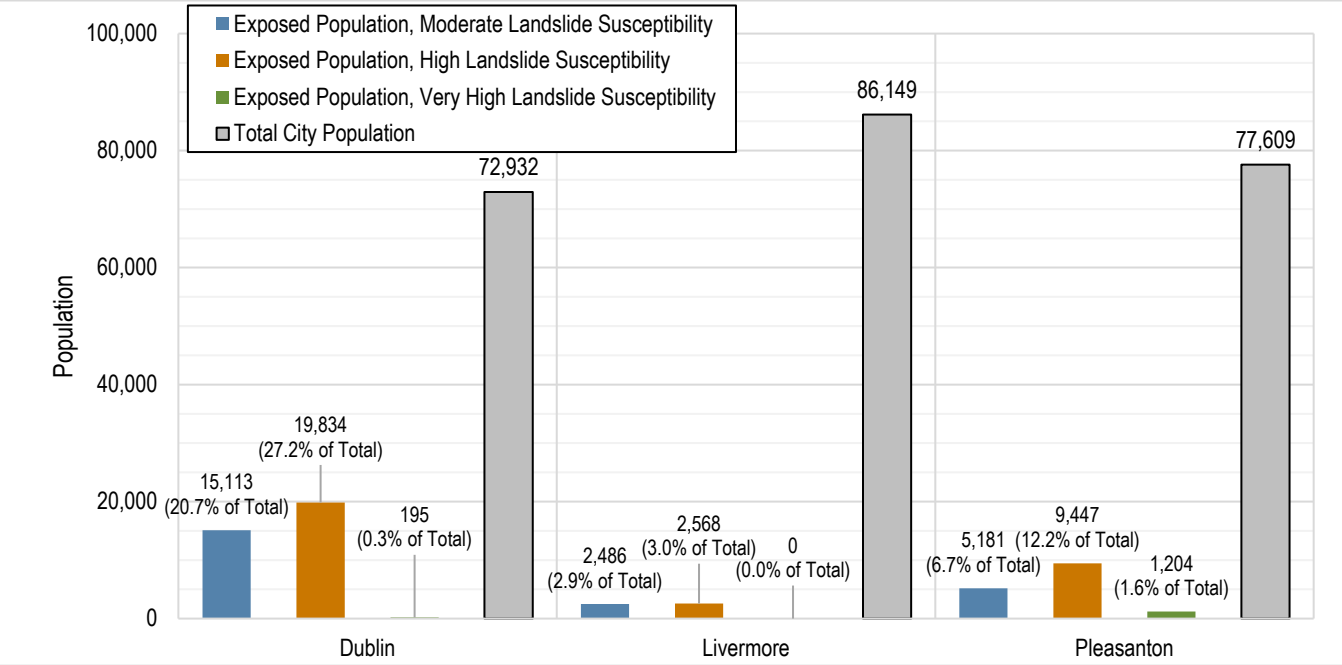


Figure 12-2. Population Exposed to Landslide Hazard and Total City Population, by Jurisdiction

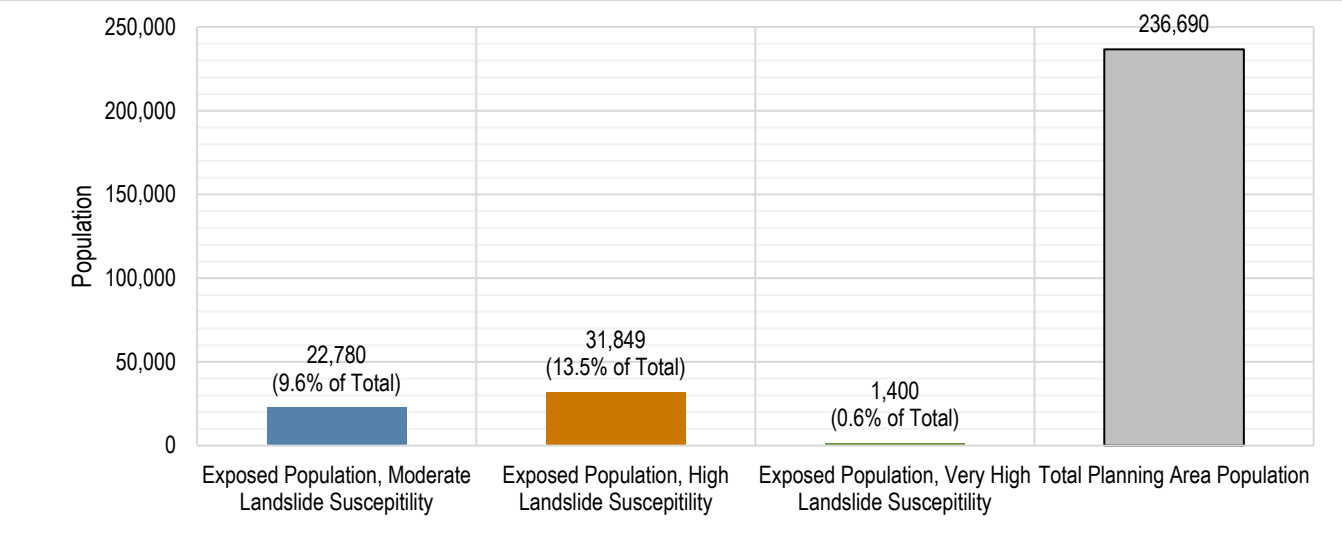
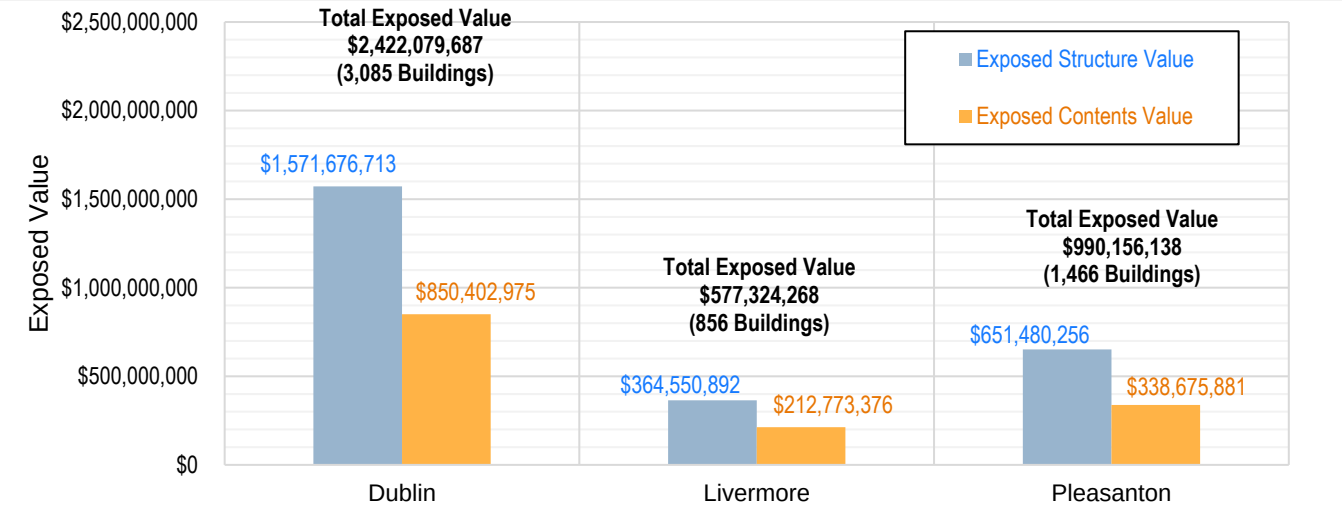


Figure 12-3. Total Planning Area Population Exposed to Landslide Hazard

12.3.2 Property

The estimated value of planning area buildings within the moderate, high, and very high landslide susceptibility zones is shown in Figure 12-4 through Figure 12-6. Figure 12-7 shows the estimated exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. The numbers of structures in each susceptibility zone, by occupancy class, are shown in Figure 12-8 through Figure 12-10.



DSRSD does not have any exposure for this zone

Figure 12-4. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Moderate Landslide Susceptibility Zone

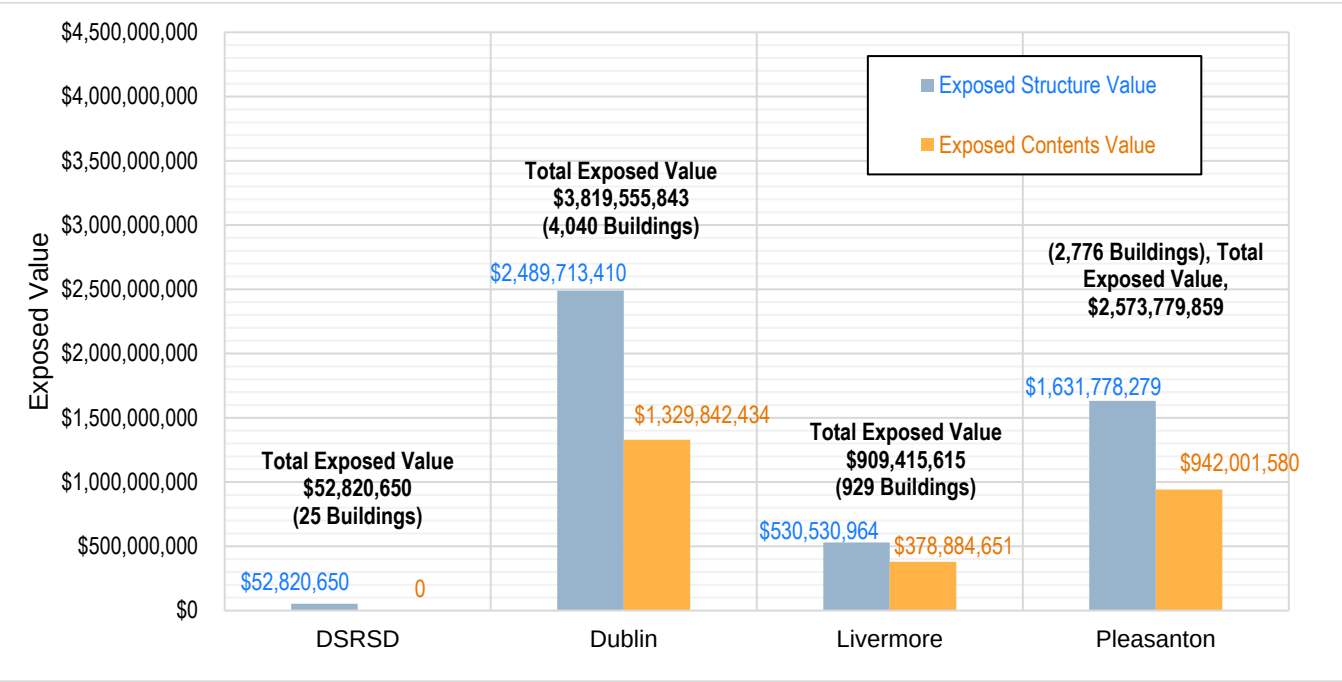
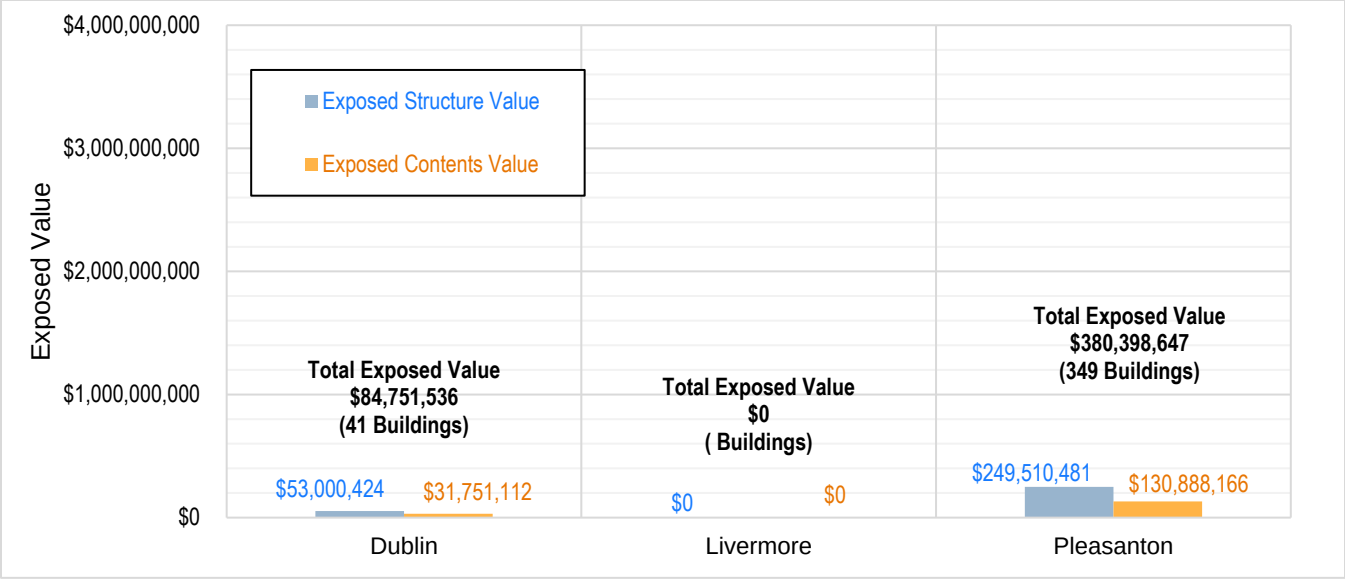


Figure 12-5. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the High Landslide Susceptibility Zone



DSRSD does not have any exposure for this zone

Figure 12-6. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Very High Landslide Susceptibility Zone

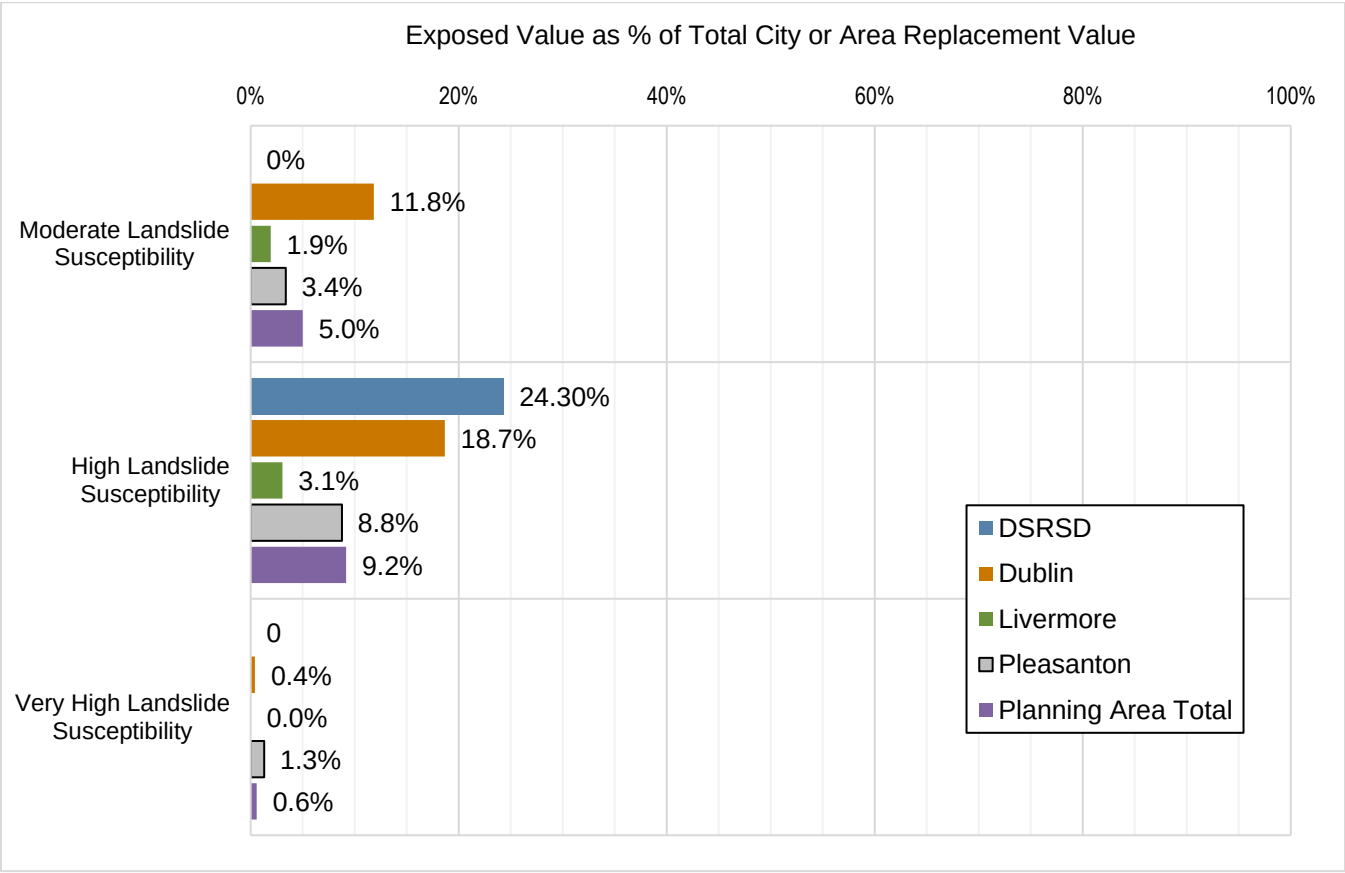


Figure 12-7. Total Value in Landslide Susceptibility Zones as % of Total Replacement Value, by City

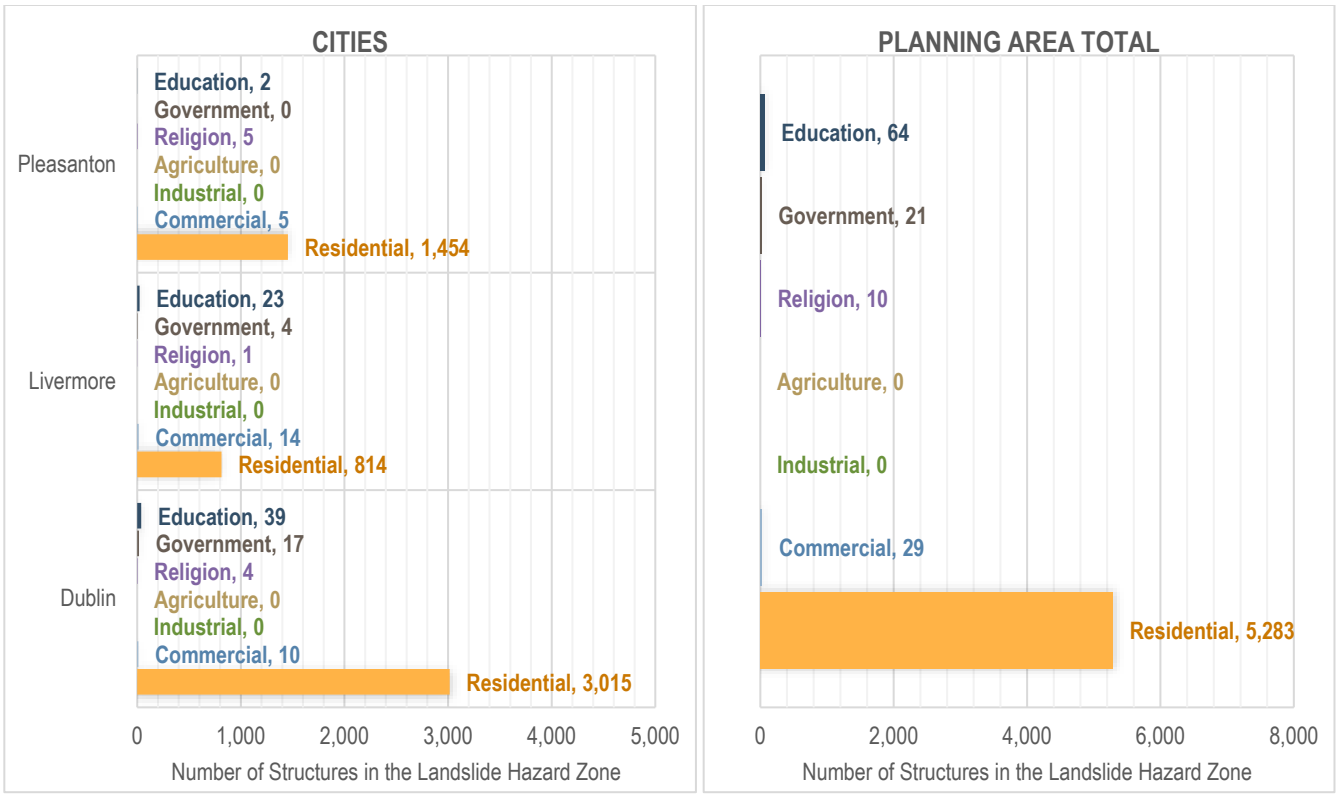


Figure 12-8. Structures in the Moderate Landslide Susceptibility Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

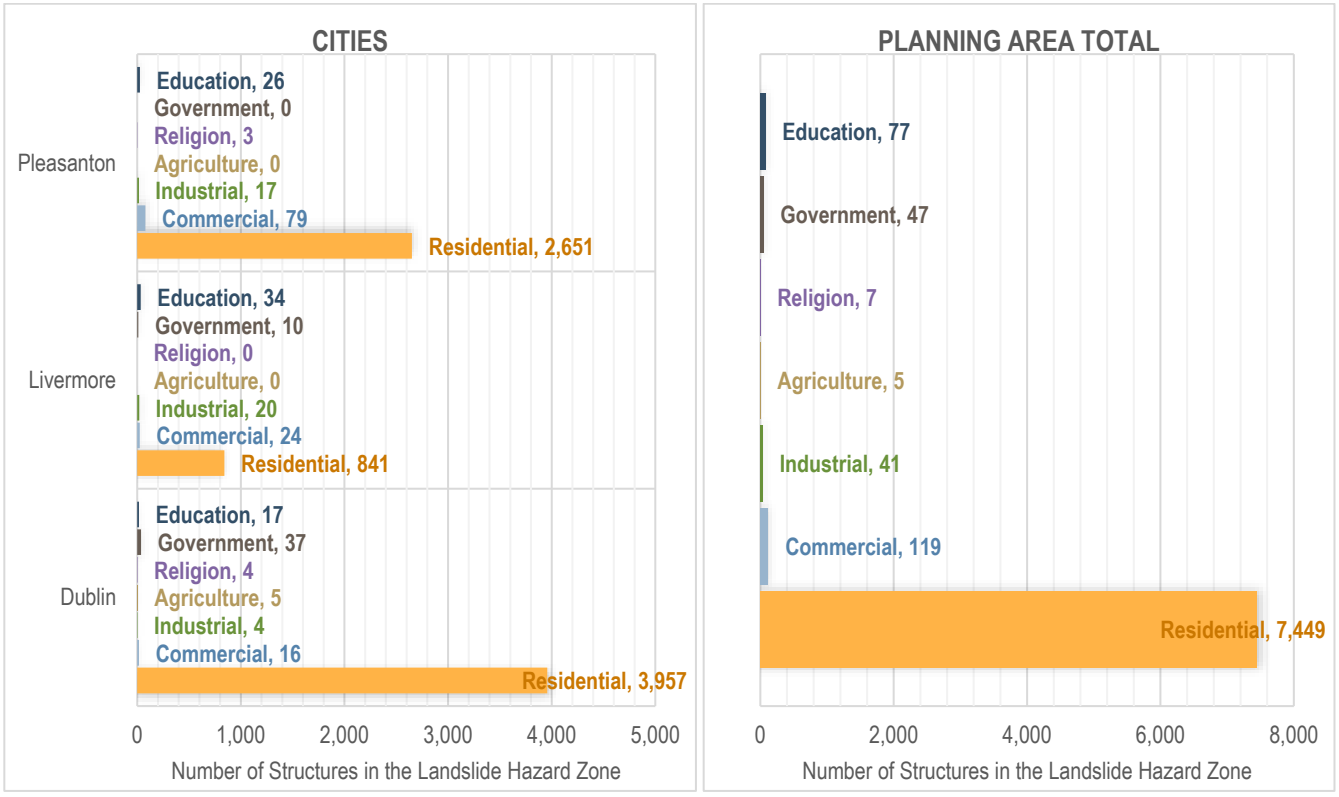


Figure 12-9. Structures in the High Landslide Susceptibility Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

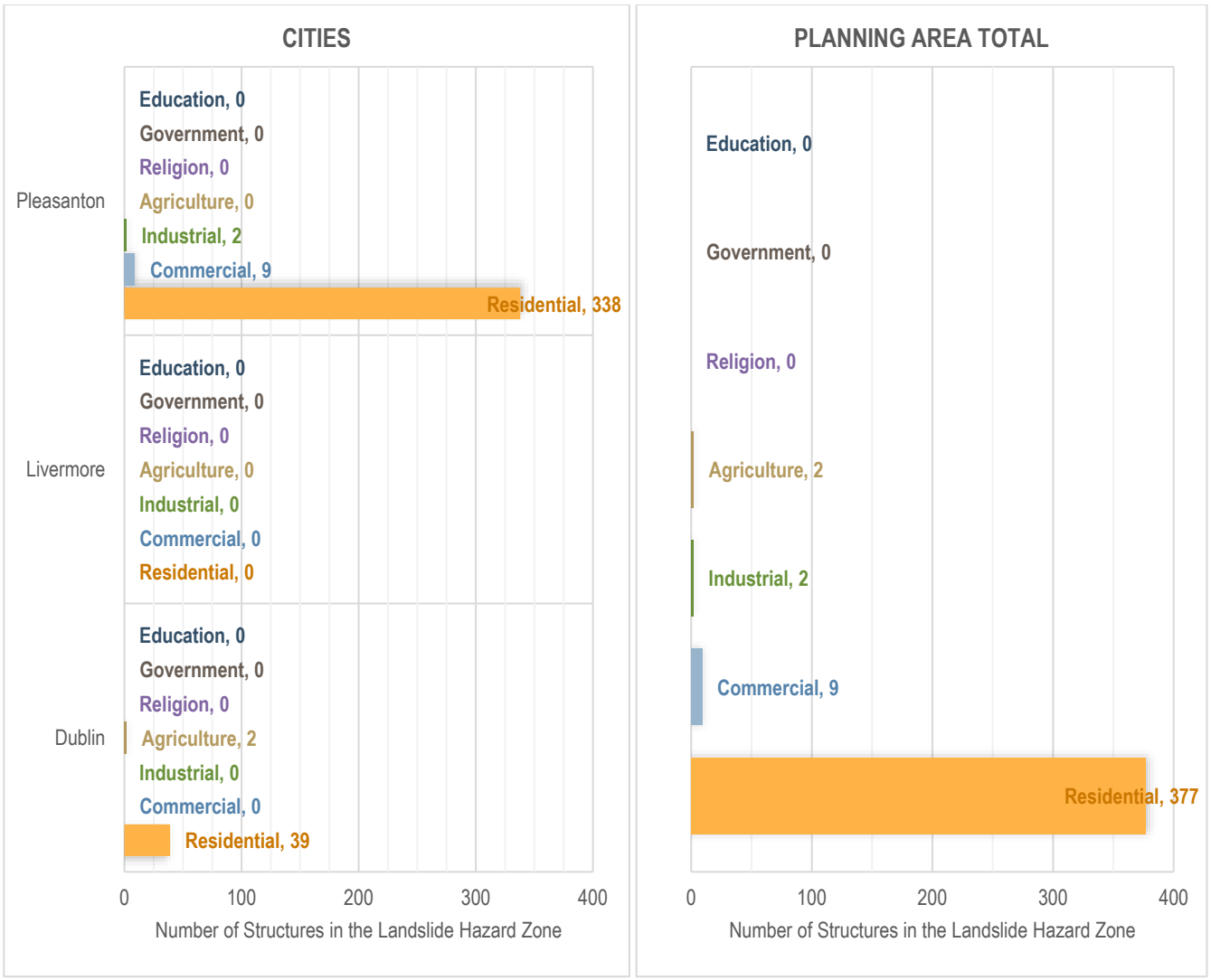


Figure 12-10. Structures in Very High Landslide Susceptibility Zone, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

12.3.3 Critical Facilities

Estimates of critical facilities in the mapped landslide susceptibility zones are summarized in Figure 12-11. The total count of critical facilities in high or very high landslide susceptibility zones (98) represents 8 percent of the planning area total of 1,161.

12.3.4 Environment

All natural areas within the high susceptibility zones for landslide are considered to be exposed to the hazard.

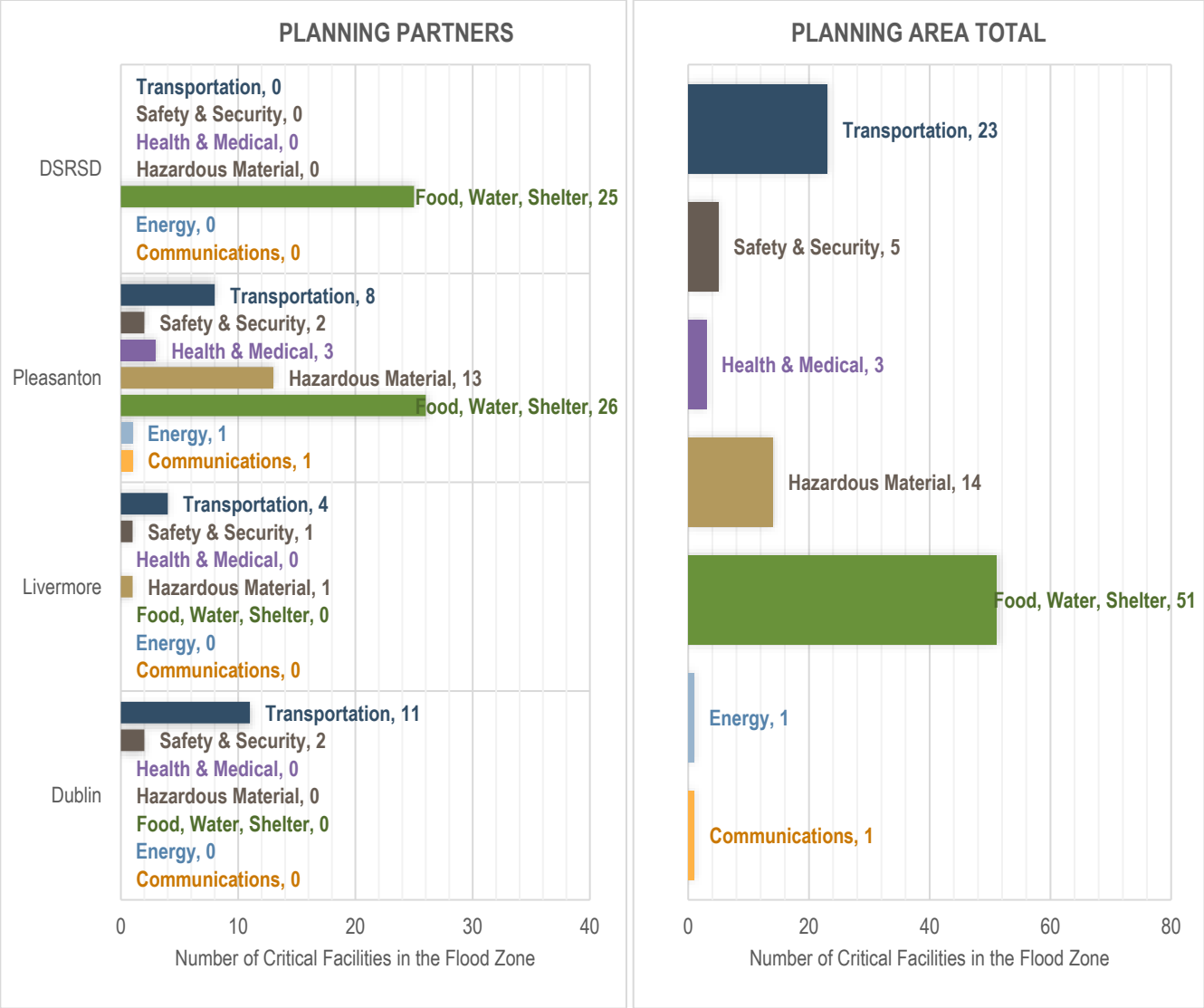


Figure 12-11. Critical Facilities in the High or Very High Landslide Susceptibility Zone

12.4 VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability estimates for the landslide hazard are described qualitatively. No loss estimation of these facilities was performed because damage functions have not been established for the landslide hazard.

12.4.1 Population

According to the CDC, health threats from landslides include the following (CDC 2018):

- Trauma caused by rapidly moving water and debris
- Broken electrical, water, gas and sewage lines that can lead to injury or illness
- Disrupted roadways that can endanger motorists and disrupt transport and access to health care

Landslide events can hinder evacuation routes, prevent the delivery of necessary goods to vulnerable populations in the Tri-Valley planning area, and delay emergency and medical responses to the area. Local vulnerable populations, such as the senior community, schools, individuals without vehicles, and individuals with disabilities within the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD, may also have a difficult time evacuating the affected area in time due to their circumstances. A landslide might also impact access to senior centers, the veteran center in Livermore, schools, and disadvantaged community centers.

12.4.2 Property

Figure 12-12 shows estimates of potential loss representing 10 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent of the assessed value of structures exposed to the landslide hazard (for the moderate, high, and very high susceptibility zones combined). These estimates allow emergency managers to assess a range of economic impacts based on an estimate of the percent of damage to the general building stock. Damage in excess of 50 percent is considered to be substantial by most building codes and typically requires total reconstruction of the structure.

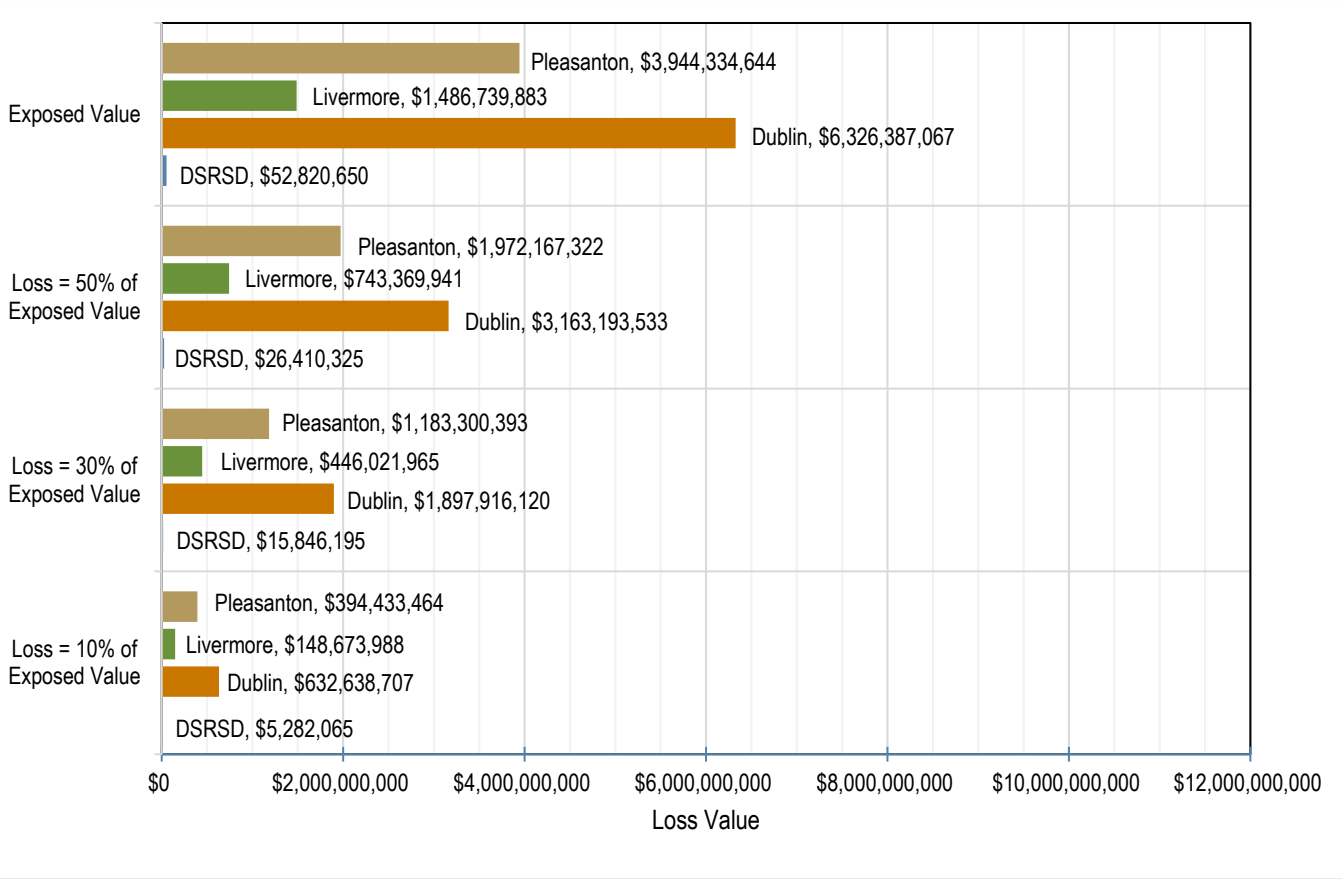


Figure 12-12. Loss Estimates for Landslide

12.4.3 Critical Facilities

There are 98 critical facilities exposed to the high or very high landslide susceptibility zone. No loss estimates were developed as a result of the lack of established damage functions for the landslide hazard.

12.4.4 Environment

Environmental problems as a result of landslides can be numerous. Vegetation and wildlife habitats may be damaged or destroyed. Soil and sediment runoff accumulate downslope, potentially blocking waterways and roadways and impairing the quality of streams and other water bodies. Landslides that fall into streams may significantly impact fish and wildlife habitat, as well as affecting water quality. Hillsides that provide wildlife habitat can be lost for prolonged periods of time due to landslides.

12.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The planning partners are equipped to handle future growth within landslide hazard areas. Landslide risk areas are addressed in the safety elements of local general plans. All three cities have committed to linking their general plans to this hazard mitigation plan. This will create an opportunity for wise land use decisions as future growth impacts landslide hazard areas.

Additionally, the State of California has adopted the International Building Code by reference in its California Building Standards Code. The Code includes provisions for geotechnical analyses in steep slope areas that have soil types considered susceptible to landslide hazards. These provisions assure that new construction is built to standards that reduce the vulnerability to landslide risk.

12.6 SCENARIO

Major landslides in the planning area occur as a result of soil conditions that have been affected by severe storms, groundwater or human development. The worst-case scenario for landslide hazards in the planning area would generally correspond to a severe storm that had heavy rain and caused flooding. Landslides are most likely during late winter when the water table is high. After heavy rains from November to December, soils become saturated with water. As water seeps downward through upper soils that may consist of permeable sands and gravels and accumulates on impermeable silt, it will cause weakness and destabilization in the slope. A short intense storm could cause saturated soil to move, resulting in landslides. As rains continue, the groundwater table rises, adding to the weakening of the slope. Gravity, poor drainage, a rising groundwater table and poor soil exacerbate hazardous conditions.

Landslides are becoming more of a concern as development moves outside of city centers into less-developed areas. It is probable that private and public property, including infrastructure, will be affected. Mass movements could affect bridges that pass over landslide-prone ravines and knock out rail service through the planning area. Road obstructions caused by mass movements would create isolation problems for residents and businesses in sparsely developed areas. Property owners exposed to steep slopes may suffer damage to property or structures. Landslides carrying vegetation such as shrubs and trees may cause a break in utility lines, cutting off power and communication access to residents.

12.7 ISSUES

Important issues associated with landslides in the planning area include the following:

- There are existing homes in landslide risk areas throughout the planning area. The degree of vulnerability of these structures depends on the codes and standards the structures were constructed to. Information to this level of detail is not currently available.

- Future development could lead to more homes in landslide risk areas.
- Mapping and assessment of landslide hazards are constantly evolving. As new data and science become available, assessments of landslide risk should be reevaluated.
- The impact of climate change on landslides is uncertain. If climate change impacts atmospheric conditions, then exposure to landslide risks is likely to increase.
- The risk associated with the landslide hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, flood and wildfire. This provides an opportunity to seek mitigation alternatives with multiple objectives that can reduce risk for multiple hazards.

13. SEVERE WEATHER

13.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Severe weather refers to any dangerous meteorological phenomena with the potential to cause damage, serious social disruption, or loss of human life. Severe weather conditions with the greatest potential to impact the planning area are described in the following sections. Flooding and landslides associated with severe weather are discussed as separate hazards in Chapters 11 and 12. In this risk assessment, the "severe weather" hazard refers in aggregate to the various weather conditions profiled—severe storms, extreme heat, damaging winds and space weather. These conditions are treated as a single hazard for the following reasons:

- Each condition has impacted the planning area, with similar frequencies of occurrence, based on weather records.
- Each condition impacts the entire planning area, with no clearly mapped or defined extent. Without a mapped or defined extent, quantitative, geospatial analysis to assess exposure or vulnerability is not available. Therefore, the risk assessment for severe weather is qualitative and is based on the aggregate exposure and vulnerability to all weather conditions.

13.1.1 Severe Storms

Severe storm conditions in the planning area include heavy rain (atmospheric rivers and thunderstorms), lightning and hail. Heavy rain refers to events where the amount of rain exceeds normal levels. The amount of precipitation needed to qualify as heavy rain varies with location and season. Heavy rain is distinct from climate change analyses on increasing precipitation. It does not mean that the total amount of precipitation at a location has increased, just that the rain is occurring in a more intense event. More frequent heavy rain events, however, can serve as indicators of changing precipitation levels. Heavy rain is most frequently measured by tracking the frequency of events, analyzing the mean return period, and measuring the amount of precipitation in a certain period (most typically inches of rain within a 24-hour period) (Environmental Protection Agency 2021).

Thunderstorms

NOAA classifies a thunderstorm as a storm with lightning and thunder produced by cumulonimbus clouds, usually producing gusty winds, heavy rain, and sometimes hail. Thunderstorms are usually short in duration (seldom more than two hours). They have three stages:

- The developing stage is marked by a cumulus cloud that is being pushed upward by a rising column of air (updraft). The cumulus cloud soon looks like a tower. There is little to no rain during this stage but occasional lightning. The developing stage lasts about 10 minutes.

- In the mature stage, the updraft continues to feed the storm, precipitation begins to fall, and a downdraft begins (a column of air pushing downward). When the downdraft and rain-cooled air spread out along the ground, they form a line of gusty winds. The mature stage is the most likely time for hail, heavy rain, frequent lightning, strong winds, and tornadoes.
- Eventually, a large amount of precipitation is produced and the updraft is overcome by the downdraft, beginning the dissipating stage. At the ground, the gusty winds move out a long distance from the storm and cut off the warm moist air that was feeding the thunderstorm.

According to the American Meteorological Society *Glossary of Meteorology*, thunderstorms are reported as light, medium, or heavy according to the following characteristics:

- Nature of the lightning and thunder
- Type and intensity of the precipitation
- Speed and gustiness of the wind
- Appearance of the clouds
- Effect on surface temperature.

A thunderstorm is classified as "severe" when it contains one or more of the following: hail with a diameter of three-quarter inch or greater, winds gusting in excess of 50 knots (57.5 mph), or tornado.

Atmospheric Rivers

An atmospheric river is a common weather pattern that brings southwest winds and heavy rain to California. Atmospheric rivers are long, narrow regions in the atmosphere that transport water vapor carried away from the tropics. These columns of vapor move with the weather, carrying large amounts of water vapor and strong winds. When they make landfall, they often release the water vapor in the form of heavy rain or snow.

Lightning

Lightning is an electrical discharge that results from the buildup of positive and negative charges within a thunderstorm. When the buildup becomes strong enough, lightning appears as a "bolt." This flash of light usually occurs within the clouds or between the clouds and the ground. A bolt of lightning reaches temperatures approaching 50,000ºF instantaneously. The rapid heating and cooling of air near the lightning causes thunder. Lightning is a major threat during a thunderstorm. In the United States, between 1989 and 2018, lightning killed an average of 43 people per year (National Weather Service 2019).

Hail

Hail occurs when updrafts in thunderstorms carry raindrops upward into extremely cold areas of the atmosphere where they freeze into ice. Super-cooled water may accumulate on frozen particles near the back-side of a storm as they are pushed forward across and above the updraft by the prevailing winds near the top of the storm. Eventually, the hailstones encounter downdraft air and fall to the ground. Hailstones can begin to melt and then re-freeze together, forming large and very irregularly shaped hail.

13.1.2 Extreme Heat

Extreme heat is defined as temperatures that hover 10 ºF or more above the average high temperatures for a region for several days or weeks. Extreme heat events can lead to an increase in heat-related illnesses and deaths, cause drought, and impact water supplies. Heat waves do not strike victims immediately, but their cumulative effects slowly cause harm to vulnerable populations. Older adults, children, and sick or overweight individuals are at greater risk from extreme heat. Such events do not typically impact buildings; however, losses may be associated with the urban heat island effect and overheating of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

Extreme heat is the primary weather-related cause of death in the United States. Excessive heat claims over 100 lives each year in this country. In a 30-year record of weather fatalities across the nation (1990-2019), excessive heat claimed more lives each year than floods, lightning, tornadoes, and hurricanes (Erdman 2022). According to the *California Climate Adaptation Strategy*, heat waves have claimed more lives in California than all other declared disaster events combined. Despite this history, in a span of 60 years, only four heat emergencies (August 14, 2020; September 2, 2020; June 16, 2021; July 9, 2021) were proclaimed in California at the state level and none were proclaimed at a federal level.

The heat index is what the temperature feels like to the human body when relative humidity is combined with the air temperature. When the body gets too hot, it begins to perspire or sweat to cool itself off. If the perspiration is not able to evaporate, the body cannot regulate its temperature. When atmospheric moisture content (humidity) is high, the rate of evaporation from the body decreases, and the body feels warmer. Figure 13-1 shows the heat index used by the National Weather Service (National Weather Service n.d.).

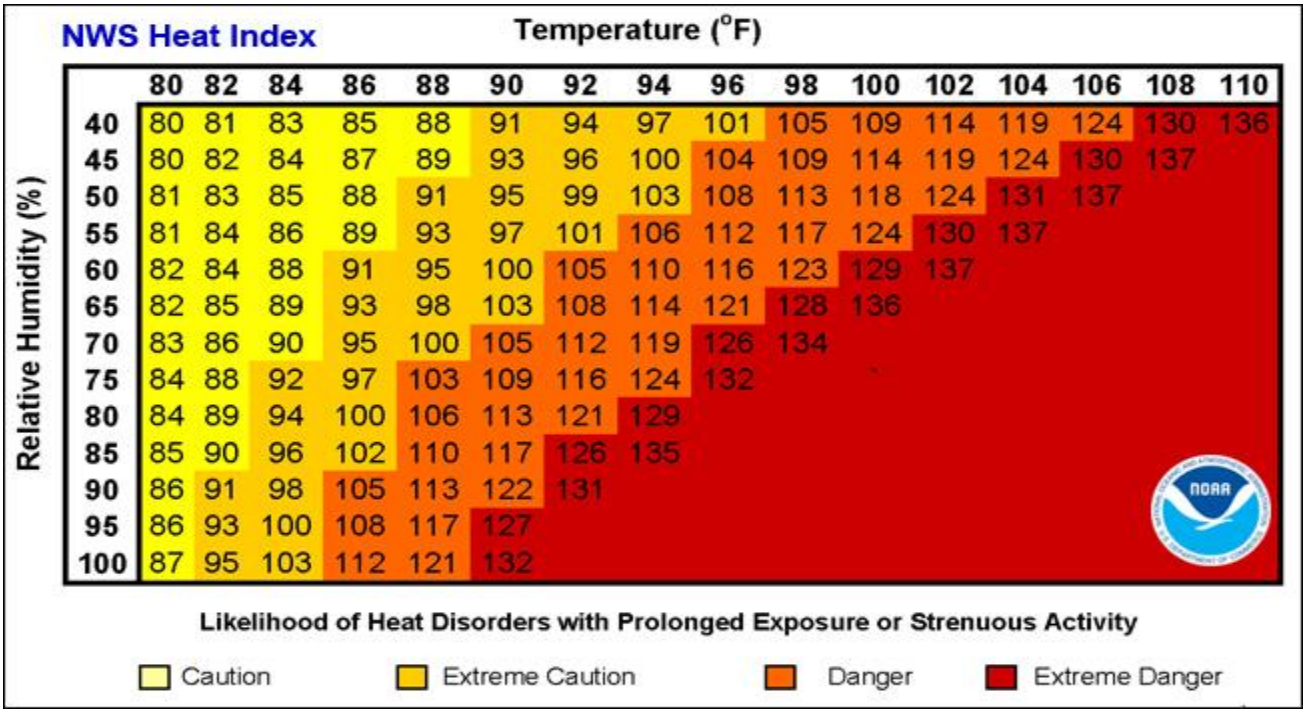


Figure 13-1. National Weather Service Heat Index

13.1.3 Damaging Winds

Straight-Line Winds

Straight-line wind is a general term used to describe winds that have no rotation (i.e., are not tornadoes). Damaging straight-line winds are those that exceed 50 to 60 mph. The Beaufort wind chart (Table 13-1) provides terminology and a description of potential impacts at different levels.

Table 13-1. Beaufort Wind Chart

Beaufort Number	Range (mph)	Terminology	Description
0	0	Calm	Calm. Smoke rises vertically.
1	1-3	Light air	Wind motion visible in smoke.
2	4-7	Light breeze	Wind felt on exposed skin. Leaves rustle.
3	8-12	Gentle breeze	Leaves and smaller twigs in constant motion.
4	13-18	Moderate breeze	Dust and loose paper are raised. Small branches begin to move.
5	19-24	Fresh breeze	Smaller trees sway
6	25-31	Strong breeze	Large branches in motion. Whistling heard in overhead wires. Umbrella use is difficult.
7	32-38	Near gale	Whole trees in motion. Some difficulty when walking into the wind.
8	39-46	Gale	Twigs broken from trees. Cars veer on road.
9	47-54	Sever gale	Light structure damage.
10	55-63	Storm	Trees uprooted. Considerable structural damage.
11	64-73	Violent storm	Widespread structural damage.
12	74-95	Hurricane	Considerable and widespread damage to structures.

Source: (NWS n.d.)

Public Safety Power Shutoff Events

High winds can uproot trees, blow branches onto power lines or create sparks if power lines contact one another. When this occurs in combination with extreme heat and low humidity that dry out vegetation, it poses increased risks of wildfire. In 2012, the California Public Utilities Commission ruled that California Public Utilities Code gives electric utilities authority to shut off electric power to protect public safety by reducing the potential to ignite wildfires (California Public Utilities Commission 2021). Such shutoffs are referred to as public safety power shutoff events. Given the long, connected nature of power supply systems, a shutoff event targeted to a small at-risk area can affect a larger area outside the risk zone. The duration of a shutoff is tied directly to the severe weather that triggers it; the shutoff typically ends within 24 hours after the severe weather has passed (Pacific Gas & Electric 2022).

13.1.4 Space Weather

Space weather refers to variations in the space environment between the sun and earth. It includes phenomena that impact systems and technologies in orbit and on earth. Space weather can occur anywhere from the surface of the sun to the surface of the earth. As a space weather storm leaves the sun, it passes through the sun's corona and into the solar wind. When it reaches earth, it energizes earth's magnetosphere and accelerates electrons and protons down to earth's magnetic field lines where they collide with the atmosphere and ionosphere, particularly at high latitudes. Each component of space weather impacts a different technology. Figure 13-2 illustrates several types of space weather phenomena.

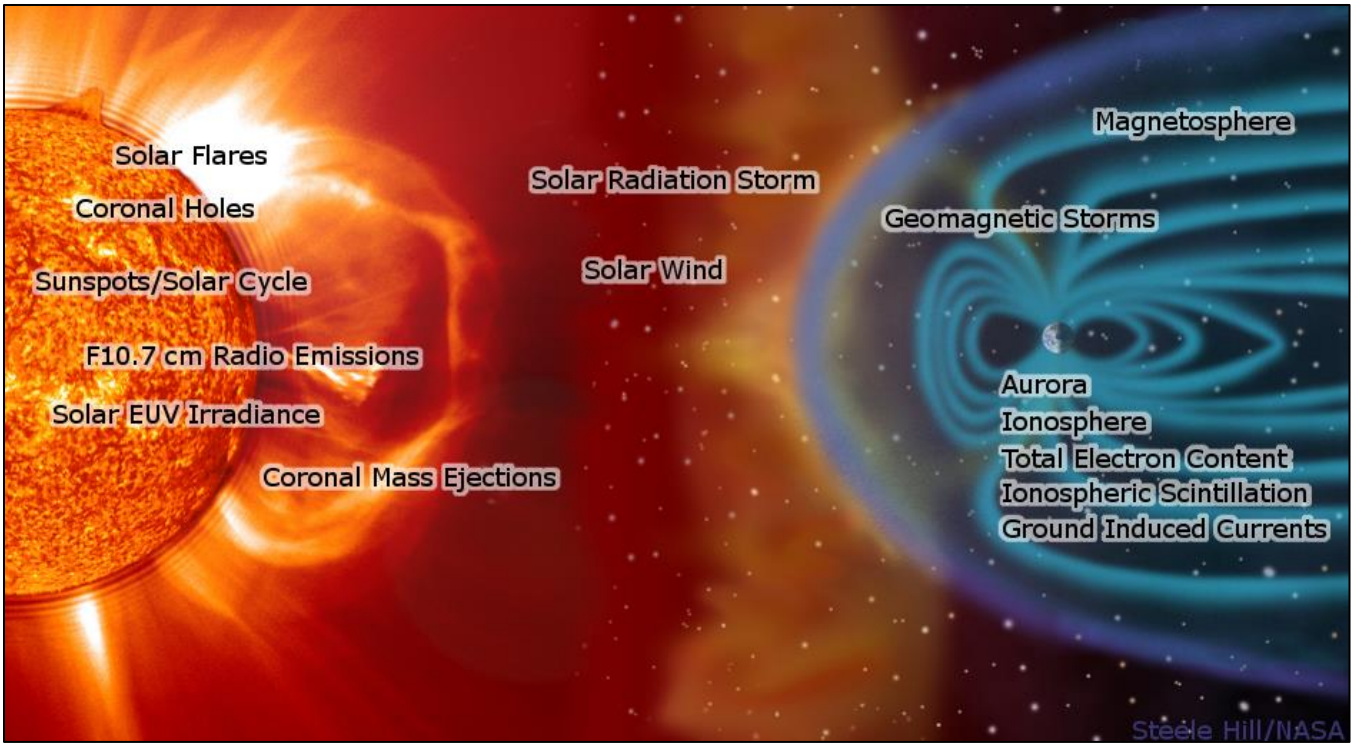


Figure 13-2. Space Weather Phenomena

A solar flare occurs when magnetic energy that has built up in the solar atmosphere is suddenly released. The flare ejects clouds of electrons, ions, and atoms through the corona of the sun into space. These clouds typically reach earth a day or two after the event. Solar flares last from minutes to hours. Radiation is emitted across virtually the entire electromagnetic spectrum, from radio waves at the long wavelength end, through optical emission to X-rays and gamma rays at the short wavelength end ((National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2016)). Solar flares only impact the earth when they occur on the side of the sun that faces the earth (National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2016a). If the energy from a solar flare reaches the earth, it has the potential to affect global positioning system (GPS) signals, television and radio transmissions, and telecommunications.

13.1.5 Secondary Hazards

The most significant secondary hazards associated with severe weather are floods and landslides. Heavy rain can overwhelm natural and man-made drainage systems, causing overflow and property destruction. Landslides occur when the soil on slopes becomes oversaturated and fails.

13.2 HAZARD PROFILE

13.2.1 Past Events

Sources that provide historical information regarding previous occurrences and losses associated with severe weather events in Alameda County and the planning area include FEMA, NWS, and NOAA NCEI. Between 1970 and March 2022, Alameda County was included in 12 FEMA disaster declarations for severe storms, severe

winter storms, mudslides, landslides and flooding. Impacts on the planning area were not identified in the sources reviewed.

According to NOAA NCEI, between 1996 and March 2022, no extreme heat nor tornado events were recorded in Alameda County. Three hail events occurred in the county, but not in the Tri-Valley planning area. Alameda County recorded 30 high wind events in this timeframe with wind magnitude ranging between 44 knots and 96 knots, 39 strong wind events with wind magnitude between 30 knots and 48 knots, and five thunderstorm wind events. Table 13-2 lists known severe weather events that impacted the planning area between 1970 and April 2017, along with solar flare events that occurred in North America.

Table 13-2. Severe Weather Events in the Tri-Valley Planning Area

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration	Location	Description
October 24, 2021	Atmospheric River, Flood, Heavy Rain	N/A	Alameda County	An atmospheric river system brought heavy rain, urban and small stream flooding, strong winds, and high surf to the region. Area streams rose rapidly. Multiple flood advisories and warnings were issued. Several downed trees were reported, along with wind gusts of 40 to 50 mph at lower elevations and 60 to 80 mph in the hills. One station in Alameda County reported a wind gust of 92 mph.
February 20, 2017	Atmospheric River, Heavy Rain, Flash Flood	N/A	Alameda County	An atmospheric river brought heavy rain, causing widespread flooding, debris flows, accidents, and overtopping of reservoir spillways. SR 84 completely closed in both directions due to Alameda Creek flooding between Mission in Fremont to Main Street in Sunol
February 7, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR- 4308	Alameda County, planning area, Bay Area	An atmospheric river produced widespread roadway flooding, debris flows, strong winds, and overtopping of reservoir spillways in the Bay Area. Pleasanton recorded 2.45 inches of rain on Feb. 20.
January 20, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR- 4305	Alameda County, planning area, Bay Area	
January 10, 2017	Atmospheric River	DR- 4301	Alameda County, planning area, Bay Area	An atmospheric river produced widespread roadway flooding, debris flows, and strong winds in the Bay Area. Pleasanton recorded 2.15 inches of rain on Jan 10.
December 10 – 11, 2014	Heavy Rains and High Winds	N/A	Alameda County, planning area, and Bay Area	An atmospheric river brought heavy rains and gusty winds to the Bay Area for several days. Rainfall of 1.5 to 2 inches an hour was reported. A flash flood warning was issued for Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton. Wind gusts were recorded up to 83 mph. Rainfall totals ranged from 5.78 to 7.24 inches. Power outages occurred across the Bay Area. Total rainfall in Pleasanton was 3.27 inches.
December 2006	Geomagnetic Storms and Solar Flares	N/A	United States	This event disabled GPS signal acquisition over the United States.
April 6-20, 2006	Heavy Rain and Debris Flows	DR-1646	Alameda County and planning area	Storms brought heavy rain causing landslides, eroding hillsides and cracked pavement. Landslides or erosion on private properties spilled over onto county rights-of-way. Overall, the County had approximately $10 million in damage to county roadways.
December 17, 2005 – January 12, 2006	Winter Storms (Severe Storms, Flood, Mudslides, Landslides)	DR-1628	Alameda County, planning area, Bay Area	Damage estimates for the region were over $100 million. Storms were blamed for two deaths from falling trees, around 50 businesses declared damage, and three homes were nearly wiped out by mudslides.

Event Date	Event Type	FEMA Declaration	Location	Description
October 2003	Space Weather ("Halloween Storms of 2003")	N/A	Parts of the Europe and the United States	Solar flares impacted satellite-based systems and communications. A one-hour-long power outage resulted in Sweden. Aurorae were observed as far south as Texas.
December 28, 1996 – April 1, 1997	Severe Storms, Flooding, Mud and Landslides	DR-1155	48 counties including Alameda County	Over 12,000 people were evacuated in northern California. Levee breaks were reported across the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Over 23,000 homes and business, agricultural lands, bridges, and roads were damaged. The event caused eight deaths and $1.8 billion in damage.
March 13, 1989	Space Weather Storm	N/A	Quebec, Canada	A space weather storm disrupted the hydroelectric power grid in Quebec, Canada. This system-wide outage lasted for 9 hours and left 6 million people without power.
February 12 – March 10, 1986	Severe Storms & Flooding	DR-758	Bay Area including Alameda County	This event damaged over 12,000 homes, destroyed over 1,300 homes, and caused 13 deaths and 67 injuries in California. Damage totaled over $407.5 million.
January 3 – 5, 1982	Landslides, Floods, and Marine Effects	DR-651	Bay Area including Alameda County	A major storm caused widespread and catastrophic landslide damage throughout the Bay Area, resulting in numerous deaths and over $60 million in direct costs. In Alameda County, damage was concentrated in Oakland, Piedmont, and Berkeley. The County had approximately $3.5 million in damage.
February 10, 1970	Severe Storms & Flooding	DR-283	Bay Area including Alameda County	Heavy winds, storms and flooding impacted the Bay Area, including Alameda County. Impacted areas had over $27 million in damage.

Source: FEMA, 2017b; NOAA NCEI, 2022

13.2.2 Location

All severe weather conditions profiled in this chapter have the potential to happen anywhere in the planning area. No location mapping is currently available.

13.2.3 Frequency

The planning area can expect to experience exposure to and adverse impacts from severe weather events almost annually.

13.2.4 Severity

The most common problems associated with the severe weather conditions profiled in this assessment are immobility and loss of utilities. Fatalities are uncommon, but can occur. Roads may become impassable due to flooding, downed trees, or a landslide. Power lines may be downed due to high winds, and services such as water or phone may not be able to operate without power. Lightning can cause severe damage and injury. Physical damage to homes and facilities can be caused by wind or flooding.

Atmospheric rivers or heavy precipitation can have significant impacts, including crop damage, soil erosion, and increased risk of flood. These events can drop up to 12 inches of rain over a few days and cause widespread flooding and disruption to road and air travel. Stormwater runoff from heavy rains can also impair water quality by washing pollutants into water bodies. Thunderstorms carry the same risks as heavy precipitation events, and depending on the type of storm, they can also result in tornados, lightning, and heavy winds, increasing risk of injury and property damage (Keller and Blodgett 2008).

Lightning severity is typically associated with both property damage and life safety (injuries and fatalities). The number of reported injuries from lightning is likely to be low, but planning area infrastructure losses can be up to thousands of dollars each year. Lightning also is associated with wildfire ignitions in the planning area.

An indicator of the potential severity of extreme heat is the number of heat advisories issued for the planning area by the National Weather Service. Figure 13-3 shows the annual number of heat advisories in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties since 2006.

Source: (Times Record News 2023)

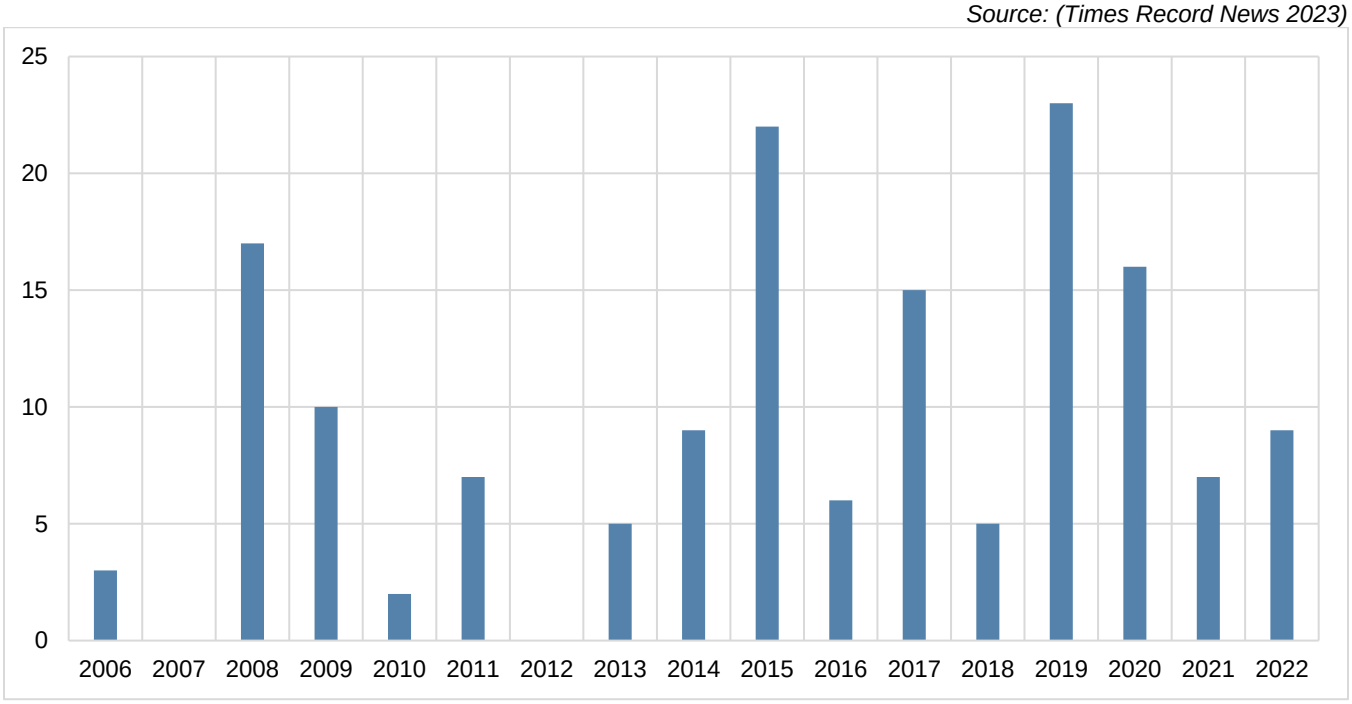


Figure 13-3. Annual Number of Heat Advisories in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties Since 2006

Windstorms can be a frequent problem in the planning area and have been known to cause damage to utilities. Strong, hot, dry offshore winds locally known as “diablo winds” can be particularly dangerous. These winds can occur at any time of year, but are especially dangerous in summer and fall when vegetation is at its driest. The wind speed given in wind warnings issued by the NWS is for a one-minute average; gusts may be 25 to 30 percent higher. The FEMA *Winds Zones of the United States* map (Figure 13-4) indicates the strength of windstorms in the United States and the general location of the most wind activity, based on 40 years of tornado data and 100 years of hurricane data collected by FEMA. The planning area, along with most of the Western United States, is in Wind Zone I, where wind speeds can reach up to 130 mph.

Solar flares can lead to long-term power grid outages. Moderate solar storms have affected transformers as they are not very resilient to long electromagnetic pulses (Global Resilience Network 2016). Recent events impacting the United States have disrupted the power grid, shut down satellites and air traffic precision navigation, and disabled GPS signals. Power outages induced by space weather can be life-threatening to those dependent on electricity for life support.

Source: (National Institutes of Standards and Technology 2011)

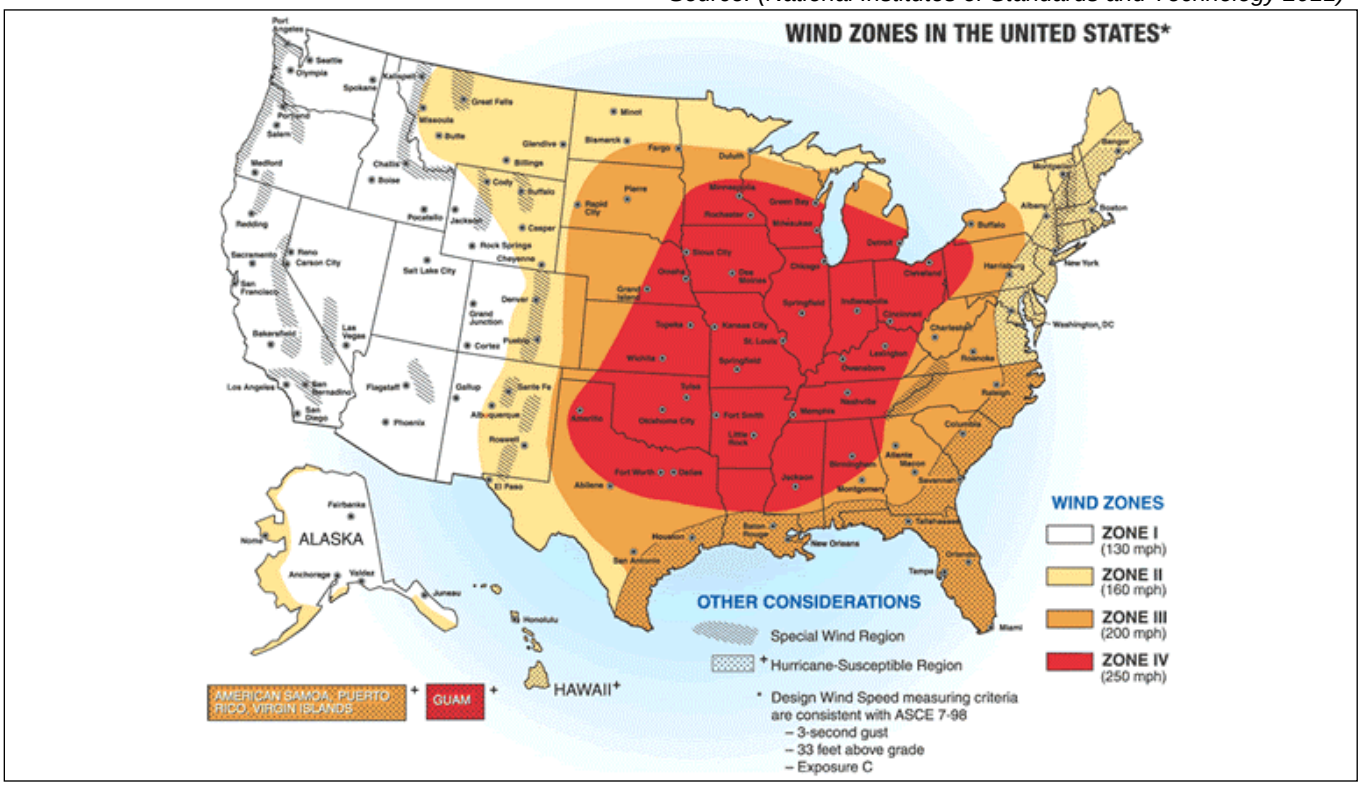


Figure 13-4. Wind Zones in the United States

13.2.5 Warning Time

Meteorologists can often predict the likelihood of a severe weather event. This can give several days of warning time. However, meteorologists cannot predict the exact time of onset or severity of the storm. Some storms may come on more quickly and have only a few hours of warning time. The San Francisco Bay Area Weather Forecast Office of the NWS monitors weather stations and issues watches and warnings when appropriate to alert government agencies and the public of possible or impending weather events. The watches and warnings are broadcast over NOAA weather radio and are forwarded to the local media for retransmission using the Emergency Alert System.

Space weather prediction in the United States is provided primarily by the Space Weather Prediction Center and the U.S. Air Force's Weather Agency. The Space Weather Prediction Center draws on a variety of data sources, both space- and ground-based, to provide forecasts, watches, warnings, alerts, and summaries to civilian and commercial users.

13.3 EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY

A lack of clearly defined extent mapping for the severe weather conditions profiled in this chapter prevents a detailed analysis of exposure and vulnerability. However, it can be assumed that the entire planning area is exposed to some extent to all severe weather conditions profiled. Certain areas are more exposed due to geographic location and local weather patterns.

13.3.1 Population

All people in the planning area are exposed to some degree to the severe weather hazard. The most common problems associated with severe weather events are immobility and loss of utilities. Vulnerable populations are the elderly, low income or linguistically isolated populations, people with life-threatening illnesses, and residents living in areas that are isolated from major roads. Power outages can be life threatening to those dependent on electricity for life support, making the local at-risk senior community and individuals with disabilities in the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD especially vulnerable. These populations face isolation and exposure during severe weather events and could suffer more secondary effects of the hazard. Those experiencing homelessness who lack adequate shelter may be directly exposed to severe weather, leading to the destruction of temporary shelter, heat stroke, hypothermia, or illness from this exposure.

Populations living at higher elevations with large stands of trees or power lines may be more susceptible to wind damage and black out. The most common impacts of specific weather event types on people are as follows:

- **Severe Storms**—Nationally, lightning is one of the leading causes of weather-related fatalities, though lightning strikes are less common in the west than in other areas of the country. The majority of injuries and deaths associated with lightning occur when people are outdoors; however, almost one-third of lightning-related injuries occur indoors. Males are five times more likely than females to be struck by lightning and people between the ages of 15 and 34 account for 41 percent of all lightning strike victims.
- **Damaging Winds**—Debris carried by extreme winds and trees felled by gusty conditions can contribute directly to loss of life as well as increase the vulnerability of people by damaging buildings where people take shelter. Utility lines brought down by winds have been known to cause fires and create the possibility of lethal electric shock.
- **Extreme Heat**—Individuals with physical or mobility constraints, cognitive impairments, economic constraints, or social isolation are typically at greater risk to the adverse effects of extreme heat. Some medical conditions, such as heat stroke, are directly attributable to extreme heat, while others may be exacerbated by it, resulting in medical emergencies.
- **Space Weather —**The sun's activities cause extreme space weather events that can affect the City's population, mainly by power black-out events

13.3.2 Property

Most of the buildings within the census tracts that define the planning area are residential. Older structures were built without the influence of a structural building code that would mitigate the severe weather conditions profiled in this assessment. All of these buildings are considered to be exposed to the severe weather hazard, but structures in poor condition or in particularly vulnerable locations (located on hilltops or exposed open areas) may risk the most damage. The frequency and degree of damage will depend on specific locations.

Loss estimations for the severe weather hazard are not based on damage functions, because no such damage functions have been generated. Instead, loss estimates were developed representing 10 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent of the assessed value of exposed structures. Figure 13-5 lists the loss estimates. These estimates allow emergency managers to select a range of potential economic impact based on an assessment of the percent of damage to the general building stock. Damage in excess of 50 percent is considered to be substantial by most building codes and typically requires total reconstruction of the structure.

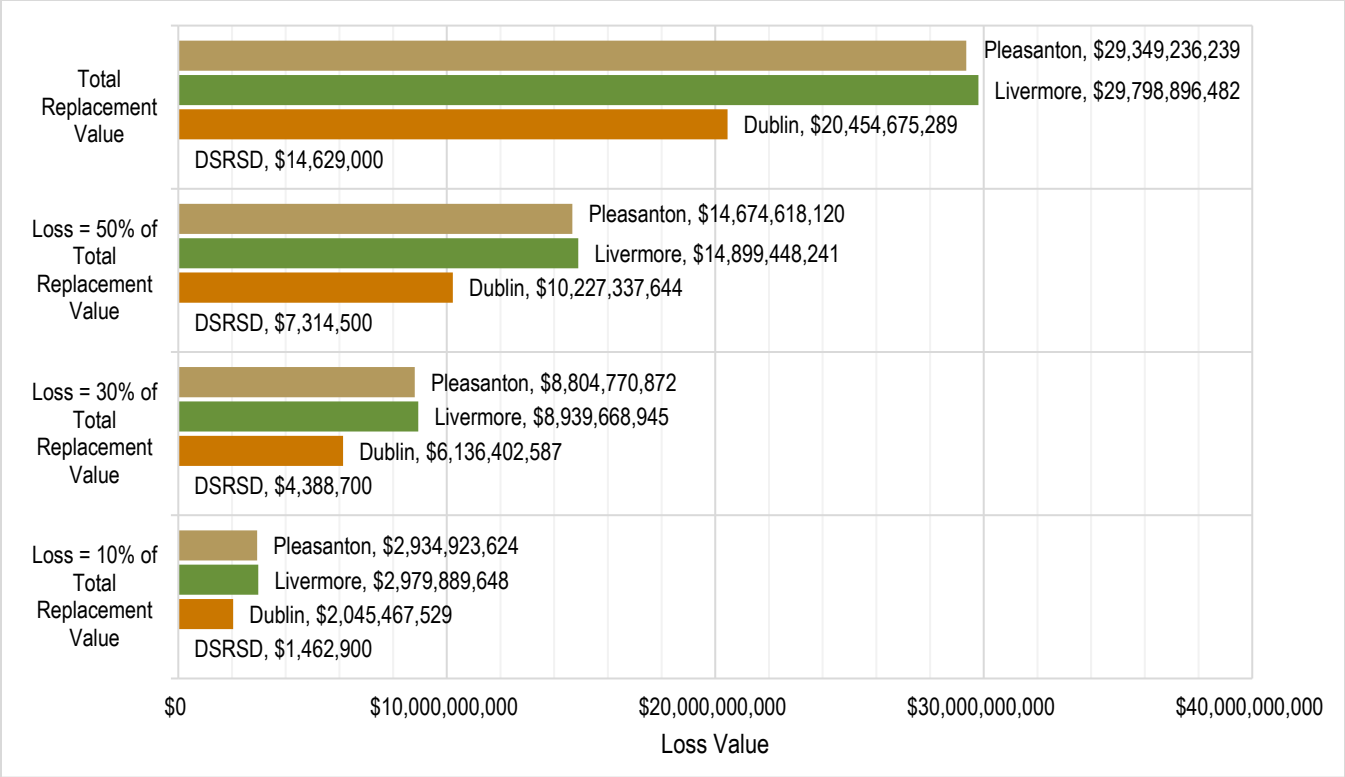


Figure 13-5. Loss Estimates for Severe Weather

13.3.3 Critical Facilities

All critical facilities are vulnerable during severe weather events, especially those that lack backup power generation capabilities. When facilities supplying power to planning area land line telephone systems are frequently disrupted, significant issues arise with communication in the planning area. In addition, some facilities are particularly vulnerable to specific types of severe weather events:

- **Thunderstorms**—Facilities and transportation systems are vulnerable to disruption from secondary hazards such as flooding or landslides.
- **Damaging Winds**—Facilities near trees or power lines that are likely to fall are vulnerable. Roads and other transportation infrastructure could be blocked by downed trees or other debris.
- **Extreme Heat**— Extreme heat is generally not a threat to damage critical facilities or infrastructure.
- **Space Weather**— Extreme space weather events can degrade or damage critical infrastructures, which may result in direct or cascading failures across key services such as electric power, communications, water supply, healthcare, and transportation (National Science & Technology Council 2019).

13.3.4 Environment

The environment is highly exposed to severe weather events. Natural habitats such as streams and trees are exposed to the elements during a severe storm and risk major damage and destruction. Prolonged rains can saturate soils and lead to slope failure. Flooding events caused by severe weather can produce river channel migration or damage riparian habitat.

13.4 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

All future development will be affected by severe storms. The ability to withstand impacts lies in sound land use practices and consistent enforcement of codes and regulations for new construction. The planning partners have adopted the International Building Code in response to California mandates. This code is equipped to deal with the impacts of severe weather events. Land use policies identified in general plans within the planning area also address many of the secondary impacts (flood and landslide) of the severe weather hazard. With these tools, the planning partners are well equipped to deal with future growth and the associated impacts of severe weather.

13.5 SCENARIO

Severe weather impacts can be significant, particularly when secondary hazards occur. A worst-case event would involve prolonged high winds during a winter storm caused by an atmospheric river event. Such an event would have both short-term and longer-term effects. Initially, schools and roads would be closed due to power outages caused by high winds and downed tree obstructions. Prolonged rain could produce flooding, overtopped culverts with ponded water on roads. Flooding and debris could further obstruct roads and bridges, further isolating residents.

13.6 ISSUES

Important issues associated with a severe weather in the planning area include the following:

- Older building stock in the planning area is built to low code standards. These structures could be highly vulnerable to severe weather events such as windstorms.
- The cities may need to open cooling centers during extreme heat events.
- Redundancy of power supply and communications equipment must be evaluated.
- The capacity for backup power generation is limited.
- Dead or dying trees as a result of drought conditions are more susceptible to falling during severe storm events.
- Public education on dealing with the impacts of severe weather needs to continue to be provided so that citizens can be better informed and prepared for severe weather events.
- Debris management (downed trees, etc.) must be addressed, because debris can impact the severity of severe weather events, requires coordination efforts, and may require additional funding.
- The effects of climate change may result in an increase of heavy rain or more atmospheric storm events, and will likely lead to increased temperatures and changes in overall precipitation amounts.

14. WILDFIRE

14.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

A wildfire is any uncontrolled fire occurring on undeveloped land that requires fire suppression. Wildfires can be ignited by lightning or by human activity such as smoking, campfires, equipment use, and arson. The potential for such fires is primarily influenced by the following factors:

- **Fuel**—Fuel may include living and dead vegetation on the ground, along the surface as brush and small trees, and above the ground in tree canopies. Lighter fuels such as grasses, leaves, and needles quickly expel moisture and burn rapidly, while heavier fuels such as tree branches, logs and trunks take longer to warm and ignite. Trees killed or defoliated by forest insects and diseases are more susceptible to wildfire.
- **Weather**—Relevant weather conditions include temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, cloud cover, precipitation amount and duration, and the stability of the atmosphere. Conditions are favorable for severe wildfires when the temperature is high, relative humidity is low, wind speed is increasing and coming from the east (inland), and there has been little or no precipitation. These conditions occur more frequently inland where temperatures are higher and fog is less prevalent.
- **Terrain**—Topography includes slope and elevation. The topography of a region influences the amount and moisture of fuel; the impact of weather conditions such as temperature and wind; potential barriers to fire spread, such as highways and lakes; and elevation and slope of landforms (fire spreads more easily uphill than downhill).

14.1.1 Wildfire Hazard Mapping

Fire Hazard Severity Zones

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has modeled and mapped wildfire hazard zones using a computer model that designates moderate, high or very high fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ). CAL FIRE classifies these zones based on how a fire would behave in a given area and the probability of flames and embers threatening buildings. Each area gets a score for flame length, embers, and the likelihood of the area burning. Scores of smaller areas are then averaged over larger zones that encompass them.

CAL FIRE's maps these zones using a model that derives fire frequency from 50 years of fire data. The model considers the frequency of fire weather, ignition patterns, and expected rate-of spread. It accounts for flying ember production, which is the principal driver of the wildfire hazard in densely developed areas. A related concern in built-out areas is the relative density of vegetative fuels that can serve as sites for new spot fires and spread fire between structures. The model refines the zones to characterize fire exposure mechanisms that cause ignitions to structures.

14.1.2 Wildfire Protection Responsibility in California

Hundreds of local, state, and federal agencies have responsibility for wildfire protection in California. Often, two organizations share responsibility on the same parcel of land—one for wildfire protection, and the other for structural or "improvement" fire protection. To address wildfire jurisdictional responsibilities, the California state legislature adopted legislation establishing the following responsibility areas:

- **Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs)**—FRAs are fire-prone wildland areas owned or managed by a federal agency (e.g., Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Defense). Primary financial and rule-making jurisdictional authority rests with the federal land agency. In many instances, FRAs are interspersed with private land ownership or leases. Fire protection for developed private property is usually not the responsibility of the federal land management agency; structural protection responsibility is that of a local government agency.
- **State Responsibility Areas (SRAs)**—SRAs are lands where CAL FIRE has legal and financial responsibility for wildfire protection and administers fire hazard classifications and building standard regulations. SRAs are defined as lands that meet the following criteria:
  - Are county unincorporated areas
  - Are not federally owned
  - Have wildland vegetation cover rather than agricultural or ornamental plants
  - Have watershed or range/forage value
  - Have housing densities not exceeding three units per acre.

  Where SRAs contain built environment or development, the responsibility for fire protection of those improvements (non-wildland) is that of a local government agency.
- **Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs)**—LRAs include land in cities, cultivated agriculture lands, non-flammable areas in unincorporated areas, and lands that do not meet the criteria for SRA or FRA. LRA fire protection is typically provided by city fire departments, fire protection districts, and counties, or by CAL FIRE under contract to local governments. The Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are located in incorporated LRAs. LRAs may include flammable vegetation and areas where the financial and jurisdictional responsibility for improvement and wildfire protection is that of a local government agency.

State law requires local governments to update their general plan safety elements to recognize SRAs and "Very High" FHSZs. The safety element must include information and policies on unreasonable risk from fire. The state encourages integration among jurisdictions to enhance mitigation and prevention efforts.

14.1.3 Secondary Hazards

Secondary effects of wildfires can in some cases cause more damage than the fire itself. Wildfires strip slopes of vegetation, exposing them to greater amounts of runoff. This in turn can weaken soils and cause failures on slopes. Major landslides can occur several years after a wildfire. Most wildfires burn hot and for long durations that can bake soils, especially those high in clay content, thus increasing the imperviousness of the ground. This increases the runoff generated by storm events, thus increasing the chance of flooding.

14.2 HAZARD PROFILE

14.2.1 Local Climate Conditions Related to Wildfire

The planning area has a Mediterranean-like climate with no summer rains and potential high winds. Non-native and invasive weedy vegetation has replaced more fire resistant and ecologically stable native species in many

places. In addition, highly flammable homes are located in high fire hazard zones. “Red flag” weather in the planning area features strong, hot, dry offshore winds known as “diablo winds.” These winds carry extremely dry air at high velocity and can push a fire down or up a slope quickly. They can occur at any time of year but are especially dangerous in the driest months of summer and fall.

14.2.2 Past Events

Between 1954 and May 2022, Alameda County was included in two FEMA major disaster (DR) fire management assistance declarations (DR-919 Oakland Hills Fire in 1991 and DR-295 Buckingham Norfolk Fire in 1970) but neither of these affected the planning area. With drought conditions in recent years, wildfires have occurred near the planning area, though none have caused sufficient damage to trigger a state or federal disaster declaration. Table 14-1 lists wildfires of over 10 acres recorded near the planning area in recent years (CAL FIRE 2023).

Table 14-1. Recent Fires Affecting Planning Area (Burning More Than 10 Acres)

Start Date	Date Contained	Acres Burned	Location
07/16/20	07/19/20	253	Near Tesla Road and McLaughlin Road, southeast of Livermore.
07/04/20	07/05/20	108	Near Sheridan Road, south of Sunol (which is just south of Pleasanton).
10/24/19	10/27/19	35	Near Mines Rd and Del Valle Rd, southeast of Livermore.
10/08/19	10/08/19	12	Near SR 84 and Little Valley Road in Sunol, south of Pleasanton.
09/02/19	09/02/19	11	Near Mines Road in Livermore.
08/31/19	08/31/19	19	Near eastbound 580 and North Flynn Road, east of Livermore.
08/21/19	08/21/19	139	Near Patterson Pass and Midway Road, east of Livermore.
08/09/19	08/12/19	240	Near Central Pkwy and Croak Rd, 4 miles east of Dublin.
06/21/19	06/24/19	30	Near Grant Line Rd and Mountain House Rd, east of Livermore.
11/14/18	01/04/19	20	Near Vallecitos Road and Little Valley, south of Livermore.
07/08/18	01/04/19	640	Near I-580 and Grantline Rd, east of Livermore.
07/25/18	01/04/19	34	Near Patterson Pass Road and Midway Rd, east of Livermore.
05/14/18	01/04/19	12	Near Grant Line Road and I-580, east of Livermore.
10/17/17	01/09/18	116	Near Fallon Road 3 miles East of Dublin.
08/22/17	01/09/18	200	Near Range Road and Cromwell Avenue, Camp Parks Dublin, National Guard Reserve Forces Training Center.
06/25/16	06/26/16	211	In the Altamont Pass, 10 miles east of Livermore.
08/19/15	08/22/15	2,700	Off Tesla Road near Corral Hollow between Livermore and Tracy. This fire took four days to contain with 18 fire personnel and five fire engines.
06/25/15	06/25/15	53	Near Tesla Road, southeast of Livermore.
10/04/13	10/04/13	150	Along Highland Road near Livermore.
07/06/13	07/06/13	38	Near Fallon Road and Camino Tassajara near Dublin.
06/08/13	06/08/13	240	Near Vasco Road and North Vasco Road, north of Livermore.

14.2.3 Location

Figure 14-1 shows the FHSZ mapping for the planning area.

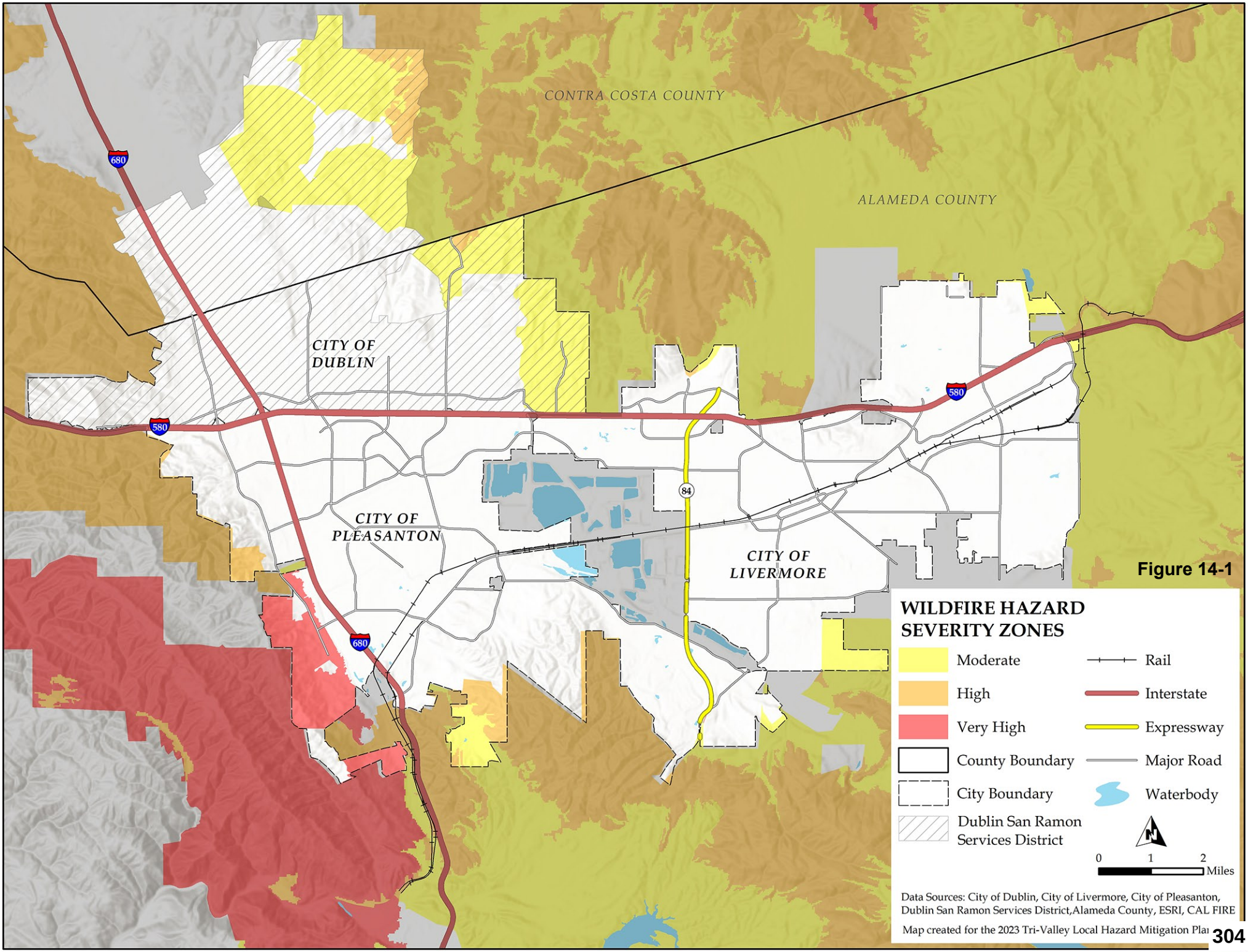

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF DUBLIN
CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY OF LIVERMORE
680
580
84
WILDFIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES
Moderate
High
Very High
County Boundary
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Waterbody
N
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District,Alameda County, ESRI, CAL FIRE
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

Figure 14-1

14.2.1 Frequency

Wildfire frequency can be assessed through review of the percent of a given area that has been burned in previous wildfire events. Based on CAL FIRE records of fires, about 3 percent of the mapped wildfire risk zones in Alameda County burned in the 138-year period from 1878 to 2016 (see Table 14-2).

Table 14-2. Record of Fire in Alameda County

FHSZ Category	Total Area in Zone (acres)	Area Burned, 1878 – 2016	
		Acres	Percent of Total Area
Moderate	10,564	115	1.09%
High	9,455	498	5.26%
Very High	472	0	0.00%

Source: CAL FIRE, 2016

14.2.2 Severity

The largest wildfire in the Bay Area, and one of the worst wildfires in the United States, occurred in 1991 in the Oakland Hills of Alameda County. The fire resulted in $1.7 billion in losses and received a FEMA disaster declaration. The fire spread across 1,520 acres, destroyed 3,354 homes and 456 apartments, injured 150 people and took the lives of 25 people (Alameda County 2021). There are no recorded incidents of loss of life from wildfires in the planning area.

Potential losses from wildfire include human life, structures and other improvements, and natural resources. There are no recorded incidents of loss of life from wildfires within the planning area. Given the immediate response times to reported fires, the likelihood of injuries and casualties is minimal.

Smoke and air pollution from wildfires can be a health hazard, especially for children, the elderly and those with respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. First responders are exposed to dangers from the initial incident and after-effects from smoke inhalation and heat stroke. Public health impacts associated with wildfire include difficulty in breathing, odor, and reduction in visibility.

14.2.3 Warning Time

Wildfires are often caused by humans, intentionally or accidentally. There is no way to predict when one might break out. Since fireworks often cause brush fires, extra diligence is warranted around the Fourth of July when the use of fireworks is highest. Dry seasons and droughts are factors that greatly increase fire likelihood. Dry lightning may trigger wildfires. Severe weather can be predicted, so special attention can be paid during weather events that may include lightning. Reliable National Weather Service lightning warnings are available on average 24 to 48 hours prior to a significant electrical storm

If a fire does break out and spread rapidly, residents may need to evacuate within days or hours. Once a fire has started, fire alerting is reasonably rapid in most cases. The rapid spread of cellular and two-way radio communications in recent years has further contributed to a significant improvement in warning time.

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14.3 EXPOSURE

14.3.1 Population

Population exposed to the wildfire hazard was estimated using the structure count of buildings in each mapped FHSZ and multiplying by the estimated average population per household. Figure 14-2 shows the estimated population for each planning area city living in the moderate, high, and very high FHSZs, compared to total city population. Figure 14-3 shows results for the entire planning area. Population served by DSRSD cannot be mapped to determine its exposure to the wildfire hazard.

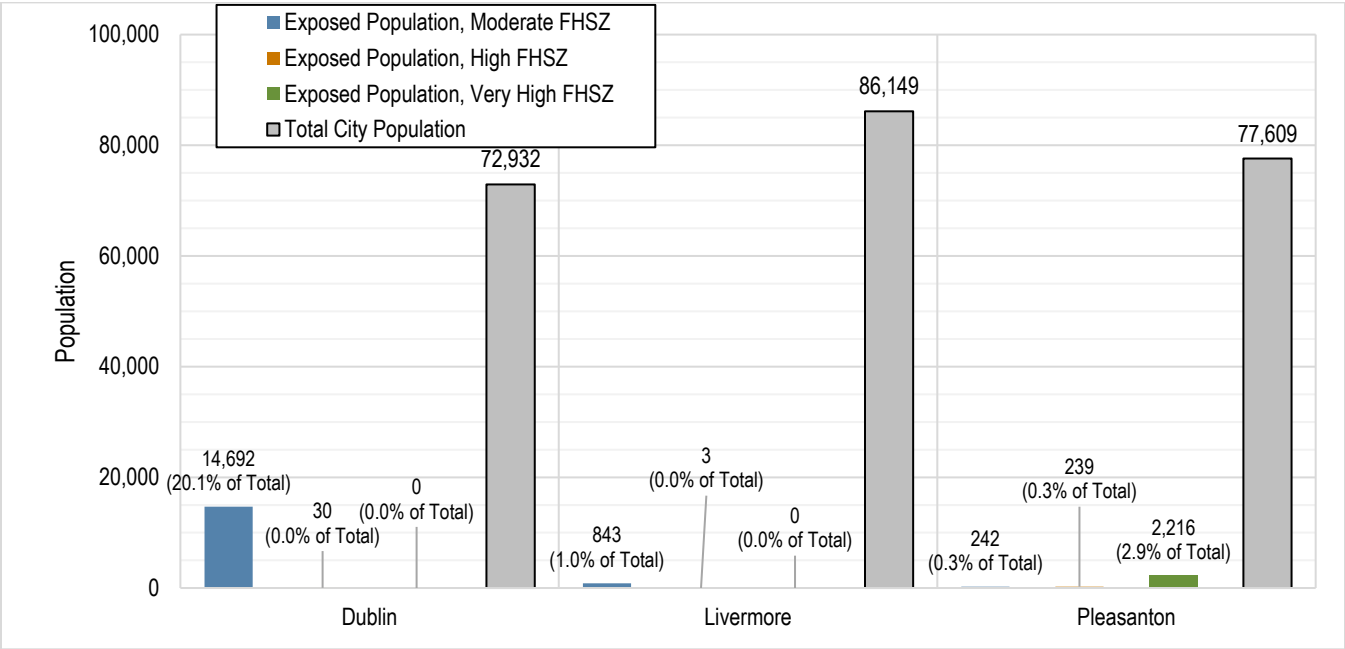


Figure 14-2. Population Exposed to Wildfire Hazard and Total City Population, by Jurisdiction



Figure 14-3. Total Planning Area Population Exposed to Wildfire Hazard

14.3.2 Property

The estimated value of planning area buildings within the moderate, high, and very high FHSZs is shown in Figure 14-4 through Figure 14-6. Figure 14-7 shows the estimated exposed total value as a percentage of the total replacement value in each city and in the overall planning area. The numbers of structures in each FHSZ, by occupancy class, are shown in Figure 14-8 through Figure 14-10.

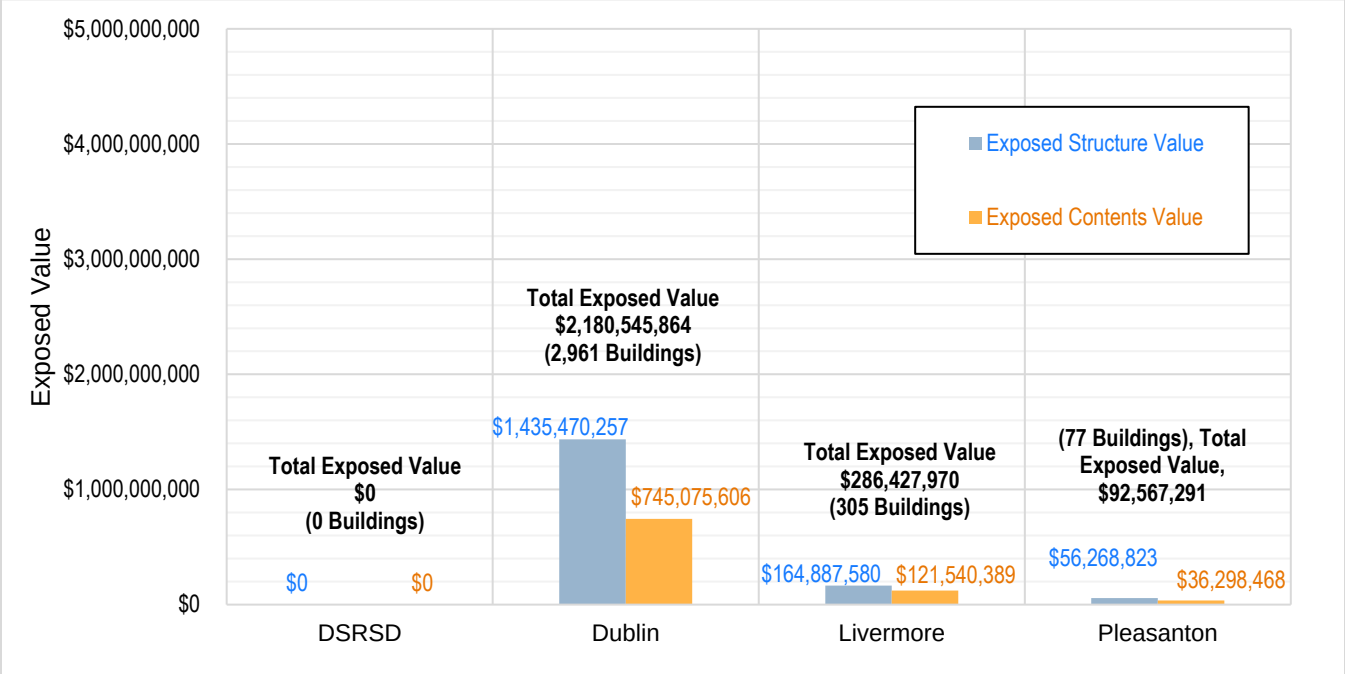


Figure 14-4. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Moderate FHSZ

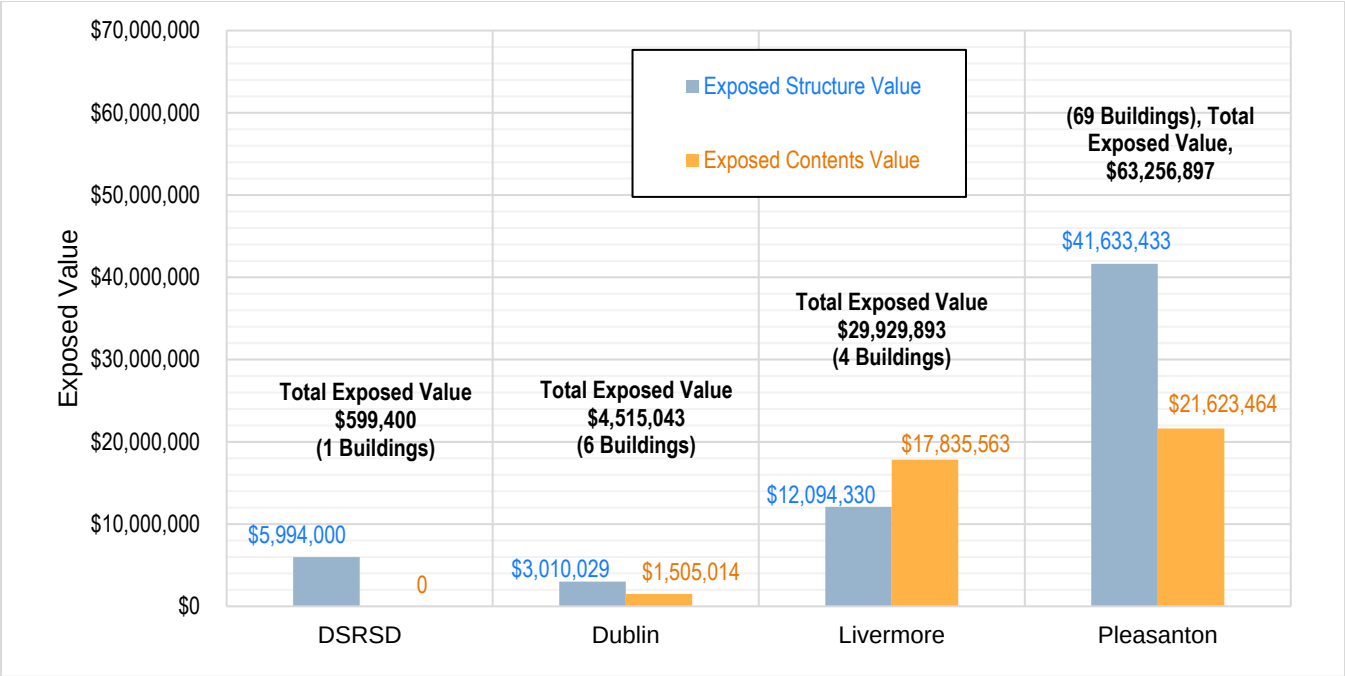


Figure 14-5. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the High FHSZ

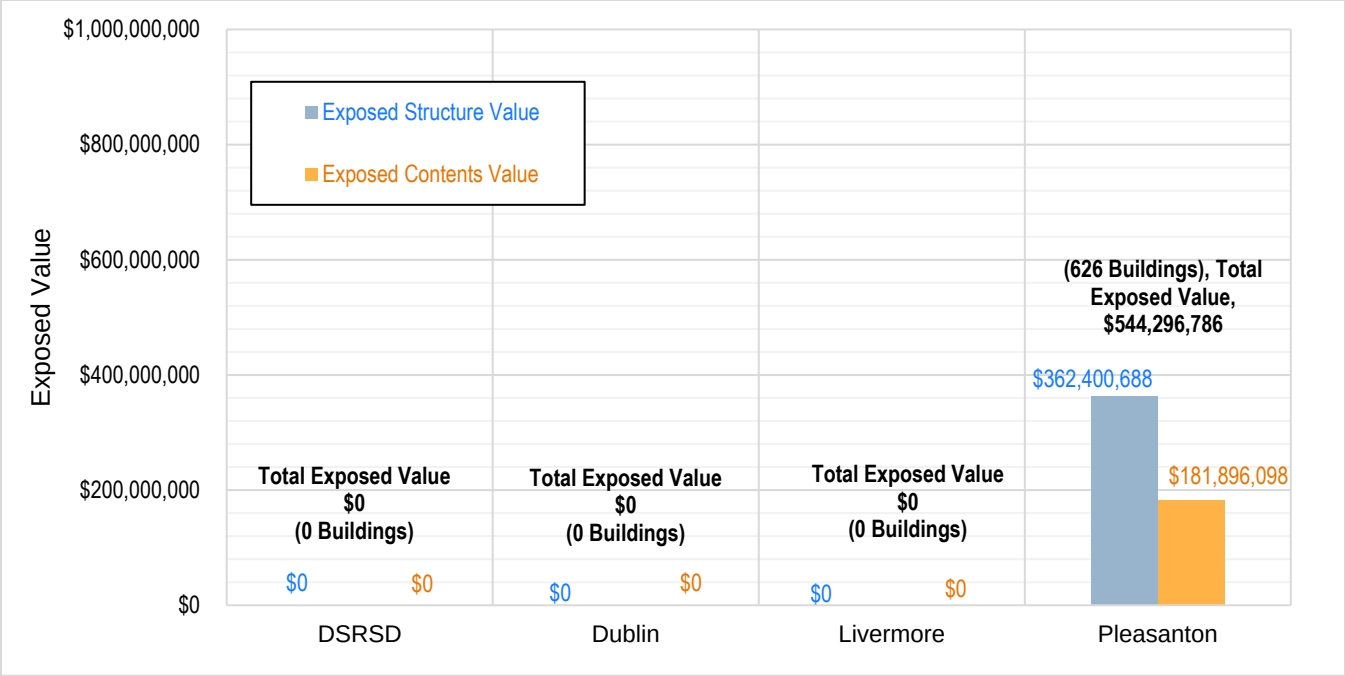


Figure 14-6. Number and Exposed Value of Buildings in the Very High FHSZ

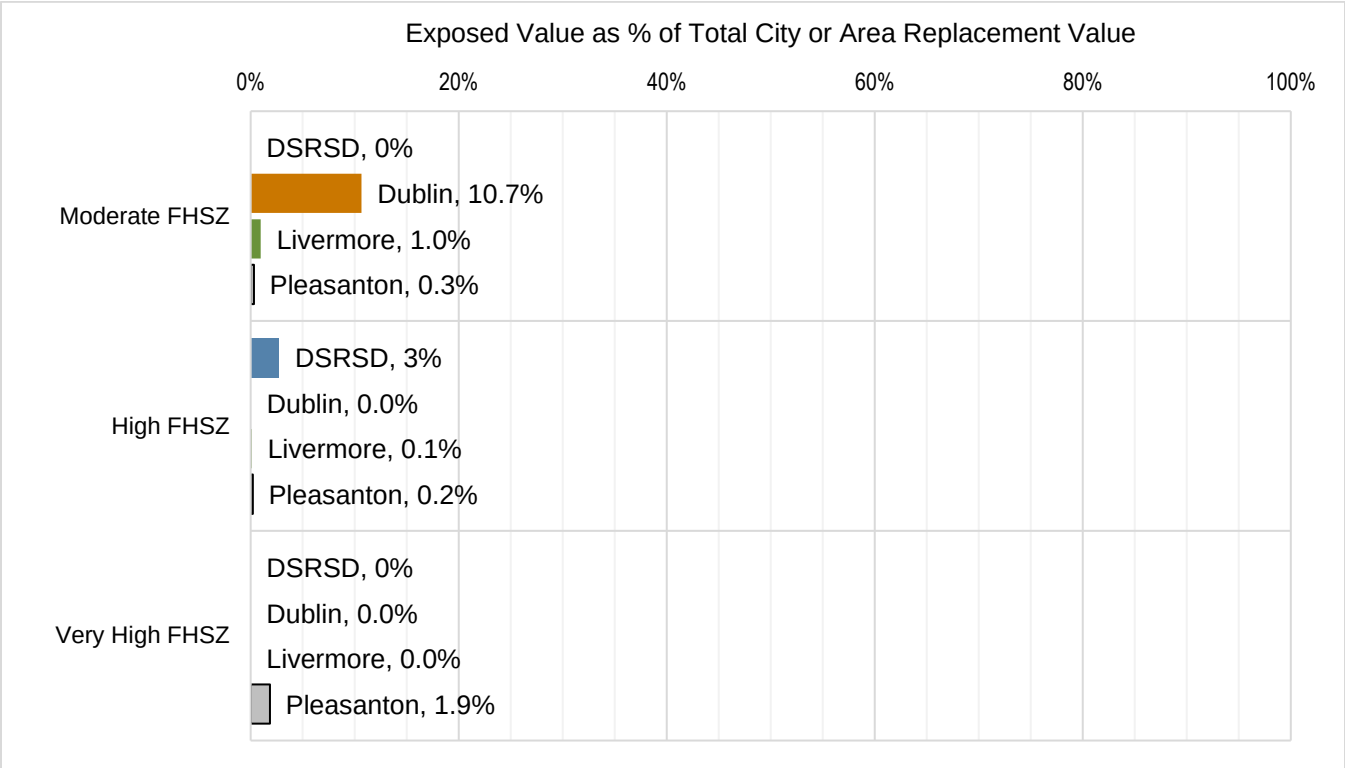


Figure 14-7. Total Value in FHSZs as Percent of Total Replacement Value, by Jurisdiction

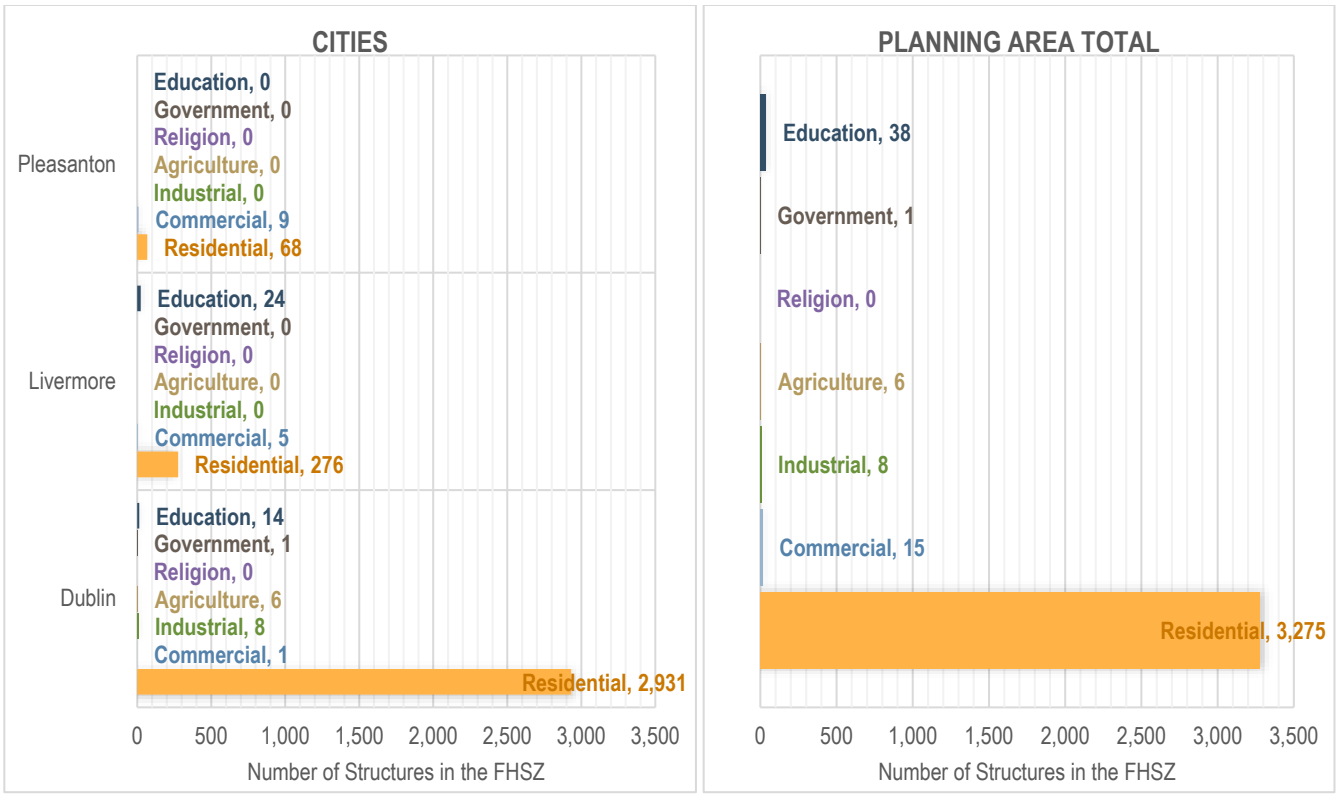


Figure 14-8. Structures in the Moderate FHSZ, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class



Figure 14-9. Structures in the High FHSZ, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

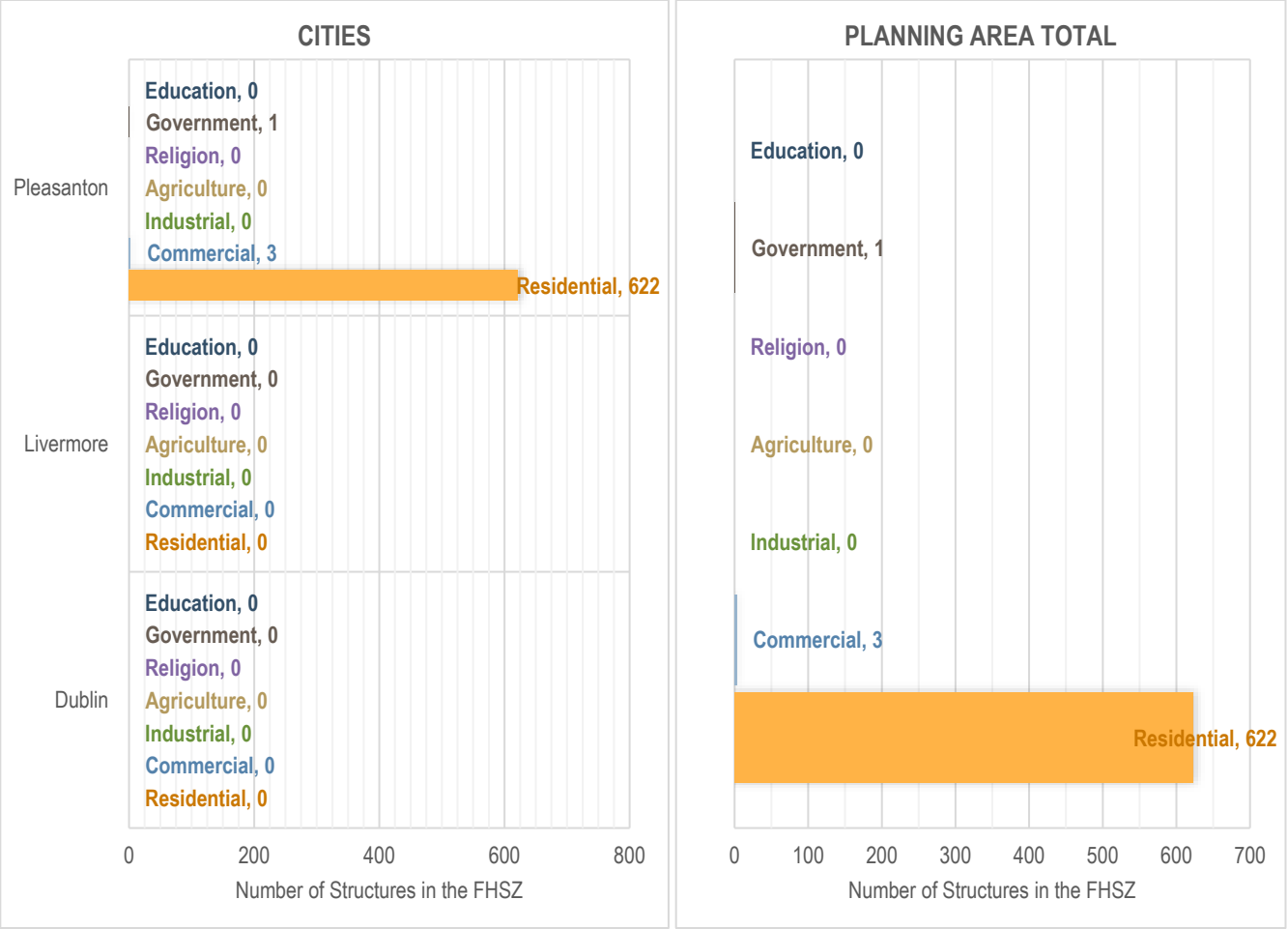


Figure 14-10. Structures in the Very High FHSZ, by Jurisdiction and Occupancy Class

14.3.3 Critical Facilities

Estimates of critical facilities in each FHSZ are summarized in Figure 14-11. The total count of critical facilities in high or very high fire hazard severity zones (11) represents 1 percent of the planning area total of 1,161.

14.3.4 Environment

All natural resources and habitats in mapped FHSZs are exposed to the risk of wildfire.

14.4 VULNERABILITY

Structures, above-ground infrastructure, critical facilities and natural environments are all vulnerable to the wildfire hazard. There is currently no validated damage function available to support wildfire mitigation planning. Except as discussed in this section, vulnerable populations, property, infrastructure and environment are assumed to be the same as described in the section on exposure.

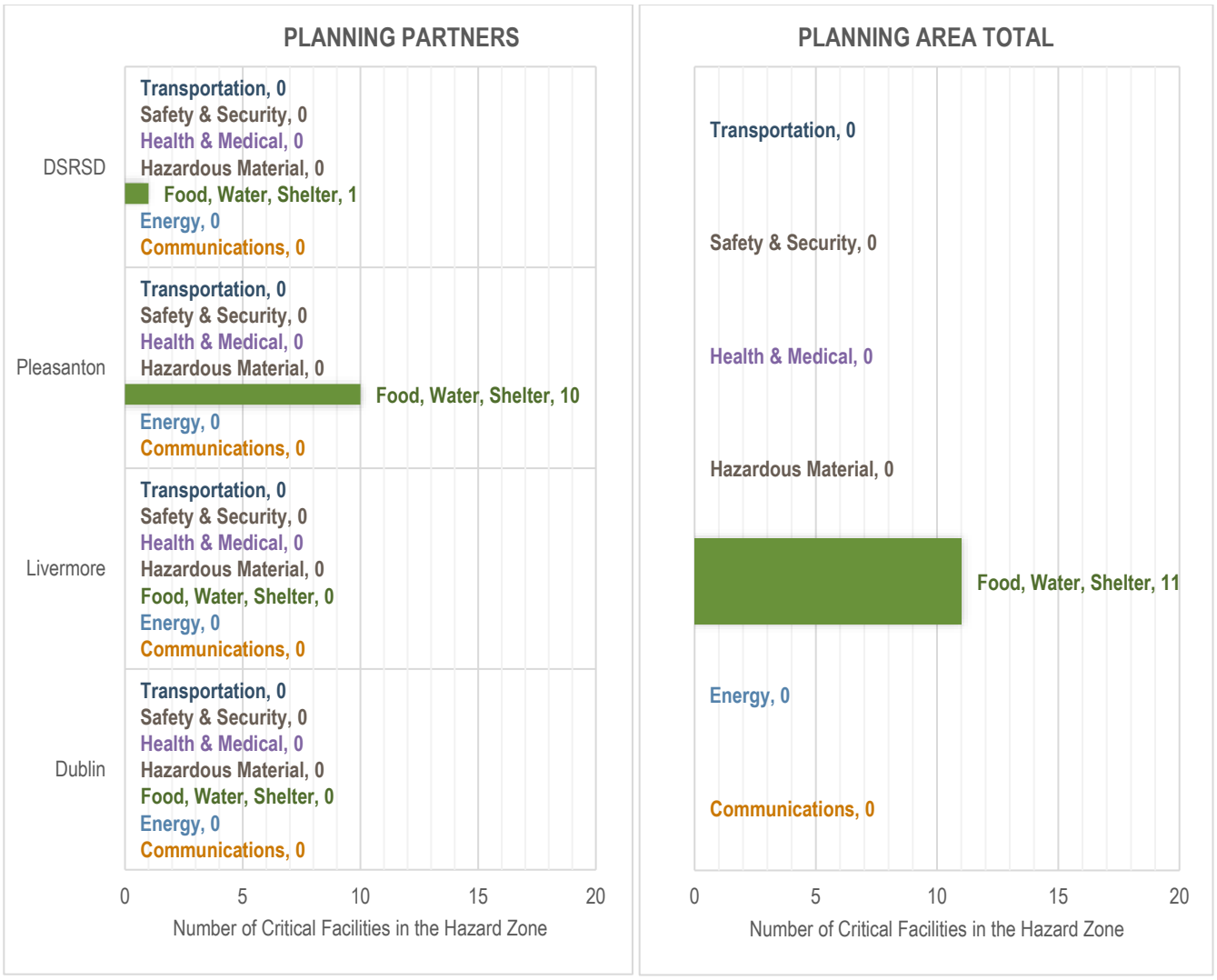


Figure 14-11. Critical Facilities in the High or Very High FHSZ

14.4.1 Population

Many communities and populations are especially vulnerable to wildfires, including low-income communities, migrant populations, populations whose primary language is not English, indigenous populations, communities of older adults, and those with respiratory and other health concerns. The local senior community and individuals within the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and those served by DSRSD are especially vulnerable to respiratory issues in the event of reduced air quality following wildfire. Members of immigrant communities may be concerned about impacts to their immigration status and not seek help. The homeless population may also be affected with their exposure to smoke or airborne particulates, especially if no shelter or evacuation center has been open.

When a wildfire impacts an area with high rents where multiple families live in one structure, it may be difficult for those not listed on the lease to prove that they were affected by the fire; this could result in a lack of access to services. Additionally, fires quickly increase housing prices and rent prices, further displacing people already affected by the fire. Homelessness may increase as a result of wildfire events.

All people exposed to the wildfire hazard are potentially vulnerable to wildfire impacts. Populations with access and functional needs as well as elderly populations and the very young are more vulnerable as they may not be able to evacuate quickly enough to avoid the impacts of a wildfire. Persons with existing health issues may be more vulnerable to the health impacts associated with wildfire smoke. Wildfires also threaten the health and safety of those fighting the fires.

14.4.2 Property

All property exposed to the wildfire hazard is vulnerable. As of 2008, California State Building code requires minimum standards be met for new buildings in relative fire hazard zones. Older structures that were not constructed to these standards may be especially vulnerable.

Figure 14-12 shows estimates of potential loss representing 10 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent of the assessed value of structures exposed to the wildfire hazard (for the moderate, high, and very high FHSZs combined). These estimates allow emergency managers to assess a range of economic impacts based on an estimate of the percent of damage to the general building stock. Damage in excess of 50 percent is considered to be substantial by most building codes and typically requires total reconstruction of the structure.

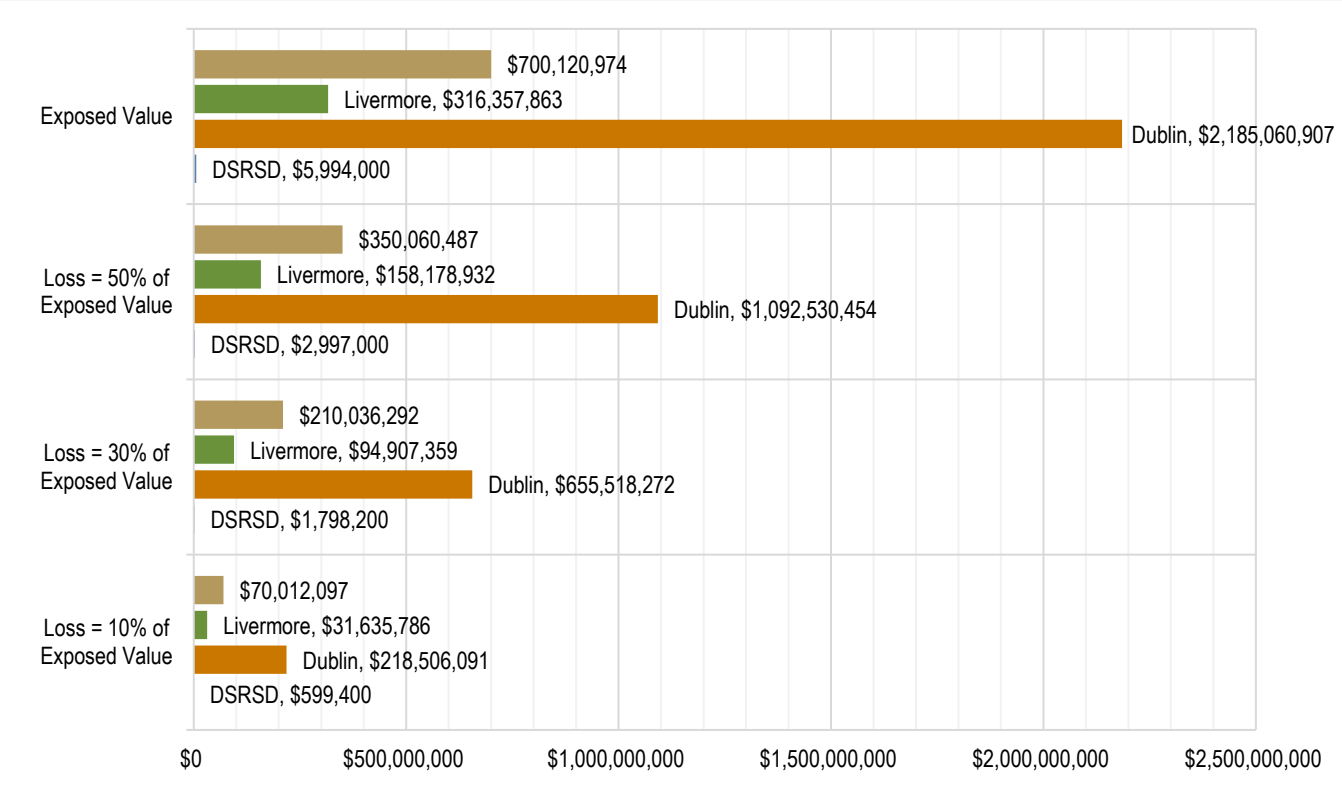


Figure 14-12. Loss Estimates for Wildfire

14.4.3 Critical Facilities

Critical facilities of wood frame construction are especially vulnerable to wildfire. In the event of wildfire, there would likely be little damage to most infrastructure. Most roads and railroads would be without damage except in the worst scenarios. Power lines are the most at risk from wildfire because most poles are made of wood and

susceptible to burning. Fires can create conditions that block or prevent access and can isolate residents and emergency service providers. Wildfire typically does not have a major direct impact on bridges, but it can create conditions in which bridges are obstructed. Many bridges in areas of high to moderate fire risk are important because they provide the only ingress and egress to large areas and in some cases to isolated neighborhoods.

During a wildfire event, containers storing hazardous materials at sites in wildfire risk zones could rupture due to excessive heat and act as fuel for the fire, causing rapid spreading and escalating the fire to unmanageable levels. In addition, they could leak into surrounding areas, saturating soils and seeping into surface waters, and have a disastrous effect on the environment.

14.4.4 Environment

Fire is a natural and critical ecosystem process in most terrestrial ecosystems, dictating in part the types, structure, and spatial extent of native vegetation. However, wildfires can cause severe environmental impacts:

- **Damaged Cultural and Historical Resources**—The destruction of cultural and historic resources may occur, scenic vistas can be damaged, and access to recreational areas can be reduced.
- **Damaged Fisheries**—Fisheries can suffer from increased water temperatures, sedimentation, and changes in water quality.
- **Destroyed Endangered Species Habitat—**Wildfire can have negative consequences for endangered species by degrading their habitat.
- **Disease and Insect Infestations**—Unless diseased or insect-infested trees are swiftly removed, infestations and disease can spread to healthy forests and private lands. Timely active management actions are needed to remove diseased or infested trees.
- **Reduced Agricultural Resources**—Wildfire can have disastrous consequences on agricultural resources, removing them from production and necessitating lengthy restoration programs.
- **Soil Erosion**—The protective covering provided by foliage and dead organic matter is removed, leaving the soil fully exposed to wind and water erosion. Accelerated soil erosion occurs, causing landslides and threatening aquatic habitats.
- **Soil Sterilization**—Some wildfires burn so hot that they can sterilize the soil. Topsoil exposed to extreme heat can become water repellant, and soil nutrients may be lost.
- **Spread of Invasive Plant Species**—Non-native woody plant species frequently invade burned areas. When weeds become established, they can dominate the plant cover over broad landscapes, and become difficult and costly to control.

14.5 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The highly urbanized portions of the planning area have little or no wildfire risk exposure. Urbanization tends to alter the natural fire regime, and can create the potential for the expansion of urbanized areas into wildland areas. The expansion of the wildland urban interface can be managed with strong land use and building codes. The planning area is well equipped with these tools and this planning process has assessed capabilities with regards to the tools. As the planning area experiences future growth, it is anticipated that the exposure to this hazard will remain as assessed or even decrease over time due to these capabilities.

14.6 SCENARIO

A major wildfire in the planning area might begin with a wet spring, adding to fuels already present on the forest floor. Flashy fuels would build throughout the spring. A dry summer could follow the wet spring, exacerbated by diablo winds. Carelessness with combustible materials or a tossed lit cigarette, or a sudden lightning storm could trigger a multitude of small, isolated fires.

The embers from these smaller fires could be carried miles by hot, dry winds. The deposition zone for these embers would be deep in the forests and interface zones. Fires that start in flat areas move slower, but wind still pushes them. It is not unusual for a wildfire pushed by wind to burn the ground fuel and later climb into the crown and reverse its track. This is one of many ways that fires can escape containment, typically during periods when response capabilities are overwhelmed. These small new fires would most likely merge. Suppression resources would be redirected from protecting the natural resources to saving more remote subdivisions.

While local fire districts would be extremely useful in the urban interface areas, they have limited wildfire capabilities or experience, and they would have a difficult time responding to the ignition zones. Even though the existence and spread of the fire is known, it may not be possible to respond to it adequately, so an initially manageable fire can become out of control before resources are dispatched.

14.7 ISSUES

The major issues for wildfire are the following:

- Public education and outreach to people living in or near the fire hazard zones should include information about and assistance with mitigation activities such as defensible space, and advance identification of evacuation routes and safe zones.
- Wildfires could cause multiple secondary natural hazards.
- Climate change could affect the wildfire hazard.
- Future growth into interface areas should continue to be managed, particularly in the western hillside area of Pleasanton.
- Area fire districts need to continue to train on wildland-urban interface events.
- Vegetation management activities. This would include enhancement through expansion of the target areas as well as additional resources.
- Regional consistency of higher building code standards such as residential sprinkler requirements and prohibitive combustible roof standards.

15. CLIMATE CHANGE

15.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

"Climate change" refers to alterations in the long-term patterns of temperature, precipitation, humidity, wind, and seasons that play a fundamental role in shaping natural ecosystems and the human economies and cultures that depend on them. These shifts may result from natural processes (e.g., cyclical ocean patterns like El Niño or La Niña, volcanic activity, changes in the sun's energy output, variations in Earth's orbit), but they can also be driven by human activity. The worldwide warming trend of recent decades has been attributed to human activity resulting in rising concentrations of "greenhouse gases" in the earth's atmosphere.

Greenhouse gases are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide is the most commonly known greenhouse gas; however, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases also contribute to warming. Emissions of these gases come from sources such as the combustion of fossil fuels, agricultural production, and changes in land use. According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), carbon dioxide concentrations measured about 280 parts per million before the industrial era began in the late 1700s and have risen dramatically since then, surpassing 400 parts per million in 2013 for the first time in recorded history (see Figure 15-1).

Source: NASA 2021

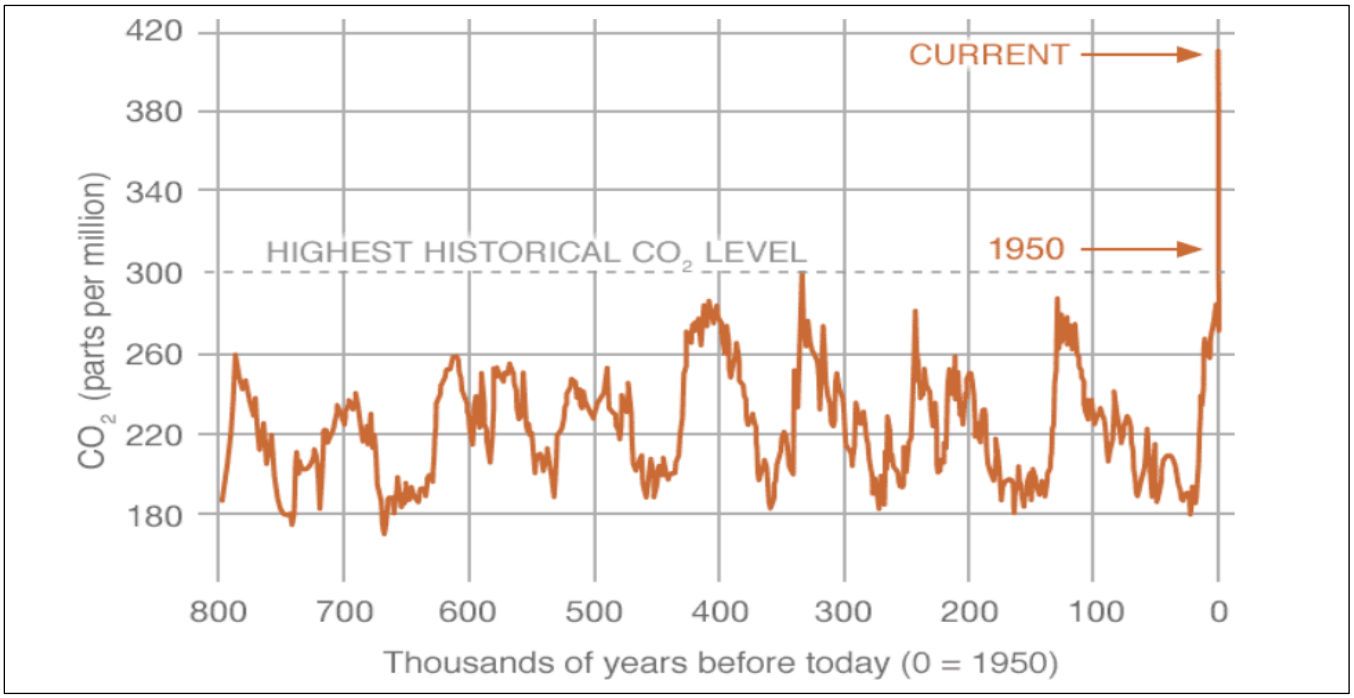


Figure 15-1. Global Carbon Dioxide Concentrations Over Time

15.1.1 How Climate Change Affects Hazard Mitigation

Climate change will affect the people, property, economy, and ecosystems of the planning area in a variety of ways. Consequences of climate change include increased periods of prolonged drought, potential for heat-related illnesses, detrimental impacts on agricultural productivity, and increased flood vulnerability. The most important effect for the development of this hazard mitigation plan is that climate change will have a measurable impact on the occurrence and severity of many natural hazards.

An essential aspect of hazard mitigation is predicting the likelihood of future hazard events. Typically, predictions are based on statistical projections from records of past events. This approach assumes that the likelihood of hazard events remains essentially unchanged over time. Thus, averages based on the past frequencies of, for example, floods are used to estimate future frequencies: if a river has flooded an average of once every 5 years for the past 100 years, then it can be expected to continue to flood an average of once every 5 years.

For hazards that are affected by climate conditions though, the assumption that future behavior will be equivalent to past behavior is not valid. For example, flooding is generally associated with precipitation frequency and quantity. However, the frequency of flooding will not remain constant if broad precipitation patterns change over time. Specifically, as hydrology changes, storms currently considered to be the 100-year flood might strike more often, leaving many communities at greater risk.

The risks of landslide, severe storms, severe weather, and wildfire are all affected by climate patterns as well. For this reason, an understanding of climate change is pertinent to efforts to mitigate natural hazards. Information about how climate patterns are changing provides insight on the reliability of future hazard projections used in mitigation analysis.

15.1.2 Current Indicators of Climate Change

Global Indicators

The major scientific agencies of the United States—including NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)—have presented evidence that climate change is occurring. NASA summarizes key evidence as follows (National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2023):

- **Global Temperature Rise**—The planet's average surface temperature has risen about 2.12 ºF since the late 19th century, a change driven largely by increased carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere and other human activities. Most of the warming occurred in the past 40 years. The years 2016 and 2020 are tied for the warmest year on record. The ocean has absorbed much of this increased heat, with the top 100 meters (about 328 feet) of ocean showing warming of more than 0.6 ºF since 1969. Earth stores 90 percent of its extra energy in the ocean.
- **Shrinking Ice Sheets**—The Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have decreased in mass. Data from NASA's Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment show Greenland lost an average of 279 billion tons of ice per year between 1993 and 2019, while Antarctica lost about 148 billion tons of ice per year.
- **Glacial Retreat**—Glaciers are retreating almost everywhere around the world—including in the Alps, Himalayas, Andes, Rockies, Alaska and Africa.
- **Decreased Snow Cover**—Satellite observations reveal that the amount of spring snow cover in the Northern Hemisphere has decreased over the past five decades and that the snow is melting earlier

- **Sea-Level Rise**—Global sea levels rose about 8 inches in the last century. The rate in the last two decades is nearly double that of the last century and is accelerating slightly every year.
- **Declining Arctic Sea Ice**—Both the extent and thickness of Arctic sea ice has declined rapidly over the last several decades
- **Extreme Events**—The number of record high temperature events in the United States has been increasing, while the number of record low temperature events has been decreasing, since 1950. The U.S. has also witnessed an increasing number of intense rainfall events.
- **Ocean Acidification**—Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the acidity of surface ocean waters has increased by about 30 percent. The amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by the upper layer of the oceans is increasing to about 7 to 10 billion metric tons per year.

California Indicators

Monitoring and research efforts across California have generated data that describe changes already underway in the state. Notable examples across the state include the following (California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment 2018):

- Dissolved oxygen in coastal waters is declining throughout the south coast survey region
- Since 1950, the northern Sierra Nevada showed an overall snowpack decline of 7.4 inches.
- Unusually warm waters occurred in the Pacific Ocean in 2014-2015, leading to widespread impacts on marine life. This marine heat wave first appeared as a large area of exceptionally high sea surface temperatures in the Gulf of Alaska in November 2013 and later extended along the entire west coast of North America.
- The surface area of seven Sierra Nevada glaciers has decreased dramatically since the beginning of the 20th century. In 2014, the size of these glaciers ranged from 14 to 52 percent of their 1903 area.
- Sea level has risen by about 7 inches since 1900 at San Francisco and by about 6 inches since 1924 at La Jolla.
- Since 1906, the fraction of annual snowmelt runoff that flows into the Sacramento River between April and July has decreased by about 9 percent.
- Compared to the 1930s, forests across much of California today have lower densities of large trees, and higher densities of small trees. Water stress, which increases in a warming climate, poses a greater risk to large trees than to small trees.
- Annual tree mortality in California forests increased in 2014, and steep increases in mortality followed in subsequent years; the highest number, 62 million tree deaths, was recorded in 2016.
- Future droughts may be hotter, as warm temperatures coincide with periodic dry years; 2016 and 2020 were the warmest years on record.
- Heat-related deaths and illnesses in California increased dramatically in 2006 following a record-breaking heat wave. At least 140 deaths occurred between July 15 and August 1. Deaths related to this heat wave were largely attributed to elevated nighttime temperatures.
- The number of acres burned by wildfires statewide has been increasing since 1950. Large fires affecting 1,000 acres or more account for most of the area burned each year.

15.1.3 Projected Future Impacts

Climate change projections contain inherent uncertainty, largely derived from the fact that they depend on future greenhouse gas emission scenarios. Generally, the uncertainty in greenhouse gas emissions is addressed by the presentation of differing scenarios: low-emissions or high-emissions scenarios. In low-emissions scenarios, greenhouse gas emissions are reduced substantially from current levels. In high-emissions scenarios, greenhouse gas emissions generally increase or continue at current levels. Uncertainty in outcomes is generally addressed by averaging a variety of model outcomes. Despite this uncertainty, climate change projections present valuable information to help guide decision-making for possible future conditions.

Global Projections

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which includes more than 1,300 scientists from the United States and other countries, project that Earth's average temperatures will raise 2.5 to 10 ºF over the next century (National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2023). The Third and Fourth *National Climate Assessment Reports* indicate that climate change will continue through this century and beyond, with the following specific changes:

- Rising temperatures
- Increased droughts and heat waves
- Lengthening frost-free seasons and growing seasons
- Stronger hurricanes
- Changed patterns of precipitation
- Ice-free summers in the Arctic Ocean
- Sea level rise of 1 to 8 feet by 2100

Projections for the Bay Area and Alameda County

The *California Climate Adaptation Planning Guide* outlines the following climate change impact concerns for Bay Area communities (California Emergency Management Agency 2012):

- Increased temperature
- Reduced precipitation
- Sea level rise—coastal inundation and erosion
- Public health—heat and air pollution
- Reduced agricultural productivity
- Inland flooding
- Reduced tourism.

Some of these changes are direct or primary climatic changes, such as increased temperature, while others are indirect climatic changes or secondary impacts, such as heat wave frequency, resulting from these direct changes. Some direct changes may interact with one another to create unique secondary impacts. These primary and secondary impacts may then result in impacts on human and natural systems. The primary and secondary impacts likely to affect the planning area are summarized in Table 15-1.

Table 15-1. Summary of Likely Primary and Secondary Climate Change Impacts on the Planning Area

Primary Impact	Secondary Impact	Example Human and Natural System Impacts
Increased temperature	Heat wave	• Increased frequency of illness and death • Increased stress on mechanical systems, such as HVAC systems
Increased temperature and changes in precipitation	Changed seasonal patterns	• Reduced agricultural productivity • Reduced tourism
Increased temperature and/or reduced precipitation	Drought	• Reduced agricultural productivity • Decreased water supply
	Reduced Snowpack	• Decreased water supply • Reduced tourism
	Wildfire	• Increased incidence of landslide or mudslide • Reduced tourism • Increase in air pollution and related health impacts
Sea level rise	Permanent inundation of previously dry land	• Loss of assets and tax base • Loss of coastal habitat
	Larger area impacted by extreme high tide	• More people and structures impacted by storms • Increased incidence of loss of utilities and lifeline systems
	Increased coastal erosion	• Loss of assets and tax base
	Saltwater intrusion into freshwater systems	• Decreased water supply • Ecosystem disruption Sea level rise
Changes in wind patterns	Increased extreme events, including severe storms and fires	• More frequent disruption to systems resulting from severe storms
Ocean acidification		• Decreased biodiversity in marine ecosystems

Source: Adapted and expanded from *California Adaptation Planning Guide: Planning for Adaptive Communities*

Climate change projections contain inherent uncertainty, largely derived from the fact that they depend on future greenhouse gas emission scenarios. Generally, the uncertainty in greenhouse gas emissions is addressed by the presentation of differing scenarios: low-emissions or high-emissions scenarios. In low-emissions scenarios, greenhouse gas emissions are reduced substantially from current levels. In high-emissions scenarios, greenhouse gas emissions generally increase or continue at current levels. Uncertainty in outcomes is generally addressed by averaging a variety of model outcomes.

Despite this uncertainty, climate change projections present valuable information to help guide decision-making for possible future conditions. The following sections summarize information developed for the planning area by Cal-Adapt, a resource for public information on how climate change might impact local communities, based on the most current data available. The projections are averaged across Alameda County and include information from two emissions scenarios, which were developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Cal-Adapt 2023):

- Low Emissions Scenario—Emissions peak around 2040 and then decline (this was designated Scenario B1 in previous IPCC analyses but is Scenario RCP 4.5 under more recent IPCC analyses)
- High Emissions Scenario—Emissions continue to rise strongly through 2050 and plateau around 2100 (this was designated Scenario A2 in previous IPCC analyses but is Scenario RCP 8.5 under more recent IPCC analyses).

Temperature

The historical (1961-1990) average maximum temperature in Tri-Valley planning area was 69.9 ºF and the average minimum temperature was 44.6 ºF. While average temperatures may fluctuate from year-to-year, and may differ from one municipality to the next, the trend for the planning area indicates that average temperatures are increasing (see Figure 15-2). The annual average maximum temperature increased by 7.7 ºF when comparing 1961 to 1990 and 2070 to 2099 records. Average temperatures are expected to continue to rise. Table 15-2 shows the estimated average temperatures for 2050 and 2099 under the low and high emission scenario.

Source: Cal-Adapt, 2017

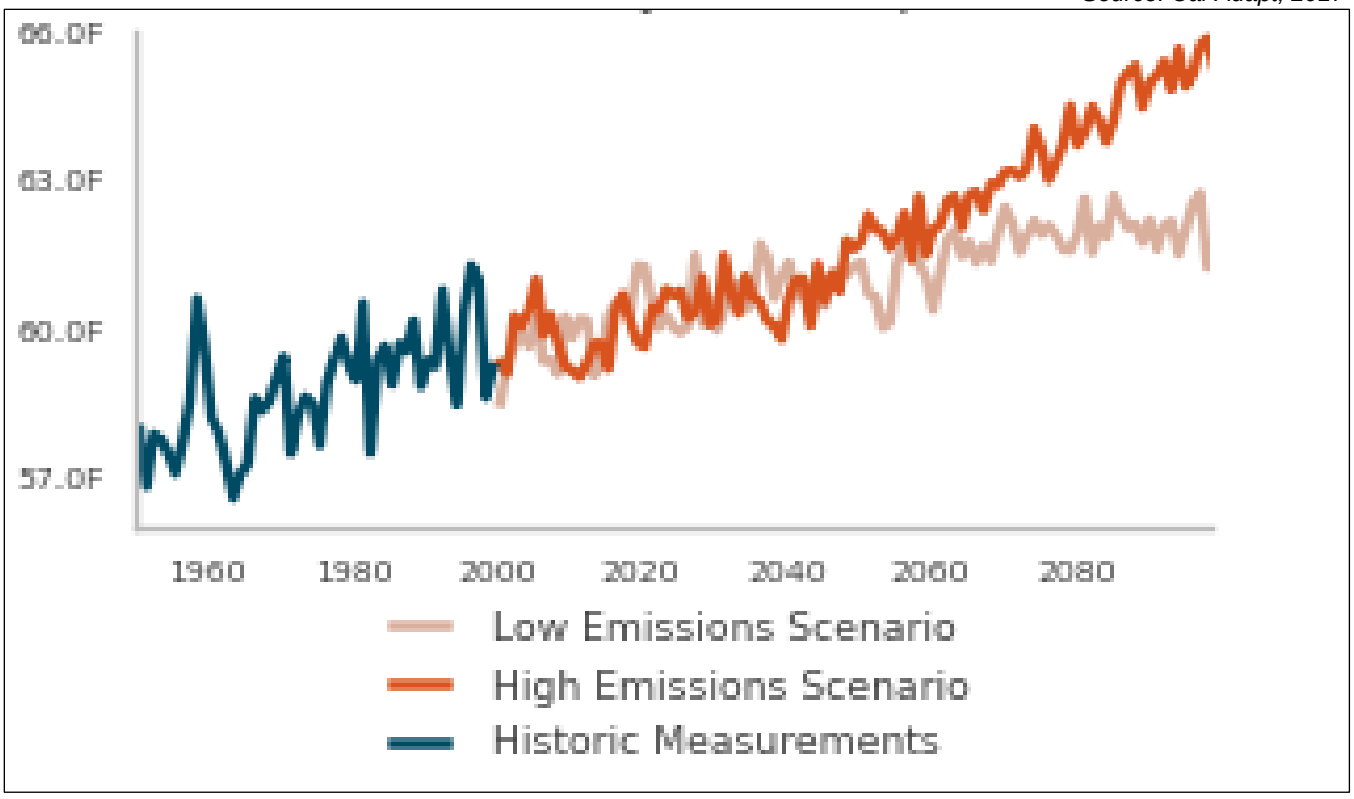


Figure 15-2. Observed and Projected Average Temperatures in Tri-Valley Planning Area

Table 15-2. Average Temperature Projections in Tri-Valley Planning Area

	2050 Projection (°F)				2099 Projection (°F)			
	Average Temperature		Difference from Historical Average		Average Temperature		Difference from Historical Average	
Emission Scenario	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Low Emissions (RCP 4.5)	73.9	50.1	+4.0	+5.5	76.23	49.3	+6.3	+4.7
High Emissions (RCP 8.5)	74.8	51.0	+4.9	+6.4	80.6	56.4	+10.7	+11.8

Extreme Heat

The extreme heat day temperature threshold for the planning area is 98.3 °F. The historical average (1961-1990) number of extreme heat days is 4.3 days. In the low emissions scenario, there are projected to be an annual average of 13 days with temperatures over the extreme heat day threshold between 2017 and 2050 and between

2051 and 2099. In the high emissions scenario, there are projected to be an annual average of 20 days with temperatures over the extreme heat day threshold between 2017 and 2050 and an average of 19 days per year between 2051 and 2099 (see Figure 15-3).

Source: Cal-Adapt, 2017

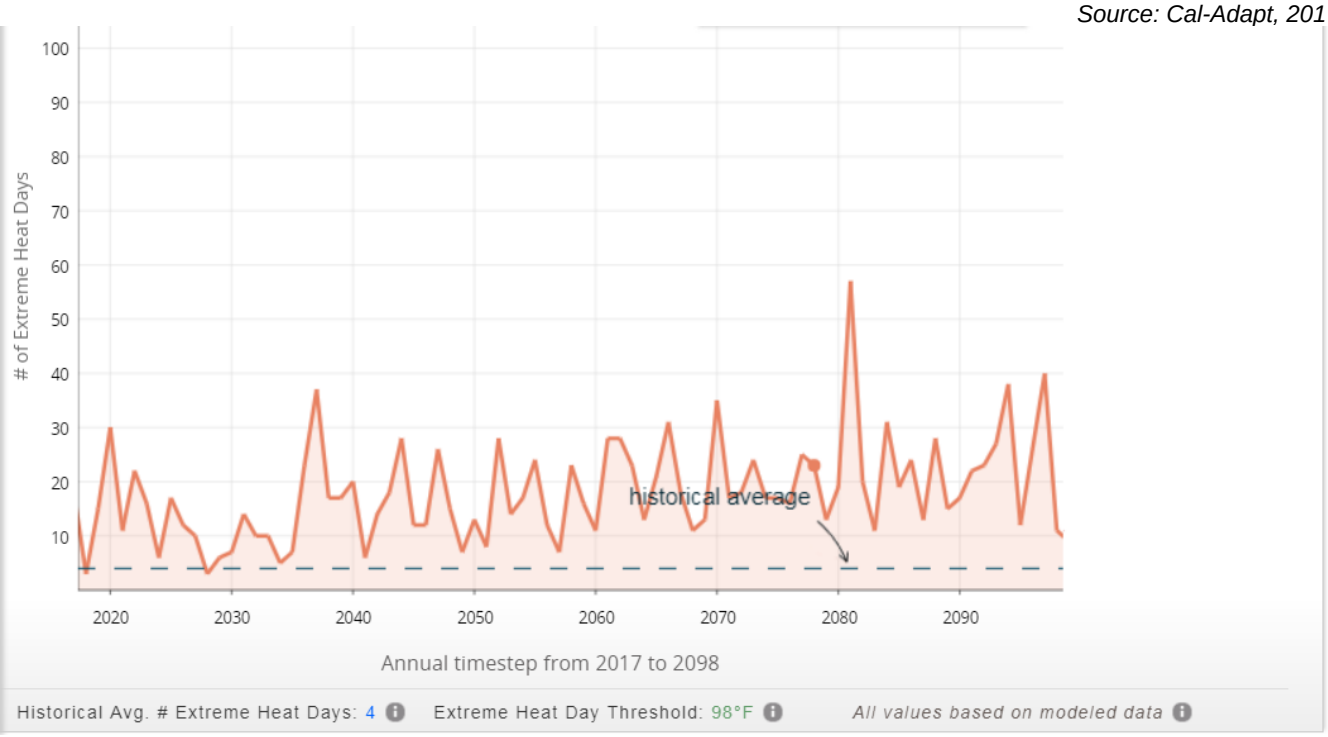


Figure 15-3. Projected Number of Extreme Heat Days by Year

Precipitation

Cal-Adapt shows that the historical annual mean precipitation (1961-1990) for the Tri-Valley planning area was 21.1 inches. Under the low and high emission scenario, annual precipitation is expected to average 22.75 inches from 2017 to 2050 and 29.22 inches from 2051 to 2099. In general, most precipitation is expected to continue to fall during the winter. Small changes in precipitation patterns in the state will have the potential to cause significant disruption to built and natural systems.

Snowpack

While there are no snow-water equivalency measurements for the planning area, Cal-Adapt indicates that changes in precipitation patterns may result in a reduction in snowpack. For example, Sierra Nevada snowpack may be reduced by as much as 70 to 90 percent.

Wildfire

Wildfire risk is expected to change in the coming decades (see Figure 15-4). Under both high- and low-emissions scenarios, the change in area burned in planning area decreases by 10 to 20 percent by 2050.

Source: Cal-Adapt, 2017

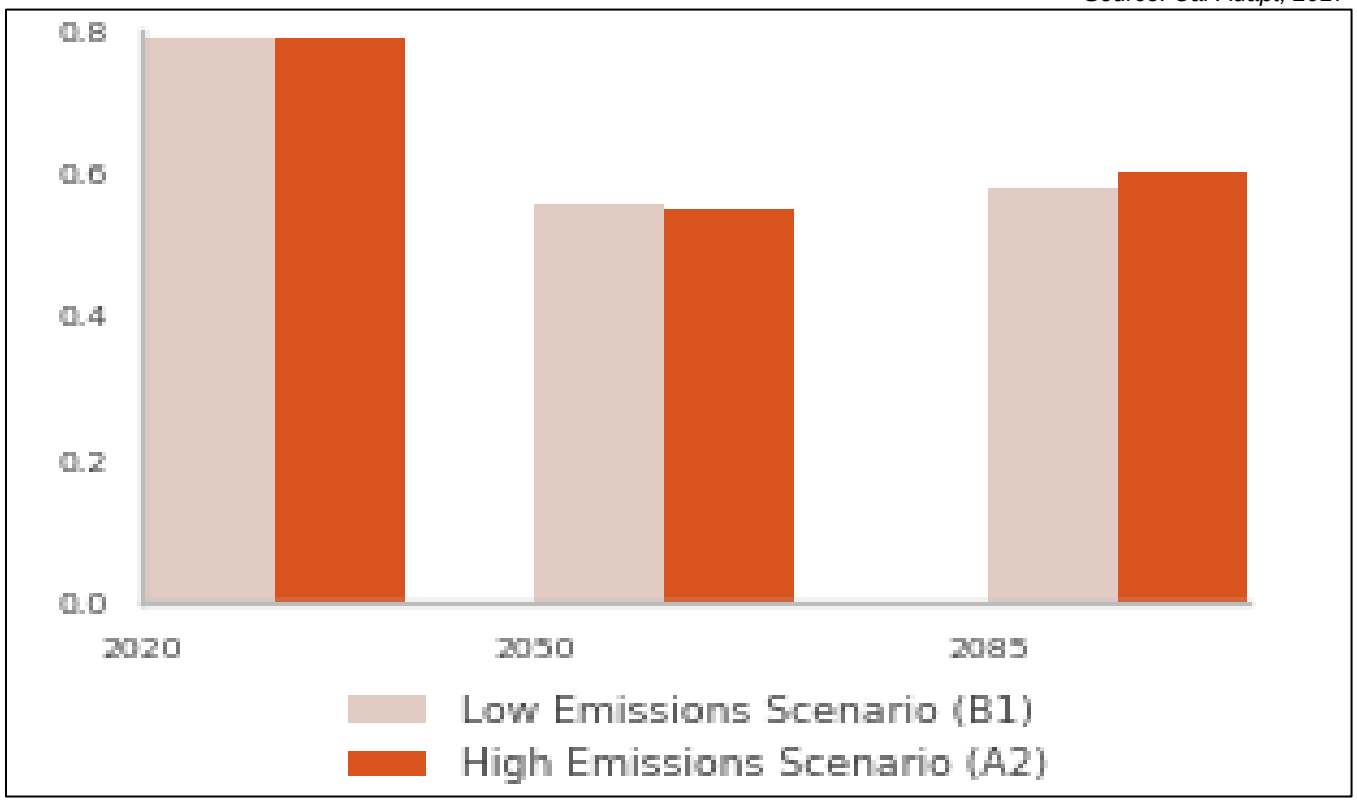


Figure 15-4. Projected Changes in Fire Risk, Relative to 2010 Levels

15.1.4 Responses to Climate Change

Communities and governments worldwide are working to address, evaluate and prepare for climate changes that are likely to impact communities in coming decades. Generally, climate change discussions encompass two separate but inter-related considerations—mitigation and adaptation:

- Mitigation in climate change discussions is defined as human intervention to reduce the impact on the climate system. It includes strategies to reduce greenhouse gas sources and emissions and enhance greenhouse gas sinks.
- The IPCC defines adaption as “the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects.”

Mitigation and adaptation are related, as the world’s ability to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will affect the degree of adaptation that will be necessary. Some actions can both reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support adaptation to likely future conditions. Some adaptation actions also help communities reach other community goals (referred to as co-benefits). The ability to adapt to changing conditions is often referred to as adaptive capacity, which is “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences” (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2014).

Societies across the world are facing the need to adapt to changing conditions and to identify ways to increase their adaptive capacity. Some efforts are already underway. Farmers are altering crops and agricultural methods to

deal with changing rainfall and rising temperature; architects and engineers are redesigning buildings; planners are looking at managing water supplies to deal with droughts or flooding.

Adaptive capacity goes beyond human systems, as some ecosystems show a remarkable ability to adapt to change and to buffer surrounding areas from the impacts of change. Forests can bind soils and hold large volumes of water during times of plenty, releasing it through the year; floodplains can absorb vast volumes of water during peak flows; coastal ecosystems can hold out against storms, attenuating waves and reducing erosion. Other ecosystem services—such as food provision, timber, materials, medicines and recreation—can provide a buffer to societies in the face of changing conditions. Ecosystem-based adaptation is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall strategy to help people adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. This includes the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of specific ecosystems that provide key services.

Assessment of the current efforts and adaptive capacity of the planning partners participating in this hazard mitigation plan are included in the jurisdiction-specific annexes in Volume 2.

15.2 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The following sections provide information on how each natural hazard of concern for this planning process may be impacted by climate change and how these impacts may alter current exposure and vulnerability for the people, property, critical facilities and the environment in the planning area.

15.2.1 Dam Failure

On average, changes in California's annual precipitation levels are not expected to be dramatic; however, small changes may have significant impacts for water resource systems, including dams. Dams are designed partly based on assumptions about a river's flow behavior, expressed as hydrographs. Changes in weather patterns can have significant effects on the hydrograph used for the design of a dam. If the hygrograph changes, it is conceivable that the dam can lose some or all of its designed margin of safety, also known as freeboard.

If freeboard is reduced, dam operators may be forced to release increased volumes earlier in a storm cycle in order to maintain the required margins of safety. Such early releases of increased volumes can increase flood potential downstream. According to the California Department of Water Resources, flood flows on many California rivers have been record-setting since the 1950s. This means that water infrastructure, such as dams, have been forced to manage flows for which they were not designed. The California Division of Dam Safety has indicated that climate change may result in the need for increased safety precautions to address higher winter runoff, frequent fluctuations of water levels, and increased potential for sedimentation and debris accumulation from changing erosion patterns and increases in wildfires. According to the Division, climate change also will impact the ability of dam operators to estimate extreme flood events (California Department of Water Resources 2021b).

A strategy called Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations is being developed and tested in California as a way to inform decisions to retain or release water by allowing flexibility in operation policies and rules with enhanced monitoring and improved weather and water forecasts (Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes 2021).

Dams are constructed with safety features known as "spillways." Spillways are put in place on dams as a safety measure in the event of the reservoir filling too quickly. Spillway overflow events, often referred to as "design failures," result in increased discharges downstream and increased flooding potential. Although climate change will not increase the probability of catastrophic dam failure, it may increase the probability of design failures.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the dam failure hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population**—Population exposure and vulnerability to the dam failure hazard are unlikely to change as a result of climate change.
- **Property**—Property exposure and vulnerability to the dam failure hazard are unlikely to change as a result of climate change.
- **Critical facilities**—The exposure and vulnerability of critical facilities are unlikely to change as result of climate change. Dam owners and operators are sensitive to the risk and may need to alter maintenance and operations to account for changes in the hydrograph and increased sedimentation.
- **Environment**—The exposure and vulnerability of the environment to dam and levee failure are unlikely to change as a result of climate change. Ecosystem services may be used to mitigate some factors that could increase the risk of design failures, such as increasing the natural water storage capacity in watersheds above dams.

15.2.2 Drought

The long-term effects of climate change on regional water resources are unknown, but global water resources are already experiencing the following stresses without climate change:

- Growing populations
- Increased competition for available water
- Poor water quality
- Environmental claims
- Uncertain reserved water rights
- Groundwater overdraft
- Aging urban water infrastructure.

With a warmer climate, droughts could become more frequent, more severe, and longer-lasting. According to the National Climate Assessment, “higher surface temperatures brought about by global warming increase the potential for drought. Evaporation and the higher rate at which plants lose moisture through their leaves both increase with temperature. Unless higher evapotranspiration rates are matched by increases in precipitation, environments will tend to dry, promoting drought conditions” (U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit 2021).

Because changes in precipitation patterns are still uncertain, the potential impacts and likelihood of drought are uncertain. DWR has noted impacts of climate change on statewide water resources by charting changes in snowpack, sea level, and river flow. As temperatures rise and more precipitation comes in the form of rain instead of snow, these changes will likely continue or grow even more significant. DWR estimates that the Sierra Nevada snowpack, which provides a large amount of the water supply for other parts of the state, will experience a 48- to 65-percent loss by the end of the century compared to the historical April 1 average (California Department of Water Resources 2021a). Projections for the planning area show a significant decline in projected snow water equivalent in April snowpack. Increasing temperatures may also increase net evaporation from reservoirs, which would reduce water availability for ecosystems and human use (Mount, Escriva-Bou and Sencan 2021).

By addressing current stresses on water supplies and by building a flexible, robust program, the County will be able to more adeptly respond to changing conditions and to survive dry years.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the drought hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population**—Population exposure and vulnerability to drought are unlikely to increase as a result of climate change. While greater numbers of people may need to engage in behavior change, such as water saving efforts, significant life or health impacts are unlikely.
- **Property**—Property exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of increased drought resulting from climate change, although this would most likely occur in non-structural property such as crops and landscaping. It is unlikely that structure exposure and vulnerability would increase as a direct result of drought, although secondary impacts of drought, such as wildfire, may increase and threaten structures.
- **Critical facilities**—Critical facility exposure and vulnerability are unlikely to increase as a result of increased drought resulting from climate change; however, critical facility operators may be sensitive to changes and need to alter standard management practices and actively manage resources, particularly in water-related service sectors
- **Environment**—The vulnerability of the environment may increase as a result of increased drought resulting from climate change. Prolonged or more frequent drought resulting from climate change may stress ecosystems in the region, which include many special-status species.

15.2.3 Earthquake

The impacts of global climate change on earthquake probability are unknown, although scientists have identified tiny earthquakes triggered by the change of fault stress loads from rain and snow. Similarly, long-term drought can result in a significant change in the stress load on earth's crust.

Pumping of groundwater from underground aquifers by humans, which is exacerbated during times of drought, has also been shown to impact patterns of stress loads by "unweighting" Earth's crust. A 2014 study looked at the effects of groundwater extraction in California's Central Valley on seismicity on the adjacent San Andreas Fault. The researchers found that such extractions can promote lateral changes in stress to the two sides of the San Andreas, which move horizontally against each other along the boundary of two major tectonic plates. This could potentially cause them to unclamp and slip, resulting in an earthquake (National Aeronautics and Space Administration 2019).

Because impacts on the earthquake hazard are not well understood, increases in exposure and vulnerability of local resources are not able to be determined.

15.2.4 Flood

Use of historical hydrologic data has long been the standard of practice for designing and operating water supply and flood protection projects. For example, historical data are used for flood forecasting models and to forecast snowmelt runoff for water supply. This method of forecasting assumes that the climate of the future will be similar to that of the period of historical record. However, the hydrologic record cannot be used to predict changes in frequency and severity of extreme climate events such as floods. Scientists project greater storm intensity with climate change, resulting in more direct runoff and flooding. High frequency flood events in particular will likely increase with a changing climate. What is currently considered a 1-percent-annual-chance also may strike more

often, leaving many communities at greater risk. Going forward, model calibration must happen more frequently, new forecast-based tools must be developed, and a standard of practice that explicitly considers climate change must be adopted.

Climate change is already impacting water resources, and resource managers have observed the following:

- Historical hydrologic patterns can no longer be solely relied upon to forecast the water future.
- Precipitation and runoff patterns are changing, increasing the uncertainty for water supply and quality, flood management and ecosystem functions.
- Extreme climatic events will become more frequent, necessitating improvement in flood protection, drought preparedness and emergency response.

The amount of snow is critical for water supply and environmental needs, but so is the timing of snowmelt runoff into rivers and streams. Rising snowlines caused by climate change will allow more mountain areas to contribute to peak storm runoff. Changes in watershed vegetation and soil moisture conditions will likewise change runoff and recharge patterns. As stream flows and velocities change, erosion patterns will also change, altering channel shapes and depths, possibly increasing sedimentation behind dams, and affecting habitat and water quality. With potential increases in the frequency and intensity of wildfires due to climate change, there is potential for more floods following fire, which increase sediment loads and water quality impacts.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the flood hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population and Property**—Population and property exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the flood hazard. Runoff patterns may change, resulting in flooding in areas where it has not previously occurred.
- **Critical facilities**—Critical facility exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the flood hazard. Runoff patterns may change, resulting in risk to facilities that have not historically been at risk from flooding. Changes in the management and design of flood protection critical facilities may be needed as additional stress is placed on these systems. Planners will need to factor a new level of safety into the design, operation, and regulation of flood protection facilities such as dams, bypass channels and levees, as well as the design of local sewers and storm drains.
- **Environment**—The exposure and vulnerability of the environment may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the flood hazard. Changes in the timing and frequency of flood events may have broader ecosystem impacts that alter the ability of already stressed species to survive.

15.2.5 Landslide

Climate change may impact storm patterns, increasing the probability of more frequent, intense storms with varying duration. Increase in global temperature is likely to affect the snowpack and its ability to hold and store water. Warming temperatures also could increase the occurrence and duration of droughts, which would increase the probability of wildfire, reducing the vegetation that helps to support steep slopes. Each these factors would increase the probability of landslides.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the landslide hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population and Property**—Population and property exposure and vulnerability would be unlikely to increase because of climate change impacts on the landslide hazard. These events may occur more frequently, but the extent and location should be contained within mapped hazard areas or recently burned areas.
- **Critical facilities**—Critical facility exposure and vulnerability would be unlikely to increase due to climate change impacts on the landslide hazard; however, critical facility owners and operators may experience more frequent disruption to service provision resulting from landslide hazards. For example, transportation systems may experience more frequent delays if movements blocking these systems occur more frequently.
- **Environment**—Exposure and vulnerability of the environment would be unlikely to increase because of climate change, but more frequent movements in river systems may impact water quality and have negative impacts on stressed species.

15.2.6 Severe Weather

Climate change presents a challenge for risk management associated with severe weather. The number of weather-related disasters during the 1990s was four times that of the 1950s, and cost 14 times as much in economic losses. The science for linking the severity of specific severe weather events to climate change is still evolving; however, a number of trends have been recorded that indicate how climate change may be impacting these events. According to the U.S. National Climate Change Assessment (U.S. Global Change Research Program 2014), there were more than twice as many high temperature records as low temperatures records broken between 2001 and 2012, and heavy rainfall events are becoming more frequent and more severe.

The increase in average surface temperatures can also lead to more intense heat waves that can be exacerbated in urbanized areas by what is known as urban heat island effect. The evidence suggests that heat waves are already increasing, especially in western states. According to information on Cal-Adapt provided above, extreme heat days are likely to increase in the planning area.

Climate change impacts on other severe weather events such as thunderstorms and high winds are still not well understood.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the severe weather hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population and Property**—Population and property exposure and vulnerability are likely to increase as a direct result of climate change impacts on the severe weather hazard in term of summer extreme heat events and potentially winter storm events. Secondary impacts, such as the risk of fire or extent of localized flooding, may increase, impacting greater numbers of people and structures.
- **Critical facilities**—Critical facility exposure and vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change impacts on the severe weather hazard. Critical facility owners and operators may experience more frequent disruption to service provision. For example, more frequent and intense heat waves or storms may cause more frequent disruptions in power service.
- **Environment**—More frequent storms and heat events and more intense rainfall may place additional stress on already stressed ecosystems.

15.2.7 Wildfire

Climate change has the potential to affect multiple elements of the wildfire system: fire behavior, ignitions, fire management, and vegetation fuels. Hot dry spells create the highest fire risk. Increased temperatures may intensify wildfire danger by warming and drying out vegetation.

Changes in climate patterns may impact the distribution and perseverance of insect outbreaks that create dead trees (increase fuel). When climate alters fuel loads and fuel moisture, forest susceptibility to wildfires changes. Climate change also may increase winds that spread fires. Faster fires are harder to contain, and thus are more likely to expand into residential neighborhoods.

The following summarizes changes in exposure and vulnerability to the wildfire hazard resulting from climate change:

- **Population**—*California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment - Bay Regional Report* states that "wildfires will continue to be a major disturbance in the region. Future wildfire projections suggest a longer fire season, an increase in wildfire frequency, and an expansion of the area susceptible to fire."
- **Property and Critical facilities**—The exposure and vulnerability of property and infrastructure is anticipated to increase based on projections from California's *Fourth Climate Change Assessment*. The application and enforcement of codes and standards to mitigate the risk from wildfire hazards could help to decrease this risk as development moves into wildfire hazard areas.
- **Environment**— It is possible that the exposure and vulnerability of the environment will be impacted by changes in wildfire risk due to climate change. Natural fire regimes may change, resulting in more or less frequent or higher intensity burns. These impacts may alter the composition of the ecosystems in areas in and surrounding planning area. If more acres are burned every year, wildlife may be more stressed as the suitable habitat is lost.

15.3 ISSUES

The major issues for climate change are the following:

- Planning for climate change related impacts can be difficult due to the inherent uncertainty in projected future impacts.
- Average temperatures are expected to continue to increase in the planning area, which may lead to a host of primary and secondary impacts, such as an increased incidence of heat waves.
- Expected changes in precipitation patterns are poorly understood and could have significant impacts on the water supply and flooding in the planning area.
- Some impacts of climate change are poorly understood, such as potential impacts on the frequency and severity of earthquakes and thunderstorms.
- Atmospheric river events may result in stormwater flooding after stormwater management systems are overwhelmed.

16. PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

16.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

16.1.1 Definitions

According to the Centers for Disease Control, a pandemic involves the international spread of a new disease (CDC 2016). While an epidemic remains limited to one city, region, or country, a pandemic spreads beyond national borders and possibly worldwide. Authorities consider a disease to be an epidemic when the number of people with the infection is higher than the forecast number within a specific region. A pandemic is an epidemic that becomes widespread in several countries at the same time. A pandemic affects a higher number of people and can be more deadly than an epidemic.

16.1.2 General Causes

A new virus strain or subtype that easily transmits between humans can cause a pandemic. Bacteria that become resistant to antibiotic treatment may also be behind the rapid spread. Sometimes, pandemics occur when new diseases develop the ability to spread rapidly, such as COVID-19. Humans may have little or no immunity against a new virus. Often, a new virus cannot spread between animals and people. However, if the disease changes or mutates, it may start to spread easily, and a pandemic may result. Seasonal flu epidemics generally occur because of a viral subtype that is already circulating among people. Novel subtypes, such as COVID-19, generally cause pandemics. These subtypes will not previously have circulated among humans.

16.1.3 Pandemic Response

A pandemic can lead to social disruption, economic loss, and general hardship on a wide scale. The severity is dependent upon the hazard and the population exposed to it. As the population increases, so does the risk of exposure to hazards. The key to reducing the disease hazard is isolation so that the exposed population does not continue to spread the hazard to the uninfected population. For disease and weather-related human health hazards, promoting education and personal preparedness will help to mitigate and reduce the severity of the hazard.

16.1.4 Identified Health Hazards in California

The California Department of Public Health has identified the conditions described in Table 16-1 as reportable human communicable diseases that could contribute to a serious epidemic in the state.

Table 16-1. Naturally Spread Diseases Seen in California

Description	Examples	
Animal Transmitted		
These are diseases that are transmitted to humans by domestic or non-domestic animals.	• Brucellosis (undulant fever) • Campylobacteriosis • Escherichia coli (E. coli) • Giardiasis • Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) • Plague	• Psittacosis (ornithosis, parrot fever) • Q Fever • Rabies • Salmonellosis • Tularemia
Bloodborne		
Viruses, bacteria and parasites that can be carried in blood and cause disease are known as bloodborne pathogens. Transmission of these diseases may be from direct blood contact, needle sticks, intravenous drug use, sexual behavior, insects or other vectors.	• Hepatitis C • Malaria	
Community-Acquired Infections		
Community-acquired infections are infections that are contracted outside of a hospital (or are diagnosed within 48 hours of admission) without any previous health care encounter.	• Campylobacteriosis • Influenza due to novel strains • Legionellosis • Meningitis (viral, bacterial, fungal, parasitic)	• Respiratory syncytial virus • Smallpox • Tularemia
Foodborne		
Foodborne diseases can be spread when food becomes contaminated with fecal matter containing bacteria, viruses, or parasites. This contamination can happen at a farm, manufacturing plant, restaurant, or home. Foodborne diseases usually result in gastrointestinal illness, which can include symptoms such as diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, stomachache, and fever. People who are ill with a foodborne disease can give the infection to others, so proper hygiene and hand washing practices are essential to limit the spread of disease.	• Brucellosis • Campylobacteriosis • Cholera • Ciguatera fish poisoning • Cryptosporidiosis • Cyclosporiasis • Escherichia coli (E. coli) • Giardiasis	• Listeriosis • Salmonellosis • Scombroid fish poisoning • Shigellosis • Tularemia • Typhoid Fever • Vibriosis • Yersinia enterocolitica
Mosquito-Transmitted		
In addition to causing severe annoyance and allergic reaction, mosquitoes found in California are capable of spreading many diseases to humans.	• Chikungunya • Dengue • Malaria	• West Nile • Yellow Fever • Zika
Respiratory Viruses		
Respiratory viruses are responsible for influenza-like illness. They can also cause the common cold. The virus that caused the COVID-19 pandemic is a respiratory virus. People at high risk (those with certain underlying conditions, the elderly, the very young, and pregnant women) can develop severe illness that results in hospitalization or death.	• Coronaviruses (including SARS and MERS CoV) • Influenza • Respiratory Syncytial Virus	• Measles • Pertussis (whooping cough)
Waterborne Diseases		
Diseases caused by micro-organisms transmitted in water can be spread while bathing, washing, drinking water, or eating food exposed to contaminated water.	• Cholera • Giardiasis • Legionellosis	• Leptospirosis • Typhoid Fever • Vibriosis
Sexually Transmitted Disease		
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention uses community engagement methods in their Community Approaches to Reducing Sexually Transmitted Diseases (CARS). California has state-mandated HIV/AIDS prevention education in middle and high schools.	• Hepatitis A, B, and C • Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS)	• Syphilis • Zika

16.1.5 Secondary Hazards

The largest secondary impact caused by human health hazards is economic. Large outbreaks of any human health hazard could reduce the work force significantly, causing businesses and agencies to close or be greatly impacted. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the economic impacts of a public health emergency affecting all nations across the globe. Staffing issues, supply chain disruptions, and other economic issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic continue to affect individuals, companies, and organizations.

Another secondary impact is stigmatization. The fear of the human health hazard and fear of the unknown can lead to isolation, violence, and self-inflicted injury. Hospitals and health care providers can be overwhelmed with the "worried well" seeking care and comfort. Stigmatization of those infected by the disease may also play a role, along with political polarization that results from differences of opinion on the most effective way to handle public health emergencies. Providing key and critical information can reduce and mitigate this secondary risk.

16.2 HAZARD PROFILE

16.2.1 Past Events

COVID-19 Pandemic

In March 2020, Alameda County was included in the FEMA Major Disaster Declaration for the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. As of January 2023, about 394,000 people, or 23.9 percent of the Alameda County population, had contracted the coronavirus and 2,128 people, or 0.1 percent of the population, had died from it. As of January 2023, 73.1 percent of people in Alameda County had received the COVID-19 vaccine along with a booster dose (Alameda County 2023).

Throughout the cycle of the COVID-19 pandemic, safety precautions were adapted to current infection rates and circumstances. Tri Valley cities and Alameda County provided public service outreach through numerous channels, including the Alameda County Public Health Department website and the cities of Pleasanton, Livermore, and Dublin's COVID-19 websites, which provide regular updates regarding:

- Vaccine information
- Business information
- Booster shots
- COVID-19 testing
- School/childcare and sports information
- Quarantine guidance
- Monoclonal antibody treatment
- Outreach activities.

Infectious Diseases

The following is a summary of recent infections disease outbreak events other than COVID-19:

- In the United States during the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic, there were 60 million confirmed cases of the disease, 270,000 people hospitalized due to the illness and 12,000 deaths. In California, there were 4,134 people hospitalized due to the illness and 596 deaths. In Alameda County, there were 243 confirmed cases, with 29 deaths (City of Dublin; City of Livermore; City of Plesanton 2018).
- The most recent data for influenza in California is for the 2019-2020 flu season. The California Department of Public Health identified 889 influenza-coded deaths on death certificates, compared to 613 in the 2018-2019 period, along with 22 laboratory-confirmed pediatric deaths. In Alameda County, there were 11.8 deaths from influenza per 100,000 from 2018 through 020. Overall, the influenza activity for this season was high in severity (CDPH 2021).
- California was impacted by the Enterovirus D68 outbreak in 2014. By October 2014, there were 32 reported cases in the state. Two of those cases were reported in Alameda County.
- In 2015, California experienced a norovirus outbreak. Between October and December, there were 32 confirmed cases of norovirus (California Department of Public Health 2015).
- In May 2022, an MPX (formerly called monkeypox) outbreak began in the United Kingdom before spreading to other countries including the United States. As of January 2023, 243 cases of MPX had been identified in Alameda County, but the risk to the general population remained low (Alameda County Health Care Services Agency 2023).

Vector-Borne

The following is a summary of recent vector-borne disease outbreak events:

- In Alameda County, between 2006 and 2015, there were 35 confirmed cases of Lyme disease and six reported cases of West Nile Virus (California Department of Public Health 2015).
- As of September 16, 2016, 18 Zika cases were reported in Alameda County, all from returning travelers.

16.2.2 Location

All of the planning area is susceptible to human health hazards. While some hazards, such as Lyme disease, can have a geographic presence within the planning area, other diseases can cause exposure to the planning area from outside the local region. Planning area residents who travel can become exposed to diseases while abroad and bring the diseases back with them, potentially placing the region at risk for exposure. Frequent travel on aircraft, public transportation, and in crowded areas may increase planning area residents' risk of contracting communicable disease. Extreme weather poses an equal human health hazard across the planning area.

16.2.3 Frequency

Predicting the future occurrences of disease outbreaks is difficult; however, based on the history of past occurrences, it is likely that the planning area will be impacted in the future. An increase in population and population density in the planning area have the potential to increase residents' exposure and susceptibility to outbreaks. Infected mosquitos and ticks will continue to inhabit and impact the planning area.

16.2.4 Severity

The severity of the human health hazard varies from individual to individual. Typically, young children and older adults are more susceptible to acquiring communicable diseases due to developing or diminishing immune

systems. These populations often experience the most severe of symptoms, as their immune systems are not capable of fighting off infection or efficiently regulating temperature. In general, severity varies depending on the pathology of the disease, the health of the infected, and the availability of treatments for alleviating symptoms or curing the disease.

16.3 EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY

Health hazards that affect residents of the Tri-Valley area and Alameda County may arise in a variety of situations, such as during a communicable disease outbreak or after a natural disaster. While all of the population in the Tri-Valley area is considered at risk to the human health hazards discussed in this chapter, the young and the elderly, pregnant women, those with compromised immune systems, and those with special needs are considered the most vulnerable. Food insecurity can impact those who lose employment during a pandemic, who are not eligible for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits due to immigration status, or who may not be able to access food at stores because of supply chain issues or lack of stock. Food banks may be the only option for these families.

16.4 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The potential for communicable diseases, vector-borne diseases or extreme weather in the planning area is not likely to lessen or prohibit growth or development.

16.5 SCENARIO

A worst-case human health scenario for the planning area would be an epidemic or large-scale incident of any of the human health hazards discussed in this chapter. Medical treatment facilities in the planning area would be overwhelmed and taxed beyond their capabilities as the numbers of patients escalates. Impacts on the work force could have acute and long-term economic impacts on the planning area's primary employers. First responders would be exposed to the human health hazards, which could deplete the medical work force and could have profound impact on the potential escalation of the scenario.

16.6 ISSUES

Important issues associated with the human health hazards include but are not limited to the following:

- Prevention through vaccination and personal emergency and disaster preparation will help to reduce the impacts of human health hazards.
- Medical and response personnel need to be integrated in a unified command to provide care when needed in response to human health hazards.
- Medical and response personnel must be adequately trained and supplied.
- Up-to-date and functional all-hazard contingency planning should be carried out.
- A system needs to be in place to inform the public with a unified message about the human health hazard.
- Health agencies and facilities require surge capacity management and adaptation to the rising number and needs of the region.

17. HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS

17.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

Although the DMA does not require an assessment of human-caused hazards, this plan includes human-caused hazards for the following reasons:

- The planning partners take a proactive approach to disaster preparedness in order to protect the public safety of all citizens.
- Preparation for and response to a human-caused disaster will involve much of the same staff training, critical decision-making, and commitment of resources as for a natural hazard.
- The hazard mitigation planning effort is an opportunity to inform the public about all hazards, including human-caused hazards.
- The likelihood of a human-caused hazard in the planning area is greater than several of the identified natural hazards in this plan.

Human-caused hazards fall into the following categories:

- Intentional, criminal, malicious acts, including acts of terrorism, cyber threats, civil unrest, riots, and active threats.
- Technological incidents that arise accidentally from human activities such as the manufacture, transportation, storage and use of hazardous materials; pipeline failure and release; and transportation.

17.1.1 Intentional Hazards

This section addresses man-made hazards caused by individuals with ill-intent, specifically involving a criminal act. Terrorism, active threats, cyber threats, and civil unrest are the primary topics addressed in this section.

Terrorism

Defining Terrorism

Acts of terrorism are intentional, criminal, malicious acts with the following characteristics:

- They involve the use of illegal force.
- They are intended to intimidate or coerce.
- They are committed in support of political or social objectives.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) categorizes two types of terrorism in the United States:

- **Domestic terrorism** involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction. The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah federal building in Oklahoma City is an example of domestic terrorism. The FBI is the primary response agency for domestic terrorism. The FBI coordinates domestic preparedness programs and activities of the United States to limit acts posed by terrorists, including the use of weapons of mass destruction.
- **International terrorism** involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are foreign-based or directed by countries or groups outside the United States, or whose activities transcend national boundaries. Examples include the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center and the attacks of September 11, 2001, at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

Three factors distinguish terrorism hazards from other types of hazards:

- In the case of chemical, biological, and radioactive agents, their presence may not be immediately obvious, making it difficult to determine when and where they may have been released, who has been exposed, and what danger is present for first responders and emergency medical technicians.
- There is limited scientific understanding of how these agents affect the population at large.
- Terrorism evokes strong emotional reactions, ranging from anxiety to fear to anger to despair to depression.

Most terrorist events in the United States have been bombing attacks, involving detonated or undetonated explosive devices, tear gas, pipe bombs, or firebombs. The effects of terrorism can vary from loss of life and injuries to property damage and disruptions in services such as electricity, water supplies, transportation, or communications. The event may have an immediate effect or a delayed effect. Terrorists often choose targets that offer limited danger to themselves and areas with relatively easy public access. Foreign terrorists look for visible targets where they can avoid detection before and after an attack such as international airports, large cities, major special events, and high-profile landmarks.

Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorism is the use of computers and information, particularly over the Internet, to recruit others to a cause, cause physical or financial harm, or cause a severe disruption of service. It can be driven by religious, political, or other motives. Like traditional terrorism tactics, cyberterrorism seeks to evoke strong emotional reactions, but it does so through information technology rather than a physically violent or disruptive action.

Cyberterrorism has three main types of objectives (Kostadinov 2012):

- **Organizational**—Cyberterrorism with an organizational objective includes functions other than cyber-attacks. Terrorist groups today use the internet every day for recruitment, training, fundraising, communication, or planning. Organizational cyberterrorism can use platforms such as social media as a tool to spread a message beyond country borders and instigate physical forms of terrorism. Organizational efforts may include system attacks as a tool for training new members of a faction in cyber warfare.
- **Undermining**—Cyberterrorism with undermining as an objective seeks to hinder the normal functioning of computer systems, services, or websites. Such methods include defacing, denying, and exposing information. These attacks aim to undermine the victim's high dependence on online structures to support vital operational functions. They typically do not result in grave consequences unless undertaken as part of a larger attack. Undermining attacks on computers include the following:

- Physical attack against computer equipment, a computer facility, or transmission lines to disrupt the reliability of equipment.
- Using electromagnetic energy, usually in the form of an electromagnetic pulse, to attack computer equipment or data transmissions. By overheating circuitry or jamming communications, an electronic attack disrupts the reliability of equipment and the integrity of data.
- Using malicious code directed against computer processing code, instruction logic, or data. The code can generate malicious network packets that disrupt data or logic. This type of cyber-attack can disrupt the reliability of equipment, the integrity of data, and the confidentiality of communications.

- **Destructive**—The destructive objective for cyberterrorism is what organizations fear most. Through the use of computer technology and the Internet, the terrorists seek to inflict destruction or damage on tangible property or assets, and even death or injury to individuals. There are no cases of pure cyberterrorism as of the date of this plan.

Addressing Terrorism

While education, heightened awareness, and early warning of unusual circumstances may deter crime and terrorism, intentional acts that harm people and property are possible at any time. Public safety entities react to the threat, locating, isolating and neutralizing further damage, and investigating potential scenes and suspects to bring criminals to justice. Those involved with terrorism response, including public health and public information staff, are trained to deal swiftly with the public's emotional reaction. The area of the event must be clearly identified in all emergency alert messages to prevent those not affected by the incident from overwhelming local emergency rooms and response resources, which would reduce service to those actually affected. The public must be informed clearly and frequently about what government agencies are doing to mitigate the impacts of the event. The public will also be given clear directions on how to protect the health of individuals and families.

In dealing with terrorism, the unpredictability of human beings must be considered. People with a desire to perform criminal acts may seek out targets of opportunity that may not fall into established lists of critical facilities. First responders train not only to respond to organized terrorism events, but also to respond to random acts by individuals who, for a variety of reasons ranging from fear to emotional trauma to mental instability, may choose to harm others and destroy property.

The Alameda County Office of Emergency Services is responsible for mitigation, preparedness, planning, coordination of response, and recovery activities related to county emergencies and disasters, including terrorism. The department serves as the primary coordination point for emergency management's activities affecting more than one jurisdiction, and the unincorporated areas of the county.

Active Threats

Active threats may include active shootings, secondary explosives, and/or chemical or biological threats.

Active Shooter

Active shooter attacks are typically motivated by the desire to maximize human casualties. They are differentiated from other attack types by the indiscriminate nature of the victim's targets of opportunity rather than actions directed toward a specific target. Active shooter attacks have evolved over the last decade ranging from "lone wolf" shooters who act alone and without any organizational affiliation to organized groups acting in concert to achieve a specific objective. Current active shooter threat force tactics commonly employ a blend of lone shooters and multi-person teams as part of a larger assault.

Active shooters may choose to use a variety of weapons during an attack. In the United States, active shooter events typically involve the use of handguns, followed by rifles, and less commonly shotguns. With additional planning and preparation, attackers periodically implement the use of explosive devices to increase the potential for loss of human life or serve as a distraction to confuse bystanders and law enforcement.

Biological Threats

Biological hazards include disease-causing microorganisms and pathogens, such as bacteria and viruses. The distinguishing characteristic of these substances is their ability to multiply within a host and cause an infection. Some bacteria and viruses can spread from one individual to another. Infections typically occur as a result of airborne exposure, skin contact, or ingestion. In general, exposure to bacteria and viruses can occur through inhalation (as is the case with airborne *B. anthracis* spores, which cause anthrax), ingestion of contaminated food or water (the case with *E. coli*, which causes gastrointestinal infection), contact with infected individuals, or contact with contaminated surfaces (which may be harboring, for example, viruses that cause influenza). As a result, domestic and transnational threat groups have considered targeting heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems of large commercial buildings.

Anthrax has been used as a weapon for nearly 100 years and is one of the most likely agents to be used in a biological threat. Its spores are easily found in nature, can be produced in a lab, and can last for a long time. It can be released quietly and without anyone knowing. Microscopic spores can be put into powders, sprays, food, and water. Due to their size, one may not be able to see, smell or taste them (CDC 2020). Terrorists may release anthrax spores in public places. In 2001, letters containing powdered anthrax spores were sent through the U.S. mail, causing skin and lung anthrax in 22 people. Five people died, all due to lung anthrax.

If a biological attack were to occur within the planning area, a large number of personnel could be impacted. Buildings in the impacted area and transportation infrastructure might be closed for investigation and cleanup. These areas would not be accessible until cleanup is completed, which would impact the businesses. Hospitals could become overwhelmed with people coming in fearing contamination. Residents and businesses may need to shelter in place in the area of the attack.

Chemical Threats

Chemical weapons are often classified according to their effect on the body, based on the primary organ system affected by exposure. They are poisonous vapors, aerosols, liquids, and solids that have toxic effects on humans, animals, and plants. Exposure pathways include inhalation, skin contact, ingestion or injection. Depending on the severity of exposure, impacts may include temporary illness or injury, permanent medical conditions, or death. An attack using chemical threats can come without warning. Signs of a chemical release include difficulty breathing; eye irritation; losing coordination; nausea; or a burning sensation in the nose, throat and lungs (Ready.gov 2022). Harmful chemicals that could be used in an attack include the following:

- Chemical weapons developed for military use (warfare agents)
- Toxic industrial and commercial chemicals that are produced, transported, and stored in the making of petroleum, textiles, plastics, fertilizers, paper, foods, pesticides, household cleaners, and other products
- Chemical toxins of biological origin such as ricin (DHS 2004).

There have been reports of chlorine found in explosive devices, mortars, rockets, and missiles. Chlorine has been used in the past, mainly in blunt, terrorist-style attacks. Some experts believe that groups are trying to advance

their technology for deploying the chemical in combat operations (Military Times 2015). Chlorine is an acutely toxic industrial compound that can cause severe coughing, pulmonary, eye and skin irritation, and even death at higher concentrations (Homeland Security Digital Library 2007).

A chemical release in the planning area could lead to closed down streets and major transportation routes (including bridges) for extended periods of time, causing transportation delays and traffic. Many homes and businesses would also be impacted as they would need to be evacuated for an extended period of time. There could also be impact on the environment and/or natural resources that would require cleanup. Hazardous material response teams and fire-rescue would be needed to respond to the incident and coordinate cleanup efforts.

Explosive Devices

Improvised explosive device (IED) attacks are the favored method of terrorist groups around the world. The evolution in explosive materials, firing devices, and their ease of concealment and delivery has increased the effectiveness of this hazard. IED attacks are typically motivated by the desire to maximize human casualties. Explosive incidents account for 70 percent of all terrorist attacks worldwide. These types of attacks range from small-scale letter bombs to large- scale attacks on specific buildings. According to the FBI, 172 improvised explosive devices were reported in the United States between October 2012 and April 2013.

IEDs generally consist of TNT equivalent explosives (e.g., black or smokeless powder) in a container (e.g., galvanized pipe, paint can, etc.). These propellants are easily purchased on the commercial market. IEDs may also contain added shrapnel to induce greater casualties or shaped charges that direct the force of the explosive towards the target. Devices may be hidden in everyday objects such as briefcases, flowerpots or garbage cans, or on the person of the attacker in the case of suicide bombers. The most commonly used container is galvanized pipe, followed by PVC pipe. When shrapnel is added to the device, the type of shrapnel varies; BBs and other small pieces of hardware are common, as is glass or gravel.

An attack using IEDs or other explosive devices within the planning area has potential large-scale consequences that may require multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination. Depending on the location of the attack, businesses and other venues may be closed for investigation and due to damage. If the attack occurred in or near residences, evacuations and/or sheltering may occur.

Fire as a Weapon

The use of fire for criminal, gang, and terrorist activities, as well as targeting first responders, is not new. The World Health Organization estimates that 195,000 people die each year from fire, while according to the Global Terrorism Database an average of 7,258 people die annually from terrorism, and that includes deaths in conflict zones such as Afghanistan and Iraq (Stewart 2013).

Cyber Threats

A cyber threat is an intentional and malicious crime that compromises the digital infrastructure of a person or organization, often for financial or terror-related reasons. Such attacks vary in nature and are perpetrated using digital mediums or sometimes social engineering to target human operators. Generally, attacks last minutes to days, but large-scale events and their impacts can last much longer. As information technology continues to grow in capability and interconnectivity, cyber threats become increasingly frequent and destructive.

Cyber threats differ by motive, attack type and perpetrator profile. Motives range from the pursuit of financial gain to political or social aims. Cyber threats are difficult to identify and comprehend. Types of threats include using viruses to erase entire systems, breaking into systems and altering files, using someone's personal computer to attack others, or stealing confidential information. The spectrum of cyber risks is limitless, with threats having a wide-range of effects on the individual, community, organization, and nation.

Cyber-Attacks

Public and private computer systems are likely to experience a variety of cyber-attacks, from blanket malware infection to targeted attacks on system capabilities. Cyber-attacks specifically seek to breach computer security measures designed to protect an individual or organization. The initial attack is followed by more severe attacks for the purpose of causing harm, stealing data, or financial gain. Organizations are prone to different types of attacks that can be either automated or targeted in nature. Table 17-1 describes the most common cyber-attack mechanisms faced by organizations today.

Table 17-1. Common Mechanisms for Cyber-attacks

Type	Description
Socially Engineered Trojans	Programs designed to mimic legitimate processes (e.g., updating software, running antivirus software). When the victim runs the fake process, the Trojan is installed on the system.
Unpatched Software	Nearly all software has weak points that may be exploited by malware. Most common software exploitations occur with Java, Adobe Reader, and Adobe Flash. These vulnerabilities are often exploited as small amounts of malicious code are often downloaded via drive-by download.
Phishing	Malicious email messages that ask users to click a link or download a program. Phishing attacks may appear as legitimate emails from trusted third parties.
Password Attacks	Third party attempts to crack a user's password and gain access to a system. Password attacks do not typically require malware, but rather stem from software applications on the attacker's system. These applications may use a variety of methods to gain access, including generating large numbers of generated guesses, or dictionary attacks, in which passwords are systematically tested against all of the words in a dictionary.
Drive-by Downloads	Malware is downloaded unknowingly by the victims when they visit an infected site.
Denial of Service Attacks	Attacks that focus on disrupting service to a network in which attackers send high volumes of data until the network becomes overloaded and can no longer function.
Man in the Middle	Man-in-the-Middle attacks mirror victims and endpoints for online information exchange. In this type of attack, the attacker communicates with the victims, who believe they are interacting with a legitimate endpoint website. The attacker is also communicating with the actual endpoint website by impersonating the victim. As the process goes through, the attacker obtains entered and received information from both the victim and endpoint.
Malvertising	Malware downloaded to a system when the victim clicks on an affected ad.
Advanced Persistent Threat	An attack in which the attacker gains access to a network and remains undetected. Advanced Persistent Threat attacks are designed to steal data instead of cause damage.

With millions of threats created each day, the importance of protection against cyber-attacks becomes a necessary function of everyday operations for individuals, government facilities, and businesses. The increasing dependency on technology for vital information storage and the often automated method of infection means higher stakes for the success of measurable protection and education. Cyber-attacks may lead to widespread business interruptions and likely considerable repair and response costs. A cyber-attack could cause sewage pump stations to fail, which could result in contaminated beaches, unsanitary conditions and/or potentially unsafe water supply.

Since 2013, a new type of cyber-attack is becoming increasingly common against individuals and small- and medium-sized organizations. This attack is called cyber ransom. Cyber ransom occurs when an individual

downloads ransom malware, or ransomware, often through phishing or drive-by download, and the subsequent execution of code results in encryption of all data and personal files stored on the system. The victim then receives a message that demands a fee in the form of electronic currency or cryptocurrency, such as Bitcoin, for the decryption code (Figure 17-1). In October 2015, the FBI said that commonly used ransomware is so difficult to override, that victims should pay the ransom to retrieve their data (BusinessInsider.com 2015)

Source: (PBS 2017)



Figure 17-1. Example Pop-Up Message Indicating Ransomware Infection

If an attack were to occur that impacted the planning area, multi-jurisdictional response would need to be coordinated, in accordance with local and county emergency operations plans. To reduce the planning area's vulnerability, cyber security should be improved by providing network defense intelligence and conducting regular evaluations of network security posture and readiness. Additionally, the planning area should provide education on cyber threats and cyber-attack measurements.

Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorism is the use of computers and information, particularly over the Internet, to recruit others to an organization's cause, cause physical or financial harm, or cause a severe disruption of infrastructure service. Such disruptions can be driven by religious, political, or other motives. Like traditional terrorism tactics, cyberterrorism

seeks to evoke very strong emotional reactions, but it does so through information technology rather than a physically violent or disruptive action. Cyberterrorism has three main types of objectives (Kostadinov 2012):

- **Organizational**—Cyberterrorism with an organizational objective includes specific functions outside of or in addition to a typical cyber-attack. Terrorist groups today use the internet on a daily basis. This daily use may include recruitment, training, fundraising, communication, or planning. Organizational cyberterrorism can use platforms such as social media as a tool to spread a message beyond country borders and instigate physical forms of terrorism. Additionally, organizational goals may use systematic attacks as a tool for training new members of a faction in cyber warfare.
- **Undermining**—Cyberterrorism with undermining as an objective seeks to hinder the normal functioning of computer systems, services, or websites. Such methods include defacing, denying, and exposing information. While undermining tactics are typically used due to high dependence on online structures to support vital operational functions, they typically do not result in grave consequences unless undertaken as part of a larger attack. Undermining attacks on computers include the following (Waldron 2011):
  - Directing conventional kinetic weapons against computer equipment, a computer facility, or transmission lines to create a physical attack that disrupts the reliability of equipment.
  - Using electromagnetic energy, most commonly in the form of an electromagnetic pulse, to create an electronic attack against computer equipment or data transmissions. By overheating circuitry or jamming communications, an electronic attack disrupts the reliability of equipment and the integrity of data.
  - Using malicious code directed against computer processing code, instruction logic, or data. The code can generate a stream of malicious network packets that disrupt data or logic by exploiting vulnerability in computer software, or a weakness in computer security practices. This type of cyber-attack can disrupt the reliability of equipment, the integrity of data, and the confidentiality of communications (Wilson 2008).
- **Destructive**—The destructive objective for cyberterrorism is what organizations fear most. Through the use of computer technology and the Internet, the terrorists seek to inflict destruction or damage on tangible property or assets, and even death or injury to individuals.

Civil Unrest

Civil disturbance refers to groups of people purposely choosing not to observe a law, regulation or rule, usually in order to bring attention to their cause, concern or agenda. Disturbances may take the form of small gatherings or large groups blocking or impeding access to planning area municipality facilities or businesses to actions directed at intimidating staff, visitors, and causing property damage. Civil disturbances can arise from a number of causes for a variety of reasons. Protests intended to be a peaceful demonstration to the public and the government can escalate into general chaos.

The circumstances surrounding civil disturbance may be spontaneous or may result from escalating tensions within an institutional facility, community or the larger society. This was the case in Ferguson, MO and other recent national examples, where local police activities resulted in a massive community response that began as protest but evolved into less controlled, potentially violent response from community members. Civil disorder can erupt anywhere, but the most likely locations are areas with large population groupings or gatherings. Civil disorder can also occur near locations where a "trigger event" occurred, as was the case in Ferguson.

The following types of large gatherings are typically associated with civil disturbances:

- **Crowds**:

- A casual crowd is identified as individuals or small groups with nothing in common to bind them together. If they have an agenda, it is their own. Casual crowds are made up of individuals or small groups occupying the same common place.
- Sighting crowds are people gathering for an event. People migrating to sporting events, gathering to observe a fire or accident, and those that attend music concerts are all types of sighting crowds. Individuals or small groups gather at these events for the same purpose. It is the event and/or one's curiosity that compels a crowd to come together.
- Agitated crowds have responses based on the elements (people, space, and event). Individuals with strong emotional feelings within a crowd can quickly spread and influence the rest of the crowd. As more people within the crowd become emotionally involved, a sense of unity may develop, causing changes in the overall demeanor of the crowd. Yelling, screaming, and name-calling are all associated with an agitated crowd.

- **Mobs—**Mobs have all the elements found in the crowd types described above, but also display aggressive, physical, and sometimes violent actions. Under these conditions, individuals within a crowd will often say or do things they usually would not do. Extreme acts of violence and property damage are often part of mob activities. They consist of, or involve, the elements of people and groups being mixed together and becoming fluid. Mobs are usually emotional, loud, tumultuous, violent, and lawless. There are different levels of mobs (Alvarez and Bachman 2019):
  - An aggressive mob is one that attacks, riots, and terrorizes. The object of violence may be a person, property, or both. An aggressive mob is distinguished from an aggressive crowd only by lawless activity. Examples of aggressive mobs are the inmate mobs in prisons and jails, mobs that act out their frustrations after political defeat, or violent mobs at political protests or rallies.
  - An escape mob is attempting to flee from something such as a fire, bomb, flood, or other catastrophe. Members of escape mobs are generally difficult to control and can be characterized by unreasoning terror.
  - An acquisitive mob is one motivated by a desire to acquire something. Riots caused by other factors often turn into looting sprees. This mob exploits an authority's lack of control in safeguarding property.
  - An expressive mob is one that expresses fervor or revelry following some sporting event, religious activity, or celebration. Members experience a release of pent up emotions in highly charged situations.
  - A flash mob is a large group of people who gather in some predetermined location, perform some brief action, and then quickly disperse. Youth flash mobs in Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New York, Kansas City, Missouri, Orange, New Jersey, and elsewhere in the United States have resulted in violence, vandalism, injuries, and arrests.

- **Riots**—A riot is form of civil disorder characterized by a group lashing out in a violent public disturbance against authority, property, or people. Riots typically involve vandalism and the destruction of property, public or private. The property targeted varies depending on the riot and the inclinations of those involved. Targets can include shops, cars, restaurants, government institutions, and religious buildings.

Civil disorders can result in numerous secondary hazards. Depending on the size and scope of the incident, civil disturbance may lead to widespread urban fire, utility failure, transportation interruption, and environmental hazards. Civil disorders can be a secondary hazard after a severely destructive disaster. This may include looting, blocking of roadways, which may impact emergency response vehicles, and demonstrations.

17.1.2 Technological Hazards

Technological hazards are associated with human activities such as the manufacture, transportation, storage and the use of hazardous materials. Incidents related to these hazards are assumed to be accidental, with unintended consequences. Technological hazards in the planning area can be categorized as follows:

- Hazardous materials incidents
- Pipeline and utility failure
- Transportation accidents.

Hazardous Materials Incidents

Hazardous materials are substances that are severely harmful to human health and the environment, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Many hazardous materials are commonly used substances that are harmless in their normal uses but dangerous if released. The EPA designates more than 800 substances as hazardous and identifies many more as potentially hazardous due to their characteristics and the circumstances of their release.

If released or misused, hazardous substances can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to structures, other properties, and the environment. Many products containing hazardous substances are used and stored in homes, and these products are shipped daily on highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. The following are the most common type of hazardous material incidents:

- **Fixed-Facility Hazardous Materials Incident**—This is the uncontrolled release of materials from a fixed site capable of posing a risk to health, safety and property. It is possible to identify and prepare for a fixed-site incident because federal and state laws require those facilities to notify state and local authorities about what is being used or produced at the site.
- **Hazardous Materials Transportation Incident**— A hazardous materials transportation incident is any event resulting in uncontrolled release of materials during transport that can pose a risk to health, safety, and property as defined by Department of Transportation Materials Transport regulations. Transportation incidents are difficult to prepare for because there is little if any notice about what materials could be involved should an accident happen. Hazardous materials transportation incidents can occur at any place within the country, although most occur on the interstate highways or major federal or state highways, or on the major rail lines. In addition to materials such as chlorine that are shipped throughout the country by rail, thousands of shipments of radiological materials, mostly medical materials and low-level radioactive waste, take place via ground transportation across the United States. Many incidents occur in sparsely populated areas and affect very few people.
- **Interstate Pipeline Hazardous Materials Incident**—A significant number of interstate natural gas, heating oil, and petroleum pipelines run through California. These are used to provide natural gas to the utilities in California and to transport these materials from production facilities to end-users.

CERCLA, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, and California law require responsible parties to report hazardous material releases if certain criteria are met. All releases of hazardous substances (including radionuclides) exceeding reportable quantities must be reported by the responsible party to the National Response Center. If an accidental chemical release exceeds the Right-to-Know Act applicable minimal reportable quantity, the facility must notify state emergency response commissions and local emergency planning committees for any area likely to be affected by the release, and provide a detailed written follow-up as soon as practicable. Information about accidental chemical releases must be made available to the public.

Pipeline and Utility Failure

Raw Materials Pipelines

Transmission and distribution pipelines provide two differing services. Transmission pipelines transport raw material for further refinement. These pipes are large and far reaching, operating under high pressure. Distribution pipelines provide processed materials to end users. These are smaller in diameter, some as small as a half an inch, and operate under lower pressure.

Although pipelines are the safest and most reliable way to transport natural gas, crude oil, liquid petroleum products, and chemical products, there is still an inherent risk due to the nature of the hazardous materials. Pipelines are regulated by the Office of the State Fire Marshal. The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration enforces oil and gas pipeline safety regulations. The federal government enforces hazardous material transport pursuant to its interstate commerce regulation authority. Pipelines are also monitored by system control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems that measuring flow rate, temperature and pressure. The SCADA system transfers real-time data via satellite from the pipelines to a control center where the valves, pumps, and motors are remotely operated. If tampering with the pipeline occurs, an alarm sounds. The ensuing valve reaction is instantaneous, with the alarm system isolating any rupture and setting off a chain reaction that shuts down pipeline pumps and alerts pipeline operators within seconds.

Failures of distribution and transmission pipelines can occur when pipes corrode, are damaged during excavation, are incorrectly operated, or are damaged by other forces. More serious accidents occur on distribution pipelines than on any other type due to their number, intricate networking, and location in highly populated areas.

Water

Water disruption is a secondary impact from a natural disaster or intentional act. A breach in the pipelines that carry water through the planning area would have significant temporary impacts on the cities until alternative water sources are pumped and treated. Long-term disruption would have significant impacts on residences and businesses in the planning area if demand exceeds secondary supplies and water conservation measures do not provide enough relief to reduce demand to equal the secondary supplies.

Wastewater

Disruption of the planning area's wastewater collection and wastewater treatment plants would have significant citywide and regional impacts. Such disruption could result if the system were to be overwhelmed by a significant storm or discharge of materials in such quantities that the treatment plant could not adequately treat the waste. Natural hazards such as earthquake or flood, major power outages, or terrorism directed at the facilities and systems could disrupt the process of collecting and treating millions of gallons of sewage. Wastewater treatment plants may also have emergencies internal to the plant such as oxygen deficiencies that render them incapable of treating waste. The disruption of service may also have significant environmental impacts on the waterways adjacent to the treatment plants.

Petroleum Refineries

A petroleum refinery's main job is to separate crude oil into its many parts, which are then reprocessed into products. The type, number, and size of process units at a particular refinery depends on factors such as the type

of crude oil and the products made. The units making up a refinery are tanks, furnaces, distillation towers, reactors, heat exchangers, pumps, pipes, fittings, and valves. Products include the following:

- Fuels, such as gasoline, diesel, heating oil, kerosene, jet fuel, bunker fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gas
- Solvents, including benzene, toluene, xylene, hexane, and heptane, which are used in paint thinners, dry-cleaning solvents, degreasers, and pesticide solvents
- Lubricating oils and insulating, hydraulic, and medicinal oils
- Petroleum wax
- Greases, which are primarily a mixture of various fillers
- Asphalt.

These products can be hazardous not only in their final state but as they are being processed and refined. The principal hazards at refineries are fire and explosion. Refineries process a multitude of products with low flash points. Although systems and operating practices are designed to prevent such catastrophes, they can occur. In a refinery, hazardous chemicals can come from many sources and in many forms. In crude oil, there are not only the components sought for processing, but impurities such as sulfur, vanadium, and arsenic compounds. The oil is split into many component streams that are further altered and refined to produce the final product range. Most, if not all, of these component stream chemicals are inherently hazardous to humans, as are the other chemicals added during processing. Hazards include fire, explosion, toxicity, corrosiveness, and asphyxiation.

At refineries, the potential for fires, explosions, releases of flammable or toxic materials, or other accidents that could cause injuries, fatalities, or spills could occur and would be primarily associated with the flammable vapors and other flammable materials transported as cargo by tankers visiting the marine terminal. Damage prevention measures include routine inspection and maintenance, corrosion protection, continuous monitoring and control technologies, public awareness programs, and integrity management and emergency response plans.

Transportation Accidents

Transportation accidents are incidents involving air, road or rail travelers resulting in death or serious injury. The potential for transportation accidents that block ingress, egress, and movement through the planning area is significant, as is the likelihood of hazardous material incidents resulting from a traffic or rail accident.

17.2 HAZARD PROFILE

17.2.1 Past Events

Intentional Hazards

Terrorism Events

The Bay Area has not experienced a regional terrorism event. However, the 2016 hosting of the Super Bowl in Santa Clara County increased mainstream exposure of the Bay Area for potential future terrorist events. The following incidents in or near Alameda County have been recorded:

- February 26, 2019—A 23-year-old Oakland man was sentenced to nearly 16 years in federal prison after he created Facebook and Twitter accounts for individuals he thought were members of ISIS. The man also stated he wanted to carry out terrorist acts in the United States in support of ISIS (DOJ 2019).
- September 9, 2003—A bombing at Shaklee Corp in Pleasanton was attributed to a faction of the Animal Liberation Front (Alameda County 2012).
- August 8, 2003—Two bombings at the Chiron Corp in Emeryville were attributed to a faction of the Animal Liberation Front (Alameda County 2012).

Cyber Threats

The following recent cyber threat events in or near Alameda County have been recorded:

- In 2019, a cyber-attack locked all members of the Alameda County Bar Association out of their computers and servers for a period of time. No data was reported lost in this attack and no ransom was paid (DeepNet 2019).
- In October 2017, the Alameda County Library's servers were hacked and the private information of up to 400,000 people was compromised. Officials are still unsure of the total scope of this attack (CBS San Francisco 2017).
- In December 2015, University of California at Berkeley experienced a massive cyber-attack that left upwards of 80,000 people exposed to cyber-crime. The university is one of the largest employers in the Bay Area, and this cyber-attack reached beyond jurisdictional and county lines to affect the entire Bay Area.
- On December 1, 2014, a global cyber-attack shut down web access to agenda, minutes, and video for many Bay Area government agencies, including Alameda County. The San Francisco-based company Granicus, which provides web services for government agencies nationwide, reported the outage (Johnson 2014).

Civil Unrest

The 2012 Alameda County Emergency Operations Plan and other resources identify the following civil unrest incidents (Alameda County 2012):

- May 1, 2021—Seven people were arrested in Oakland following annual May Day demonstrations. The individuals were arrested for a number of offenses, including assault on a police officer, assault with a deadly weapon, and resisting arrest. Some demonstrators also broke into a vacant home.
- May 31, 2020 – June 1, 2020—In response to the death of George Floyd on May 25, 2020, at the hands of Minneapolis police, thousands of demonstrators gathered in the Bay Area. These demonstrations resulted in the looting of multiple business and shopping malls. A shooting took place in which a woman was shot in the arm. Tear gas was deployed by police, leading to further agitation (Yelimeli 2020).
- November 24 – December 10, 2014—After a grand jury decision in the Michael Brown case in Ferguson, MO, there was a 17-day revolt in Oakland that resulted in marches, blocked roadways, looting of businesses, destruction of property, and arrests.
- October 20, 2011— Occupy Oakland protesters took to the streets in Oakland over economic inequality, corporate excess, and homelessness. Hundreds of participants set up tents in Frank Ogawa Plaza. Some arrests were made for disruptive behavior; however, for the most part, the protest remained peaceful.

- January 7, 2009—This was the most notorious civil disturbance in Alameda County and occurred as a response to shooting by a Bay Area Rapid Transit police officer. It began as a peaceful protest but turned into a destructive riot resulting in trash can fires, multiple cars set on fire, broken storefront windows, and looting of stores.

Over the years, fights and lock-downs occur and some develop into full-scale threatening riots at the Alameda County Jail, Santa Rita, in Dublin. One occasion was August 26, 2010, when an inmate was killed. Security measures have not completely stopped the violence perpetrated on inmates and staff. The Federal Correctional Facility in Dublin is a low security federal correctional institution for female inmates that has not had recorded riots or fatalities.

In Pleasanton on September 9, 2016, hundreds of protesters gathered and 23 were arrested for civil disobedience at the Alameda County Fairgrounds. They gathered to protest the "militarization of police" at an event called Urban Shield, an annual law enforcement preparedness training.

Technological Hazards

Hazardous Materials

Although hazardous material incidents can happen almost anywhere, certain areas are at higher risk. Jurisdictions near roadways that are frequently used for transporting hazardous materials and jurisdictions with industrial facilities that use, store, or dispose of such materials all have an increasing potential for major incidents, as do jurisdictions crossed by certain railways, waterways, airways and pipelines. Hazardous materials are transported through the planning area via highways and pipelines. The planning area's level of exposure to hazardous materials can be understood by examining the type of businesses, commercial traffic routes, and highway exposure.

Alameda County and its incorporated cities have experienced many accidental hazardous materials incidents. On November 7, 2007, a container ship struck a pier bumper at the western span of the Bay Bridge, which caused 58,000 gallons of bunker fuel to be released into the water. Oil slicks, oil globs, and oiled and dead wildlife were reported around the Bay and Pacific coastline. Beaches, marines and other shoreline areas were closed for cleanup in Alameda County and surrounding areas. In 2009, an oil tanker, located south of the Bay Bridge, was being fueled when human errors caused the tanks to overflow. This released 400 gallons of fuel into the bay and led to birds being oiled and approximately 6 miles of East Bay being oiled, specifically Bay Farm Island and Alameda Island (Alameda County 2012).

Table 17-2 lists the number of hazardous material incidents reported to Cal OES Warning Center by year and spill site type between 2012 through 2016. Additional historical hazardous material spill report data is available on Cal OES website. The records show that a total of 166 hazardous materials spills occurred over 5-year timeframe in Tri-Valley planning area.

Pipeline Incidents

Accidents involving underground pipelines in Alameda County have caused injury, fatalities and property damage. Recent events have involved natural gas lines in Oakland, Union City, Berkeley, and Livermore. In particular, on September 9, 2010, a natural gas pipeline explosion in San Bruno (San Mateo County) killed eight people and reduced the Crestmoor neighborhood to ashes. There have been incidents involving hazardous liquids as well, including an event on May 20, 2016, involving crude oil in Tracy (PHMSA 2022).

Table 17-2. Hazard Materials Spills in Tri-Valley Planning Area Reported to Cal OES (2012-2016)

Spill Site	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Airport	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Plant	0	2	0	2	0	4
Merchant/Business	3	5	3	6	6	23
Military Base	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Field	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	3	5	2	2	5	17
Pipeline	0	0	0	2	1	3
Railroad	0	1	2	2	1	6
Refinery	0	1	0	0	0	1
Residence	2	1	1	0	7	11
Road	15	11	18	14	10	68
School	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service Station	5	6	9	7	1	28
Treatment/Sewage Facility	0	1	0	0	0	1
Utilities/Substation	0	0	1	0	0	1
Waterways	1	0	0	0	1	2
Total	29	33	36	36	32	166

Source: (Cal OES 2017)

According to Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, between 2010 to July 2017, there was one reported natural gas pipeline incident in the planning area. The incident occurred on June 11, 2012, in Livermore, when Pacific Gas & Electric had an unintentional release of gas (PHMSA 2022).

Transportation Accidents

According to the 2012 Alameda County Emergency Operations Plan, the County has not experienced an incident of a commercial flight or large plane. However, a number of general aviation aircraft incidents have occurred. These types of incidents are typically localized and somewhat contained.

Alameda County has experienced train derailments in the past. Recent events have been small, with minimal damage. In August 2004, a non-hazmat car derailed and two tank cars carrying methanol were damaged. Material release was not reported. In July 2005, a train derailed near a Kinder Morgan pipeline, which had to be shut down in case of any release (Alameda County 2012). In March 2016, 14 people were injured when a commuter train derailed after hitting a tree that had fallen onto the tracks. No fatalities were reported in this incident (Marzullo and Barnard 2016).

Between 2010 and 2022, there were three aviation fatality incidents in Livermore (along with 17 nonfatal), none in Dublin and one aviation fatality incident in Pleasanton as reported by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). The following is information regarding recent fatality incidents in the planning area (NTSB 2023):

- June 1, 2015, Livermore—A Piper PA 22-135 collided with terrain after losing control mid-flight shortly after departing from Livermore Municipal Airport. One fatality resulted from this incident.
- June 21, 2014, Livermore—A Parker Loehle Mustang T5151 lost control and collided with terrain after an on-flight fire of unknown origin occurred. One fatality resulted from this incident.

- May 21, 2015, Pleasanton—A Cessna 210F collided with terrain, resulting in one fatality. The NTSB determined the pilot was varying plane altitude to avoid clouds before encountering an area of rising terrain that proved to be unavoidable.
- May 9, 2010, Livermore—A Piper PA-280235 pilot used visual flight into instrument meteorological conditions, which resulted in a collision with obstacles and terrain. Two fatalities occurred.

The California Office of Traffic Safety provides the total number of fatal and injury collisions on local city streets between 2017 through 2020 (see Table 17-3). Over this period, 5,258 fatal and injury collisions occurred in the Tri-Valley planning area.

Table 17-3. Total Fatal and Injury Collision Data for Tri-Valley Planning Area

Jurisdiction	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Dublin	128	129	162	73	**492**
Livermore	285	370	308	195	**1,158**
Pleasanton	301	284	247	147	**979**
Total	**714**	**783**	**717**	**415**	**5,258**

Source: (California OTS 2023)

The only railway accident reported in recent years occurred on March 8, 2016, when a commuter train detailed after it struck a downed tree on the tracks. The incident occurred in Niles Canyon, south of the City of Pleasanton, where two train cars derailed and one plunged into a creek. It occurred at night and only nine people were injured (San Francisco CBS 2016).

17.2.2 Location

Intentional Hazards

Terrorism, Civil Unrest, and Active Threats

The State of California and Office of Homeland Security have identified numerous high-profile targets for potential terrorists in California. Large population centers, high-visibility tourist attractions, and critical infrastructure accessible to the public present security challenges of an ongoing nature in California. The network of highways, railways, ports, and airports used to transport significant amounts of hazardous materials poses a significant technological hazards threat. Multiple incidents may happen simultaneously, and all typically require a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional response.

In particular, the Santa Rita County Jail and Federal Correctional Facility, both in Dublin, are locations where civil unrest may occur. Also, the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory are U.S. Department of Energy national labs are critical facilities that may have active threats.

Cyber Threats

Both public and private operations in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton are threatened on a near-daily basis by the millions of currently engineered cyber-attacks developed to automatically seek technological vulnerabilities. Possible cyberterrorist targets include the banking industry, power plants, air traffic control centers, and water systems; especially facilities that rely on computers, computer systems, and programs for their operations.

Technological Hazards

Hazardous Materials Release

Hazardous materials are stored before and after they are transported to their intended use. This may include service stations that store gasoline and diesel fuel in underground storage tanks; hospitals that store radioactive materials, flammable materials and other hazardous substances; or manufacturers, processors, distributors, and recycling plants for chemical industries that store a variety of chemicals on site (FEMA 2022). For the purpose of this plan, fixed sites include buildings or property where hazardous materials are manufactured or stored, and are regulated under various programs by the EPA.

The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (TSCA) provides the EPA with authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures. Certain substances are generally excluded from TSCA, including food, drugs, cosmetics, and pesticides. TSCA addresses the production, importation, use, and disposal of specific chemicals, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, radon, and lead-based paint. According to TSCA, there are no facilities with these substances in the planning area (EPA 2021).

Facilities identified in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information databases (RCRA Info) were also reviewed for this plan. Hazardous waste information is contained in RCRA Info, a national program management and inventory system about hazardous waste handlers. In general, entities that generate, transport, treat, store, and dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide information about their activities to state environmental agencies. These agencies pass on the information to regional and national EPA offices. This regulation is governed by the RCRA, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. There are 73 RCRA facilities in Dublin, 162 facilities in Livermore, and 132 facilities in Pleasanton (EPA 2021).

Petroleum Refineries

There are five petroleum refinery operations along the Bay Area's Contra Costa-Solano refinery belt.

Pipelines and Utilities

Distribution pipelines run through highly populated areas providing refined materials for public use and consumption. Large gas distribution lines, called "mains," along with much smaller service lines that travel to homes and businesses, account for the vast majority of underground pipeline system.

Figure 17-2 shows gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines as well as the locations of accidents and incidents within the planning area. Both natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines traverse the planning area. The primary operator of the gas transmission pipelines is Northern California Power Agency and Pacific Gas & Electric. The primary operator for the hazardous liquid pipeline is Shell Pipeline Company (PHMSA 2023).

Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7), a water wholesaler, provides treated drinking water to four major retailers in the Valley area that serve approximately 240,000 people and businesses. The wholesale water has three sources: South Bay Aqueduct that originates from the California State Water Project; Lake Del Valle storage reservoir that is approximately 10 miles from Livermore; and groundwater from local wells (Zone 7 Water Agency 2023).

Source: (PHMSA 2023)

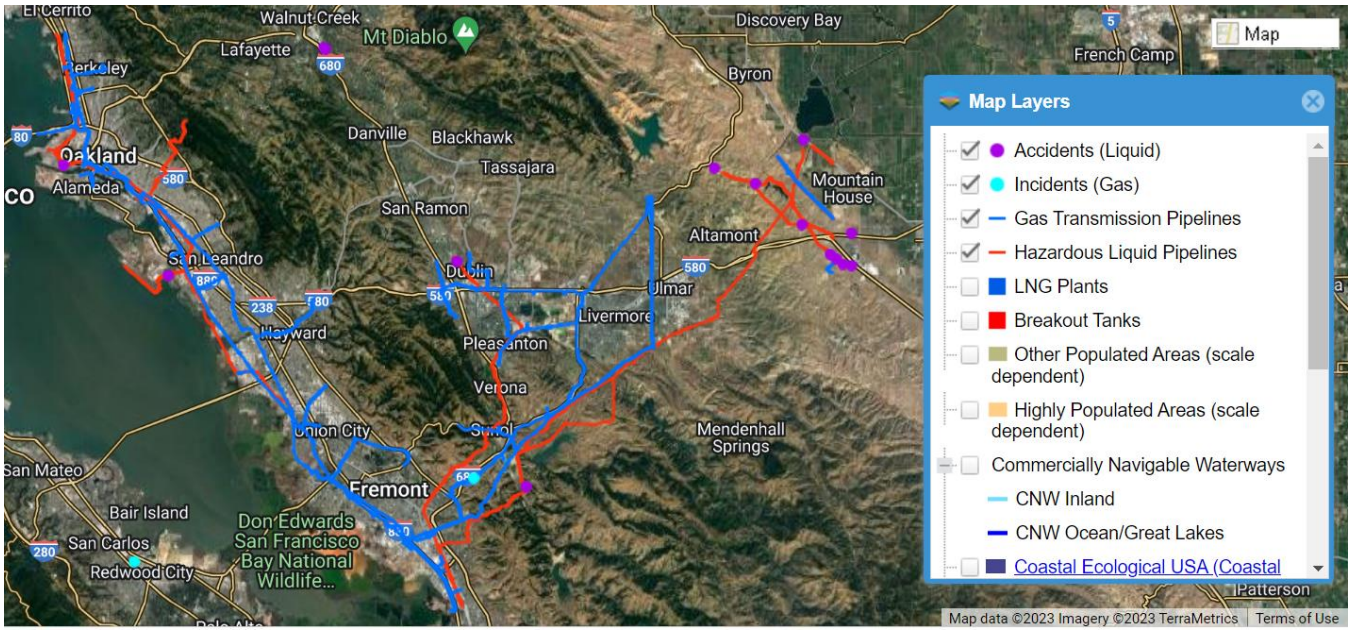


Figure 17-2. Gas Transmission and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines Near the Planning Area

Transportation Incidents

Incidents involving hazardous materials in transit or incidents occurring on roads and rail can occur through a variety of vehicles in and around the planning area. In the City of Dublin, there are 193 miles of road and no commuter train or transportation rails. In the City of Livermore, there are 348 miles of roadway, 12 miles of railroad and the Altamont Commuter express commuter train. In the City of Pleasanton, there are 340 miles of roadway, 6 miles of commuter train, and 8 miles of transportation rail (Association of Bay Area Governments 2010).

The Tri-Valley planning area is serviced by the Livermore Municipal Airport. It was a 5,255-foot main paved runway and a second 2,700-foot unlighted training runway. The nearest airports with scheduled airline service are Oakland, San Jose, and Stockton. The main artery through the planning area is Interstate 580, which feeds traffic from the Bay Area to the Central Valley of California. Union Pacific Railroad freight line traverses the Cities of Livermore and Pleasanton and Amtrak passenger train has a station in Livermore. The Altamont Commuter Express commuter train stops in Livermore and Pleasanton. It extends from Stockton to San Jose.

17.2.3 Frequency

Intentional Hazards

Terrorism, Civil Unrest, and Active Threats

As of 2022, California's economy was the largest of any state in the United States. The planning area's proximity to San Francisco and Silicon Valley presents unique conditions for terrorist attacks. The transportation, energy, and communications systems that cross the planning area have impacts on the local, regional, and even national economy. In general, the risks of a terrorist event involving a WMD are as follows:

- **Chemical**—The risk of a chemical event is present in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton. The agricultural community in Alameda County uses and stores significant amounts of chemicals for peaceful and productive means that could be used in destructive ways.
- **Explosives**—Pipe bomb and suspicious package events have occurred in Alameda County in the past. While none of the events has been specifically identified as a WMD-related attack, the elements necessary to construct a WMD are readily available. Additionally, the agricultural communities maintain sufficient products and quantities for use in explosive events.
- **Radiological/Nuclear**—The major transportation arteries for vehicles or rail that cross through the planning area contribute to the risk of a radiological event. Such products can unknowingly pass through any one of the regional transportation corridors.
- **Biological**—Anthrax incidents that occurred in the United States in October 2001 demonstrate the potential for spreading terror through biological WMDs. The introduction of Newcastle disease in the United States demonstrates how an agent can be introduced to livestock, causing harm to public health and the economy.
- **Combined Hazards**—WMD agents can be combined to have a greater total effect. When combined, the impacts of the event can be immediate and longer-term. Casualties will likely suffer from both immediate and long-term burns and contamination. Given the risks associated with chemical agents in Alameda County, the possibility exists for such a combined event to occur.

Cyber Threats

Cyber-attacks are experienced on a daily basis, often without being noticed. Up-to-date virus protection software used in both public and private sectors prevent most cyber-attacks from becoming successful. Programs that promote public education to that end are also an effective way in which to mitigate cyber threats. Cyberterrorism is much less common than cyber-attacks, and the frequency is unknown.

Technological Hazards

Hazardous material incidents may occur at any time in the Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, given the presence of transportation routes bisecting the planning area, the location of businesses and industry that use hazardous materials, the presence of scattered illegitimate businesses such as clandestine drug laboratories at any given time, and the improper disposal of hazardous waste.

17.2.4 Severity

The severity of human-caused hazards could range from a minor transportation accident or power outage to a full-scale terrorist attack.

The term mass casualty incident (MCI) is often applied to transportation accidents involving air and rail travel, as well as multi-vehicle highway accidents. However, MCIs may also result from hazardous materials incidents or acts of violence, such as shootings or hostage situations. Effects may include serious injuries, loss of life, and associated property damage. Because large numbers of patients may be involved, significant MCIs may tax local emergency medical and hospital resources, and therefore require a regional response. MCIs may occur throughout the planning area, day or night, at any time of the year: Interstate 580 offer the potential for MCIs because of the heavy volume of traffic, although no highway or surface street in the City is exempt from this hazard.

The railroad tracks traversing Alameda County, carrying Amtrak passengers as well as freight, also face the risk of an MCI, as do the air corridors above the county. Severe weather may play a role in roadway, air, or rail accidents. MCIs may also result from acts of violence or terrorism, which could include a chemical, biological or radiological incident, contaminating persons and requiring mass decontamination.

Hazardous Materials

Table 17-4 shows the number of injuries and fatalities associated with hazardous material spills reported to Cal OES Warning Center between 2012 through 2016. Additional historical hazardous material spill report data is available on the Cal OES website. The records show that eight people were injured and five fatalities occurred in a 5-year timeframe in planning area. Hazardous material releases also affect the environment through contamination of soil, but data are not available on the area that has been affected by such contamination.

Table 17-4. Injuries and Fatalities from Hazardous Materials Spills in Tri-Valley Planning Area

Severity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Number of Injuries	2	1	3	0	2	**8**
Number of Fatalities	0	1	3	1	0	**5**
Total	**2**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**13**

Source: Cal OES, 2017

17.2.5 Warning Time

Very few terrorism incidents—fewer than 5 percent—are preceded by a warning. Technological accidents occur without predictability under circumstances that give responders little time to prepare.

17.3 SECONDARY HAZARDS

The largest secondary impact caused by human-caused hazards would be economic, and could be significant:

- The cost of a terrorist act would be felt in terms of loss of life and property, disruption of business activity and long-term emotional impacts. Recovery would take significant resources and expense at the local level.
- Computer security breaches associated with data and telecommunications losses can have significant economic impact.
- Pipeline and tank failure impacts can include both the cost of community recovery for the area surrounding the failure site and the cost of disruption of services for the transported material.
- Hazardous materials releases have the potential to cause major disruptions to local businesses that house hazardous materials. Additionally, a hazardous materials release could cause businesses to close if they are located in the path of the hazardous materials flow.
- The economic impacts should a transportation facility be rendered impassable would be significant. The loss of a roadway or railway would have serious effects on the local economy and ability to provide services. Loss of major travel routes would result in loss of commerce, and could impact the ability to provide emergency services to citizens by delaying response times or limiting routes for equipment such as fire apparatus, police vehicles, and ambulances. The ability to receive fuel deliveries would also be impacted. The effects of re-routed traffic could have a serious impact on local roadways.

17.4 EXPOSURE

17.4.1 Population

A human-caused hazard event could range from an isolated accident to a highly coordinated attack by multiple agents upon multiple targets. Large-scale incidents have the potential to kill or injure many citizens in the immediate vicinity, and may also affect people a relative distance from the initial event. Variables affecting exposure for a WMD attack and a hazardous material accident include the physical and chemical properties of the WMD, the ambient temperature, wind speed, wind direction, barometric pressure, and humidity.

Computer models can provide general data to first responders to advise evacuations or sheltering in place. With so many variables to determine "toxic endpoints" as defined by the California Environmental Protection Agency, distances are difficult to forecast. In general, those close to transportation corridors or businesses with acutely hazardous materials are more at risk for some sort of effect. Each chemical incident will be different and the scenarios are too numerous to describe in this plan.

Hazardous materials pose a significant risk to emergency response personnel. All potential first responders and follow-on emergency personnel must be properly trained to the level of emergency response actions required of their individual position at the response scene. Hazardous materials also pose a serious long-term threat to public health and safety, property and the environment.

17.4.2 Property

The planning area is located in Alameda County, among the fastest growing counties in California, making it a higher profile target for terrorism. Additionally, the planning area's proximity to San Francisco and Silicon Valley make it vulnerable to secondary and cascading effects of a possible terrorist threat.

17.4.3 Critical Facilities

Terrorism events can pose a serious long-term threat to damaging critical facilities. In particular, the industrial corridor along the northern and northwestern portions of the county are highly visible targets. The high-profile buildings in the planning area include the Federal Correctional Facility, the Alameda County Jail - Santa Rita, and Camp Parks, which are all in Dublin. Additionally, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory are considered high profile critical facilities within the planning area. Critical facilities are limited to City facilities, Alameda County facilities, and other government facilities, private utility infrastructure and administrative offices, and medical facilities.

Critical facilities may house hazardous materials and rail, highways, and interstates transport hazardous materials on a daily basis. The exposure of critical facilities to a terrorism event or hazardous material incident is based on the facility's criticality and physical vulnerability:

- Criticality is a measure of the potential consequence of an accidental or terrorist event as well as the attractiveness of the facility to a potential adversary or threat. The criticality for each critical facility is based on the factors shown in Table 17-5.
- Vulnerability is a measure of the physical opportunity for an accident or an adversarial attack. This assessment takes into consideration physical design, existing countermeasures, and site layout. The vulnerability for each critical facility is based on the criteria shown in Table 17-6.

Table 17-5. Criticality Factors

Criterion	Low Criticality	Medium Criticality	High Criticality
Awareness[a]	Not known/Neighborhood	City/Region/County	State/National
Hazardous Materials[b]	None / limited and secure	Moderate to large and secure	Large, minimum or no security
Collateral Damage Potential[c]	None or low	Moderate/immediate area or within 1 mile radius	High/immediate area or within 1 mile radius
Site Population[d]	0 – 300	301 – 1,000	1,001 or greater
Public/ Emergency Function[e]	No emergency function, or could be used for emergency function in the future	Support emergency function—redundant site	Emergency function—critical service with or without redundancy

a. Awareness—How aware is the public of the existence of the facility, site, system, or location?
b. Hazardous Materials—Are flammable, explosive, biological, chemical and/or radiological materials present on site?
c. Collateral Damage Potential—What are the potential consequences for the surrounding area if the asset is attacked or damaged?
d. Site Population—What is the potential for mass causalities, based on the capacity of the facility.
e. Public or Emergency Functions—Does the facility perform a function during an emergency? Is this facility or function capable of being replicated elsewhere?

Table 17-6. Vulnerability Criteria

Criterion	Low Vulnerability	Medium Vulnerability	High Vulnerability
Accessibility[a]	Remote location, secure perimeter, tightly controlled access	Controlled access, protected or unprotected entry	Open access, unrestricted, patrolling security, sign restrictions
Automobile Proximity[b]	Not within 75' – 100'	Not within 25' – 50'	Adjacent or not within 10'
Asset Mobility[c]	Moves or is relocated frequently	Moves or is relocated occasionally	Permanent/Fixed
Proximity to other Critical Facilities[d]	Greater than 1.5 – 2 miles	Greater than 3/4 - 1 mile	Within 1/2 – 3/4 mile
Secure Design[e]	No areas for concealment of packages, air intakes are on roof, access ways are not under the structure.	Area of concealment present, greater than 25' from the structure; Air intakes located at least 10' above ground, may have under structure access drives.	Areas of concealment within 25', air intakes at ground level, under structure access drives.

a. Accessibility—How accessible is the facility or site to the public?
b. Automobile Proximity—How close can an automobile get to the facility? How vulnerable is the facility to a car bomb attack?
c. Asset Mobility—Is the facility or asset's location fixed or mobile? If mobile, how often is it moved, relocated, or repositioned?
d. Proximity to other critical facilities—If the facility is close to other critical facilities, then there could be an increased probability of the facility receiving collateral damage.
e. Secure design—General evaluation of areas of obstruction, air intake locations, parking lot and road design and locations and other site design aspects.

17.4.4 Environment

The risk of human-caused hazards to the environment is considerable. Hazardous materials spilled along roads or railways could easily pollute rivers, streams, wetlands, riparian areas and adjoining fields. Other hazardous materials released into the air could severely impact plant and animal species. Reducing the risk exposure to the built environment can also mitigate potential losses to the natural environment.

17.5 VULNERABILITY

17.5.1 Population

A survey found that persons with disabilities are more anxious about their personal risk from terrorism than persons without disabilities, even when equally prepared. Another study reported that persons who increased their disaster preparations in response to the possibility of terrorist attacks included African Americans, Latinos, persons with disabilities or household dependents, and non–US-born populations (NIH National Library of Medicine 2009).

Although human-caused hazards have not resulted in a large number of deaths in this area, this type of hazard can be deadly and widespread. Injuries and casualties were not estimated for this hazard. Any individuals exposed to human-caused hazards are considered to be at risk, particularly those working as first responder professionals.

17.5.2 Property

All structures in the planning area are physically vulnerable to a human-caused hazard. The emphasis on accessibility, the opportunity for roof access, driveways underneath some structures, unmonitored areas, the proximity of many structures to transportation corridors and underground pipelines, and the potential for a terrorist to strike any structure randomly all have an impact on the vulnerability of structures.

17.5.3 Critical Facilities

The U.S. Office of Homeland Security's 2003 *National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructure of Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets* lays a foundation to work together to prepare and protect critical infrastructure and key assets nationwide from terrorist events. Critical facilities entities know their vulnerabilities to terrorism. They have executed numerous preparedness plans and exercises for years and fortified their facilities to minimize their vulnerability.

The impact of a hazardous material spill or transportation incident will likely be localized to the particular facility, hospital, airport, railroad, road, or highway. The potential losses to existing development vary because of the variable nature of the hazardous material spill, but costs from product loss, property damage and decontamination and other costs can add up to millions of dollars.

17.5.4 Environment

The environment vulnerable to a human-caused hazard is the same as the environment exposed to the hazard. While human-caused disasters have caused significant damage to the environment, estimating damage can be difficult. Loss estimation platforms such as Hazus are not equipped to measure environmental impacts of these types of hazards. The best gauge of vulnerability of the environment would be a review of damage from past human-caused hazard events. Loss data for damage to the environment were not available at the time of this plan update. Capturing this data from future events could be beneficial in measuring the vulnerability of the environment for future updates.

Most hazardous materials incidents are localized and are quickly contained or stabilized. Depending on the characteristic of the hazardous material or the volume of product involved, the affected area can be as small as a room in a building or as large as many square miles that require soil remediation. More widespread effects occur

when a product contaminates the municipal water supply or water system such as a river, lake, or aquifer. Such environmental damage can linger for decades.

17.5.5 Economic impacts

Economic impacts from human-caused hazards could be significant. The cost of a terrorist act would be felt in terms of loss of life and property, disruption of business activity and long-term emotional impacts. Recovery would take significant resources at the local level.

Utility losses could cause a reduction in employment, wholesale and retail sales, utility repairs, and increased medical risks. The planning area may lose sales tax and property taxes, and the finances of private utility companies and the businesses that rely on them would be disrupted.

The economic impact of data and telecommunications losses can be great, as computer security breaches, crime conducted via the world wide web such as identify theft, and many more forms of human-caused economic losses occur daily. Millions of dollars are lost each year as criminals and cyberterrorists steal sensitive information and funds from individuals and organizations.

The economic impacts would be significant if a transportation facility were rendered impassable. The loss of a roadway or railway would have serious effects on the planning area's economy and ability to provide services. Loss of travel routes on Interstate 580 would result in loss of commerce, and may impact the planning area's ability to provide emergency services to its citizens by delaying response times or limiting routes for egress to critical healthcare facilities or ingress of equipment such as fire apparatus, police vehicles, and ambulances. Fuel deliveries would also be impacted. The effects of re-routed traffic could also have a serious impact on local roadways. Heavy traffic on routes through the planning area already occur at peak commute times when Interstate 580 is congested.

17.6 FUTURE TRENDS IN DEVELOPMENT

The potential for human-caused hazards is not likely to lessen or prohibit development in the planning area. The threat of human-caused hazards and the availability of Homeland Security Funds will influence future development of critical facilities.

17.7 SCENARIO

Two human-caused hazard scenarios could have a significant impact on the planning area:

- The first scenario would involve hazardous materials being transported via rail, pipeline, or highway (Interstate 580) across the planning area. The release of hazardous materials via intentional or unintentional means could impact large population centers within the planning area. Advance knowledge of these shipments and their contents would play a role in preparedness for this scenario, thus reducing its potential impact. The biggest issue in response to hazardous material is material identification and containment.
- The second scenario would be a large-scale cyber-attack on Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton city servers. Such an attack would require the planning area governments to revert to non-network based operations and put a strain on daily operations. If such an attack would last for an extended period of time, fiscal operations may be impacted.

17.8 ISSUES

Future actions needed at the local level to address human-caused hazards include but are not limited to the following:

- Continue all facets of emergency preparedness training for police, fire, public works, and city manager/public information staff in order to respond quickly in the event of a human-caused disaster. Enhance awareness training for all employees to recognize threats or suspicious activity in order to prevent an incident from occurring.
- Work with the private sector to enhance and create business continuity plans in the event of an emergency.
- Encourage local businesses to adopt information technology and telecommunications recovery plans.
- Prepare and present the human-caused hazard risk and preparedness program to the public through meetings, town hall gatherings, and preparedness fairs and outreach.
- Maintain any and all citizen advisory groups and periodically e-mail emergency preparedness information including human-caused hazard preparedness instructions and reminders.
- Work proactively with hazardous materials facilities to follow best management practices:
  - Placards and labeling of containers
  - Emergency plans and coordination
  - Standardized response procedures
  - Notification of the types of materials being transported through the planning area at least annually
  - Random inspections of transporters as allowed by each company
  - Installation of mitigating techniques along critical locations
  - Routine hazard communication initiatives
  - Consideration of using safer alternative products.
- Continue all facets of the hazardous materials team training and response through commitment of resources from the Fire Department budget.
- Work with the private sector to enhance and create business continuity plans in the event of an emergency.
- Coordinate with planning area school districts to ensure that their emergency preparedness plans include preparation for human-caused incidents.

18. RISK RANKING

A risk ranking was performed for the natural hazards of concern described in this plan. This risk ranking assesses the probability of each hazard's occurrence as well as its likely impact on the people, property, and economy of the planning area, using methodologies promoted by FEMA. The results are used in establishing mitigation priorities. This chapter summarizes the planning-area-wide risk ranking prepared by the planning team using aggregate results of the risk assessment. Results for individual municipalities are provided in the Volume 2 annexes for individual planning partners.

When available, estimates of risk were generated with data from Hazus or GIS using methodologies promoted by FEMA, based on the hazard profiles and exposure and vulnerability evaluations. For hazards of concern without quantitative datasets, qualitative assessments were used. As appropriate, results were adjusted based on local knowledge and other information not captured in the quantitative assessments.

The hazards of interest were not ranked for the following reasons:

- A key component of risk is probability of occurrence. It is not feasible to assign recurrence intervals for the hazards of interest, which generally lack extensive historical occurrence records.
- Federal hazard mitigation planning regulations do not require the assessment of non-natural hazards (44 CFR, 201.6). It is FEMA's position that this is a local decision.

18.1 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE

The probability of occurrence of a hazard is indicated by a probability factor based on likelihood of annual occurrence:

- High—Hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years (Probability Factor = 3)
- Medium—Hazard event is likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor =2)
- Low—Hazard event is not likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor =1)
- No exposure—There is no probability of occurrence (Probability Factor = 0)

The assessment of hazard frequency is generally based on past hazard events in the area. Figure 18-1 summarizes the probability assessment for each hazard of concern for this plan. These probability factors are the same for the overall planning area and for each planning partner. The probability of future events would likely affect overall Tri-Valley planning area similarly for the four planning partners.

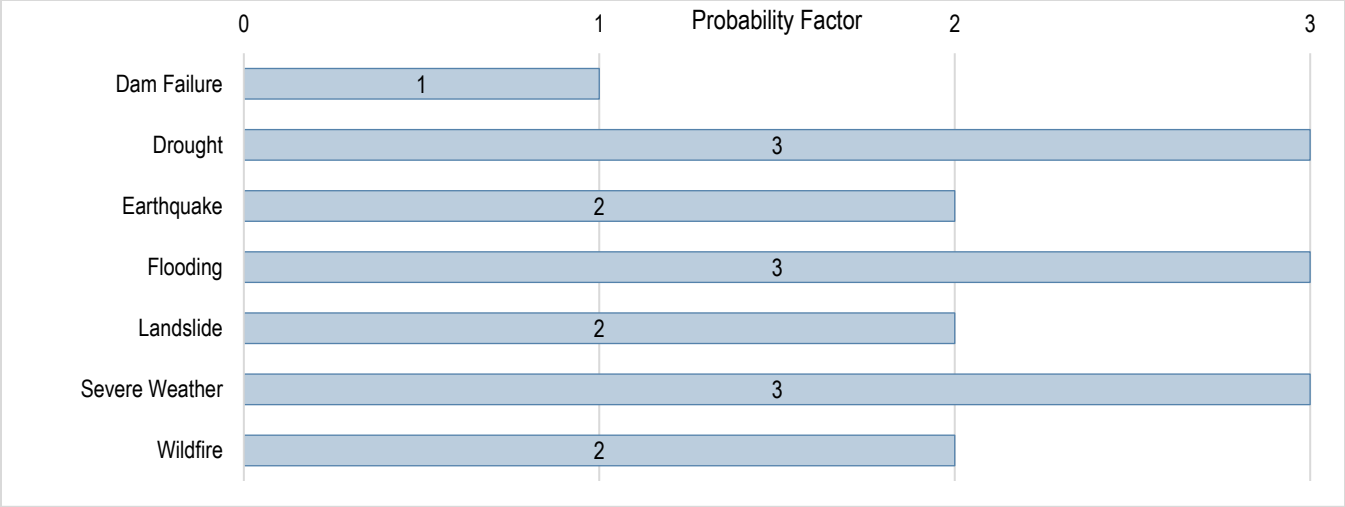


Figure 18-1. Probability Factors for Hazards of Concern

18.2 IMPACT

Hazard impacts were assessed in three categories: impacts on people, impacts on property and impacts on the local economy. Numerical impact factors were assigned as follows:

- **People**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***population exposed*** to the hazard event. The degree of impact on individuals will vary and is not measurable, so the calculation assumes for simplicity and consistency that all people exposed to a hazard because they live in a hazard zone will be equally impacted when a hazard event occurs. It should be noted that planners can use an element of subjectivity when assigning values for impacts on people. Impact factors were assigned as follows:
  - High—50 percent or more of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—25 percent to 49 percent of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—25 percent or less of the population is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
  - No impact—None of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)
- **Property**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***property value exposed*** to the hazard event:
  - High—30 percent or more of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—15 percent to 29 percent of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—14 percent or less of the total assessed property value is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
  - No impact—None of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)
- **Economy**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***property value vulnerable*** to the hazard event. Values represent estimates of the loss from a major event of each hazard in comparison to the total assessed value of the property exposed to the hazard. For some hazards, such as wildfire, landslide and severe weather, vulnerability was considered to be the same as exposure due to the lack of loss estimation tools specific to those hazards. Loss estimates separate from the exposure estimates were generated for the earthquake and flood hazards using Hazus.

- High—Estimated loss from the hazard is 20 percent or more of the total exposed property value (Impact Factor = 3)
- Medium—Estimated loss from the hazard is 10 percent to 19 percent of the total exposed property value (Impact Factor = 2)
- Low—Estimated loss from the hazard is 9 percent or less of the total exposed property value (Impact Factor = 1)
- No impact—No loss is estimated from the hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

The impacts of each hazard category were assigned a weighting factor to reflect the significance of the impact. These weighting factors are consistent with those typically used for measuring the benefits of hazard mitigation actions: impact on people was given a weighting factor of 3; impact on property was given a weighting factor of 2; and impact on the economy was given a weighting factor of 1. Figure 18-2 and Figure 18-3 summarize the unweighted and weighted impact factors for each hazard.

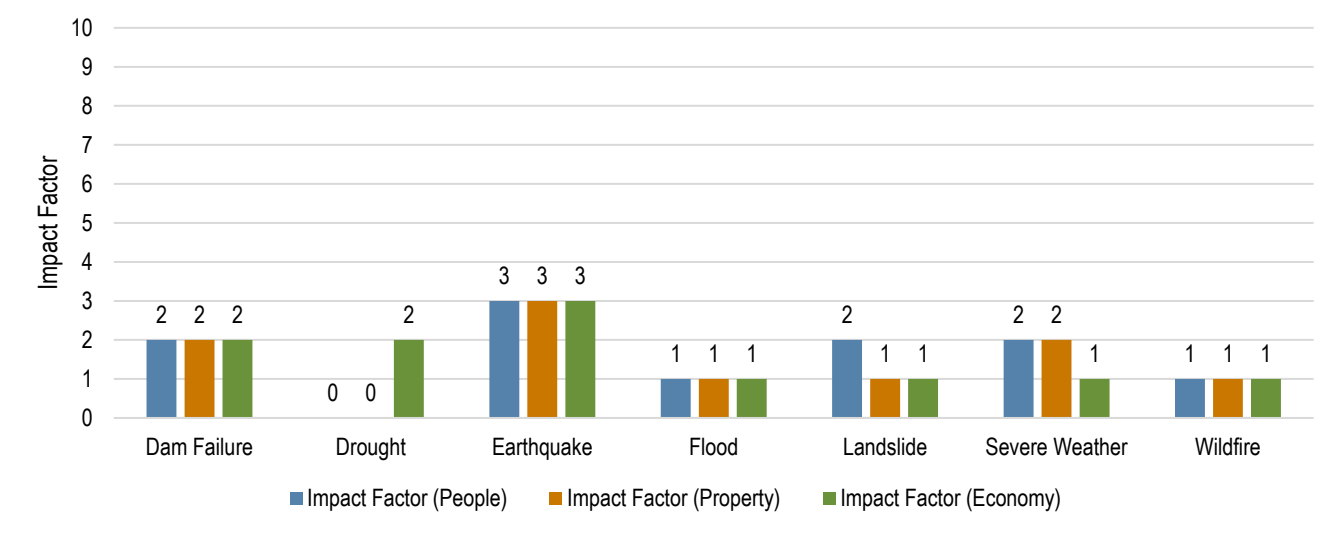


Figure 18-2. Impact Factors for Hazards of Concern

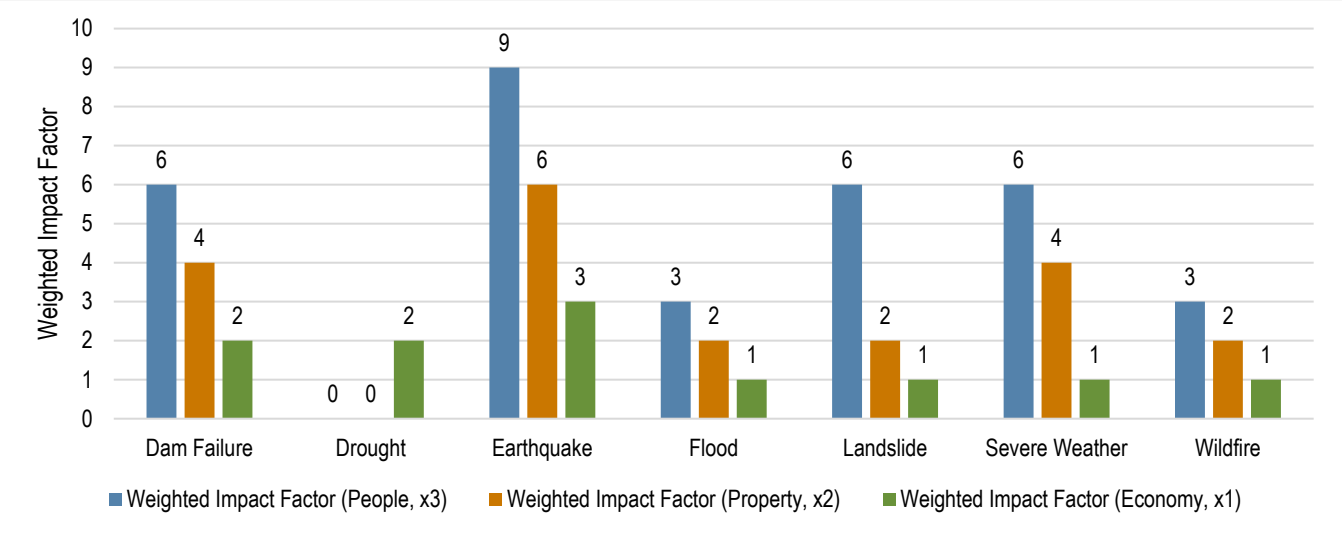


Figure 18-3. Weighted Impact Factors for Hazards of Concern

18.3 RISK RATING AND RANKING

The risk rating for each hazard was determined by multiplying the probability factor by the sum of the weighted impact factors for people, property, and operations, as summarized in Figure 18-4.

Based on these ratings, a priority of high, medium, or low was assigned to each hazard. The hazards ranked as being of highest concern are dam failure, landslide, and earthquake. Hazards ranked as being of medium concern are flood, severe storms, severe weather, and wildfire. The hazards ranked as being of lowest concern are drought, sea-level rise/coastal erosion, and tsunami. Figure 18-5 shows the hazard risk ranking.

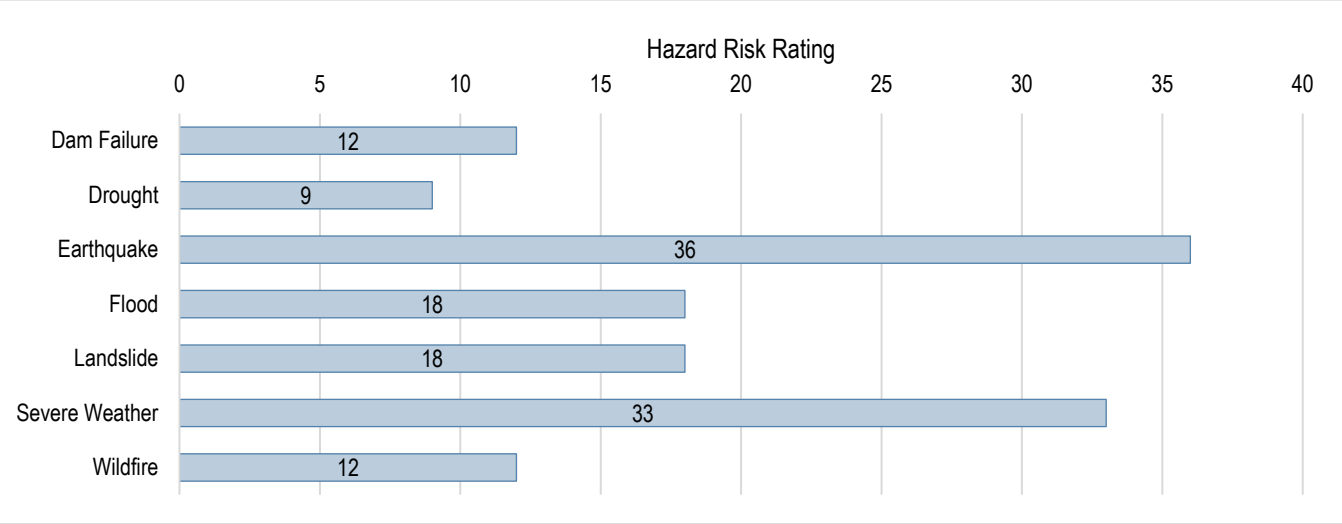


Figure 18-4. Total Risk Rating for Hazards of Concern

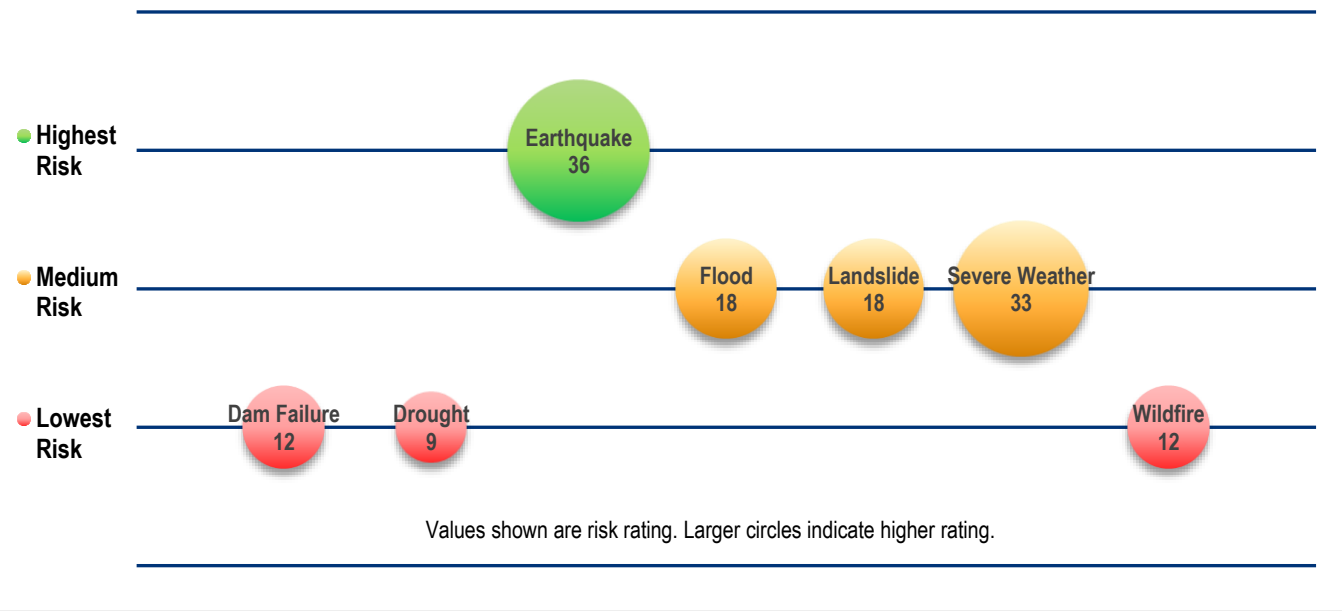


Figure 18-5. Hazard Risk Ranking

PART 3—MITIGATION STRATEGY

19. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Hazard mitigation plans must identify goals for reducing long-term vulnerabilities to identified hazards (44 CFR Section 201.6(c)(3)(i)). The Steering Committee established a guiding principle, a set of goals and measurable objectives for this plan, based on data from the preliminary risk assessment and the results of the public involvement strategy. The guiding principle, goals, objectives and actions in this plan all support each other. Goals were selected to support the guiding principle. Objectives were selected that met multiple goals. Actions were prioritized based on the action meeting multiple objectives.

19.1 MISSION STATEMENT

A mission statement focuses the range of objectives and actions to be considered. This is not a goal because it does not describe a hazard mitigation outcome. The Steering Committee selected the following mitigation statement for the 2023 planning effort:

> "Through community partnerships, establish a plan to reduce the vulnerability to hazards in order to protect the health, safety, welfare, environment and economy of the planning area."

19.2 GOALS

The following are the nine mitigation goals for this plan:

1. Ensure that hazards are identified and considered in land use decisions.
2. Improve local emergency management capability.
3. Promote community awareness, understanding, and interest in hazard mitigation policies and programs.
4. Incorporate hazard mitigation as an integrated public policy and standard practice.
5. Reduce community exposure and vulnerability to hazards where the greatest risk exists.
6. Increase resilience of infrastructure and critical facilities.
7. Promote an adaptive and resilient planning area that responds proactively to future conditions.
8. Develop and implement mitigation strategies that identify the best alternative to protect natural resources, promote equity, and use public funds in an efficient and cost effective manner.
9. Prioritize and direct resources to increase disaster resiliency among historically underserved populations, for individuals with access and functional needs, and in communities disproportionately impacted by disasters.

The effectiveness of a mitigation strategy is assessed by determining how well these goals are achieved.

19.3 OBJECTIVES

Each selected objective meets multiple goals, serving as a stand-alone measurement of the effectiveness of a mitigation action, rather than as a subset of a goal. The objectives also are used to help establish priorities. The objectives are as follows:

1. Develop and provide updated information to improve the understanding of the locations, potential impacts, and linkages among threats, hazards, vulnerability, and measures needed to protect life safety health, property and the environment.
2. Use local general plan, zoning, and subdivision requirements to help establish resilient and sustainable communities.
3. Increase public participation in systems that provide warning and emergency communications.
4. Encourage the retrofit of vulnerable structures in the planning area.
5. Consider programs that incentivize risk reduction.
6. Reduce repetitive property losses due to hazards by updating land use, design, and construction policies.
7. Continually build linkages and promote dialog about emergency management within the public and private sectors.
8. Incorporate risk reduction considerations in new and updated infrastructure and development plans to reduce the impacts of hazards.
9. Inform the public, including underrepresented and marginalized community groups, on the risk of exposure to hazards and ways to increase the public's capability to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the impacts of these events.
10. Identify projects that simultaneously reduce risk while increasing planning area resilience and sustainability.
11. Where feasible and cost-effective, research, develop, and promote adoption of building and development laws, regulations, and ordinances exceeding the minimum levels needed for life safety.
12. Encourage hazard mitigation measures that promote and enhance natural processes, minimize adverse impacts on the ecosystem, and promote social equity.

20. MITIGATION BEST PRACTICES AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

20.1 MITIGATION BEST PRACTICES

Catalogs of hazard mitigation alternatives were developed that present a broad range of alternatives to be considered for use in the planning area, in compliance with 44 CFR (Section 201.6(c)(3)(ii)). One catalog was developed for each hazard of concern evaluated in this plan. The catalogs present alternatives that are categorized in two ways:

- By who would have responsibility for implementation:
  - Individuals (personal scale)
  - Businesses (corporate scale)
  - Government (government scale).
- By what the alternative would do:
  - Manipulate the hazard
  - Reduce exposure to the hazard
  - Reduce vulnerability to the hazard
  - Build local capacity to respond to or prepare for the hazard.

Hazard mitigation actions recommended in this plan were selected from among the alternatives presented in the catalogs. The catalogs provide a baseline of mitigation alternatives that are backed by a planning process, are consistent with the established goals and objectives, and are within the capabilities of the planning partners to implement. Some of these actions may not be feasible based on the selection criteria identified for this plan. The purpose of the catalog was to provide a list of what could be considered to reduce risk of the flood hazard within the planning area. Actions in the catalog that are not included for the partnership's action plan were not selected for one or more of the following reasons:

- The action is not feasible.
- The action is already being implemented.
- There is an apparently more cost-effective alternative.
- The action does not have public or political support.

The catalogs for each hazard are presented in Table 20-1 through Table 20-7.

Table 20-1. Alternatives to Mitigate the Dam Failure Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Relocate out of dam failure inundation areas. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Elevate home to appropriate levels. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Learn about risk reduction for the dam failure hazard. ❖ Learn the evacuation routes for a dam failure event. ❖ Educate yourself on early warning systems and the dissemination of warnings.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Remove dams. ❖ Harden dams. • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Replace earthen dams with hardened structures. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Flood-proof facilities within dam failure inundation areas. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Educate employees on the probable impacts of a dam failure. ❖ Develop a continuity of operations plan.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Remove dams. ❖ Harden dams. • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Replace earthen dams with hardened structures ❖ Relocate critical facilities out of dam failure inundation areas. ❖ Consider open space land use in designated dam failure inundation areas. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Adopt higher regulatory floodplain standards in mapped dam failure inundation areas. ❖ Retrofit critical facilities within dam failure inundation areas. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Map dam failure inundation areas. ❖ Enhance emergency operations plan to include a dam failure component. ❖ Institute monthly communications checks with dam operators. ❖ Inform the public on risk reduction techniques ❖ Adopt real-estate disclosure requirements for the re-sale of property located within dam failure inundation areas. ❖ Consider the probable impacts of climate in assessing the risk associated with the dam failure hazard. ❖ Establish early warning capability downstream of listed high hazard dams. ❖ Consider the residual risk associated with protection provided by dams in future land use decisions. ❖ Develop comprehensive planning policies that encourage wise land use in hazard prone areas. ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the dam failure hazard. ❖ Develop a debris management plan.

Table 20-2. Alternatives to Mitigate the Drought Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Drought-resistant landscapes ❖ Reduce water system losses ❖ Modify plumbing systems (through water saving kits) ❖ For homes with on-site water systems: increase storage, utilize rainwater catchment • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Practice active water conservation	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Drought-resistant landscapes ❖ Reduce private water system losses ❖ Support alternative irrigation techniques to reduce water use and encourage use of climate-sensitive water supplies ❖ For businesses with on-site water systems: increase storage, utilize rainwater catchment • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Practice active water conservation	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Groundwater recharge through stormwater management ❖ Develop a water recycling program • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Identify and create groundwater backup sources • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Reduce water system losses ❖ Distribute water saving kits ❖ Increase use of recycled water ❖ Diversify water supply diversion points ❖ Develop recycled water projects • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Public education on drought resistance ❖ Identify alternative water supplies for times of drought; mutual aid agreements with alternative suppliers ❖ Implement drought contingency plan ❖ Develop criteria “triggers” for drought-related actions ❖ Improve accuracy of water supply forecasts ❖ Prioritize groundwater projects for competitive funding ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the drought hazard ❖ Modify rate structure to influence active water conservation techniques ❖ Consider the probable impacts of climate change on the risk associated with the drought hazard

Table 20-3. Alternatives to Mitigate the Earthquake Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate outside of hazard area (off soft soils) • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Retrofit structure (anchor house structure to foundation) ❖ Secure household items that can cause injury or damage (such as water heaters, bookcases, and other appliances) ❖ Build to higher design • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Practice "drop, cover, and hold" ❖ Develop household mitigation plan, such as creating a retrofit savings account, communication capability with outside, 72-hour self-sufficiency during an event ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Become informed on the hazard and risk reduction alternatives available. ❖ Develop a post-disaster action plan for your household	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate or relocate mission-critical functions outside hazard area where possible • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Build redundancy for critical functions and facilities ❖ Retrofit critical buildings and areas housing mission-critical functions • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Adopt higher standard for new construction; consider "performance-based design" when building new structures ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Inform your employees on the possible impacts of earthquake and how to deal with them at your work facility. ❖ Develop a continuity of operations plan	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate critical facilities or functions outside hazard area where possible • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Harden infrastructure ❖ Provide redundancy for critical functions ❖ Adopt higher regulatory standards ❖ Identify projects that limit transportation downtime • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ Provide technical information and guidance ❖ Enact tools to help manage development in hazard areas (e.g., tax incentives, information) ❖ Include retrofitting and replacement of critical system elements in capital improvement plan ❖ Develop strategy to take advantage of post-disaster opportunities ❖ Warehouse critical infrastructure components such as pipe, power line, and road repair materials ❖ Develop and adopt a continuity of operations plan ❖ Initiate triggers guiding improvements (such as <50% substantial damage or improvements) ❖ Further enhance seismic risk assessment to target high hazard buildings for mitigation opportunities. ❖ Develop a post-disaster action plan that includes grant funding and debris removal components. ❖ Identify food security strategies, including distribution priorities ❖ Develop comprehensive planning policies that encourage wise land use in hazard prone areas. ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the earthquake hazard. ❖ Develop a debris management plan.

Table 20-4. Alternatives to Mitigate the Flood Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear storm drains and culverts ❖ Use low-impact development techniques • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate outside of hazard area ❖ Elevate utilities above base flood elevation ❖ Use low-impact development techniques • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Raise structures above base flood elevation ❖ Elevate items within house above base flood elevation ❖ Build new homes above base flood elevation ❖ Flood-proof structures • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Buy flood insurance ❖ Develop household plan, such as retrofit savings, communication with outside, 72-hour self-sufficiency during and after an event	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear storm drains and culverts ❖ Use low-impact development techniques • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate critical facilities or functions outside hazard area ❖ Use low-impact development techniques • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Build redundancy for critical functions or retrofit critical buildings ❖ Provide flood-proofing when new critical infrastructure must be located in floodplains • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Support and implement hazard disclosure for sale of property in risk zones. ❖ Solicit cost-sharing through partnerships with others on projects with multiple benefits.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Maintain drainage system ❖ Institute low-impact development techniques on property ❖ Dredging, levee construction, and providing regional retention areas ❖ Structural flood control, levees, channelization, or revetments. ❖ Stormwater management regulations and master planning ❖ Acquire vacant land or promote open space uses in developing watersheds to control increases in runoff • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate or relocate critical facilities outside of hazard area ❖ Acquire or relocate identified repetitive loss properties ❖ Promote open space uses in high hazard areas via techniques such as: planned unit developments, easements, setbacks, greenways, sensitive area tracks. ❖ Adopt land development criteria such as planned unit developments, density transfers, clustering ❖ Institute low impact development techniques on property ❖ Acquire vacant land or promote open space uses in developing watersheds to control increases in runoff ❖ Restore existing flood control and riparian corridors • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Harden infrastructure, bridge replacement program ❖ Provide redundancy for critical functions and infrastructure ❖ Adopt higher regulatory standards. ❖ Stormwater management regulations and master planning. ❖ Adopt “no-adverse impact” floodplain management policies that strive to not increase the flood risk on downstream communities. ❖ Preserve natural spaces that serve as buffers against flood • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ Provide technical information and guidance ❖ Enact tools to help manage development in hazard areas (stronger controls, tax incentives, and information) ❖ Incorporate retrofitting or replacement of critical system elements in capital improvement plan ❖ Develop strategy to take advantage of post-disaster opportunities ❖ Warehouse critical infrastructure components ❖ Develop and adopt a continuity of operations plan ❖ Consider participation in the Community Rating System ❖ Maintain and collect data to define risks and vulnerability ❖ Train emergency responders ❖ Create an elevation inventory of structures in the floodplain ❖ Develop and implement a public information strategy ❖ Charge a hazard mitigation fee ❖ Integrate floodplain management policies into other planning mechanisms within the planning area. ❖ Consider the probable impacts of climate change on the flood hazard ❖ Consider the residual risk associated with structural flood control in future land use decisions ❖ National Flood Insurance Program compliance ❖ Adopt a Stormwater Management Master Plan ❖ Comprehensive planning policies-Wise land use in hazard prone areas ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the flood hazard ❖ Develop a debris management plan

Table 20-5. Alternatives to Mitigate the Landslide Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Stabilize slope (dewater, armor toe) ❖ Reduce weight on top of slope ❖ Minimize vegetation removal and the addition of impervious surfaces. • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate structures outside of hazard area (off unstable land and away from slide-run out area) • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Retrofit home • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Institute warning system, and develop evacuation plan ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Educate yourself on risk reduction techniques for landslide hazards	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Stabilize slope (dewater, armor toe) ❖ Reduce weight on top of slope • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Locate structures outside of hazard area (off unstable land and away from slide-run out area) • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Retrofit at-risk facilities • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Institute warning system, and develop evacuation plan ❖ Keep cash reserves for reconstruction ❖ Develop a continuity of operations plan ❖ Educate employees on the potential exposure to landslide hazards and emergency response protocol.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Stabilize slope (dewater, armor toe) ❖ Reduce weight on top of slope • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Acquire properties in high-risk landslide areas. ❖ Adopt land use policies that prohibit the placement of habitable structures in high-risk landslide areas. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Adopt higher regulatory standards for new development within unstable slope areas. ❖ Armor/retrofit critical infrastructure against the impact of landslides. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ Provide technical information and guidance ❖ Enact tools to help manage development in hazard areas: better land controls, tax incentives, information ❖ Develop strategy to take advantage of post-disaster opportunities ❖ Warehouse critical infrastructure components ❖ Develop and adopt a continuity of operations plan ❖ Educate the public on the landslide hazard and appropriate risk reduction alternatives. ❖ Develop comprehensive planning policies that encourage wise land use in hazard prone areas. ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the landslide hazard. ❖ Develop a debris management plan.

Table 20-6. Alternatives to Mitigate the Severe Weather Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Insulate house ❖ Provide redundant heat and power ❖ Insulate structure ❖ Plant appropriate trees near home and power lines ("Right tree, right place" National Arbor Day Foundation Program) • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Trim or remove trees that could affect power lines ❖ Promote 72-hour self-sufficiency ❖ Obtain a NOAA weather radio. ❖ Obtain an emergency generator.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Relocate critical infrastructure (such as power lines) underground ❖ Reinforce or relocate critical infrastructure such as power lines to meet performance expectations ❖ Install tree wire • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Trim or remove trees that could affect power lines ❖ Create redundancy ❖ Equip facilities with a NOAA weather radio ❖ Equip vital facilities with emergency power sources. ❖ Prioritize utility recovery based on safety and critical infrastructure needs	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ None • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ None • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Harden infrastructure such as locating utilities underground ❖ Trim trees back from power lines ❖ Designate snow routes and strengthen critical road sections and bridges • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ Support programs such as "Tree Watch" that proactively manage problem areas through use of selective removal of hazardous trees, tree replacement, etc. ❖ Establish and enforce building codes that require all roofs to withstand snow loads ❖ Increase communication alternatives ❖ Modify land use and environmental regulations to support vegetation management activities that improve reliability in utility corridors. ❖ Modify landscape and other ordinances to encourage appropriate planting near overhead power, cable, and phone lines ❖ Provide NOAA weather radios to the public ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the severe weather hazards ❖ Develop a debris management plan

Table 20-7. Alternatives to Mitigate the Wildfire Hazard

Personal-Scale	Corporate-Scale	Government-Scale
• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear potential fuels on property such as dry overgrown underbrush and diseased trees • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures ❖ Locate outside of hazard area ❖ Mow regularly • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and provide water on site ❖ Use fire-retardant building materials ❖ Create defensible spaces around home • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Employ techniques from the National Fire Protection Association's Firewise Communities program to safeguard home ❖ Identify alternative water supplies for fire fighting ❖ Install/replace roofing material with non-combustible roofing materials.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear potential fuels on property such as dry underbrush and diseased trees • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure ❖ Locate outside of hazard area • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure and provide water on site ❖ Use fire-retardant building materials ❖ Use fire-resistant plantings in buffer areas of high wildfire threat. • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Support Firewise community initiatives. ❖ Create /establish stored water supplies to be utilized for firefighting.	• **Manipulate the hazard:** ❖ Clear potential fuels on property such as dry underbrush and diseased trees ❖ Implement best management practices on public lands. • **Reduce exposure:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure ❖ Locate outside of hazard area ❖ Enhance building code to include use of fire resistant materials in high hazard area. • **Reduce vulnerability:** ❖ Create and maintain defensible space around structures and infrastructure ❖ Use fire-retardant building materials ❖ Use fire-resistant plantings in buffer areas of high wildfire threat. ❖ Consider higher regulatory standards (such as Class A roofing) ❖ Establish biomass reclamation initiatives • **Build local capacity:** ❖ Enhance hazard mapping based on data and science ❖ More public outreach and education efforts, including an active Firewise program ❖ Possible weapons of mass destruction funds available to enhance fire capability in high-risk areas ❖ Identify fire response and alternative evacuation routes ❖ Seek alternative water supplies ❖ Become a Firewise community ❖ Use academia to study impacts/solutions to wildfire risk ❖ Establish/maintain mutual aid agreements between fire service agencies. ❖ Create/implement fire plans ❖ Consider the probable impacts of climate change on the risk associated with the wildfire hazard in future land use decisions ❖ Develop comprehensive planning policies that encourage wise land use in hazard prone areas. ❖ Develop a post-disaster recovery plan that addresses the wildfire hazard. ❖ Develop a debris management plan.

20.2 ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences" (IPCC, 2014b). This term is typically used while discussing climate change adaptation; however, it is similar to the alternatives presented in the tables for building local capacity. In addition to hazard-specific capacity building, the following list provides general alternatives that planning partners considered to build capacity for adapting to both current and future risks (California Emergency Management Agency 2012):

- Incorporate climate change adaptation into relevant local and regional plans and projects.
- Establish a climate change adaptation and hazard mitigation public outreach and education program.
- Build collaborative relationships between regional entities and neighboring communities to promote complementary adaptation and mitigation strategy development and regional approaches.
- Establish an ongoing monitoring program to track local and regional climate impacts and adaptation strategy effectiveness.
- Increase participation of low-income, immigrant, non-English-speaking, racially and ethnically diverse, and special-needs residents in planning and implementation.
- Ask local employers and business associations to participate in local efforts to address climate change and natural hazard risk reduction.
- Conduct a communitywide assessment and develop a program to address health, socioeconomic, and equity vulnerabilities.
- Focus planning and intervention programs on neighborhoods that currently experience social or environmental injustice or bear a disproportionate burden of potential public health impacts.
- Use performance metrics and data to evaluate and monitor the impacts of climate change and natural hazard risk reduction strategies on public health and social equity.
- Develop coordinated plans for mitigating future flood, landslide, and related impacts through concurrent adoption of updated general plan safety elements and local hazard mitigation plans.
- Implement general plan safety elements through zoning and subdivision practices that restrict development in floodplains, landslide, and other natural hazard areas.
- Identify and protect locations where native species may shift or lose habitat due to climate change impacts (sea level rise, loss of wetlands, warmer temperatures, and drought).
- Collaborate with agencies managing public lands to identify, develop, or maintain corridors and linkages between undeveloped areas.
- Promote economic diversity.
- Incorporate consideration of climate change impacts as part of infrastructure planning and operations.
- Conduct a climate impact assessment on community infrastructure.
- Identify gaps in legal and regulatory capabilities and develop ordinances or guidelines to address those gaps.
- Identify and pursue new sources of funding for mitigation and adaptation activities.
- Hire new staff or provide training to current staff to ensure an adequate level of administrative and technical capability to pursue mitigation and adaptation activities.

21. PLAN ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE

21.1 PLAN ADOPTION

A hazard mitigation plan must document that it has been formally adopted by the governing bodies of the jurisdictions requesting federal approval of the plan (44 CFR Section 201.6(c)(5)). For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval must document that is has been formally adopted. This plan will be submitted for a pre-adoption review to Cal OES and FEMA Region 9 prior to adoption. Once pre-adoption approval has been provided, all planning partners will formally adopt the plan. DMA compliance and its benefits cannot be achieved until the plan is adopted. Copies of the resolutions adopting this plan for all planning partners can be found in Appendix D of this volume.

21.2 PLAN MAINTENANCE STRATEGY

Plan maintenance is the formal process for achieving the following:

- Ensuring that the hazard mitigation plan remains an active and relevant document and that the planning partnership maintains its eligibility for applicable funding sources
- Monitoring and evaluating the plan annually and producing an updated plan every five years
- Continuing public participation throughout the plan maintenance and implementation process
- Incorporating the mitigation strategies outlined in this plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs, such as any relevant comprehensive land-use planning process, capital improvement planning process, and building code enforcement and implementation.

A steering committee will be maintained to participate in the plan maintenance strategy, which is summarized in Table 21-1. The sections below further describe each element. Livermore Senior Planner Jake Potter is tasked with overseeing the overall plan maintenance, evaluation, monitoring, and updating. He will oversee scheduling regular meetings to review planning strategies, review action items and their status, develop any reports, and coordinate related activities to ensure active use of this plan. Mr. Potter will assemble a hazard mitigation plan review team that consists of at least one representative from the planning partners not less than once a year during the life of the plan in order to evaluate and monitor its progress, address any updates, and make necessary and appropriate changes to the plan.

Table 21-1. Plan Maintenance Matrix

Approach	Timeline	Lead Responsibility[a]		Support Responsibility
Monitoring				
Preparation of status updates and action implementation tracking as part of submission for midterm progress report.	2-1/2 years after the adoption and final approval of the plan by FEMA. Actual reporting period TBD	Dublin	City Manager	Jurisdictional points of contact identified in Volume 2 annexes
		Livermore	City Manager	
		Pleasanton	City Manager	
		Dublin San Ramon Services District	General Manager	
Evaluation				
Review the status of previous actions as submitted by the monitoring task lead and support to assess the effectiveness of the plan; compile the midterm progress report; assess appropriate action for preparing the next hazard mitigation plan update.	2-1/2 years after final plan approval by FEMA, or upon comprehensive update to General Plan or major disaster	City of Dublin City of Livermore City of Pleasanton Dublin/San Ramon Services District		Jurisdictional points of contacts identified in Volume 2 annexes
Update [b]				
The Tri-Valley partnership will reconvene the planning partners, at a minimum, every 5 years to guide a comprehensive update to review and revise the plan.	Every 5 years or upon comprehensive update to General Plan or major disaster	The governing body for all planning partners covered by this plan		Jurisdictional point of contacts identified in Volume 2 annexes
Grant Monitoring and Coordination				
As grant opportunities present themselves, the Tri-Valley planning partners will consider options to pursue grants to fund actions identified in this plan	As grants become available	Alameda County Emergency Managers Association provides a regional platform for grant notification and coordination		Jurisdictional point of contacts identified in Volume 2 annexes
Continuing Public Involvement				
The principle means for providing the public access to the implementation of this plan will be the Tri-Valley hazard mitigation plan website: https://www.tri-valley-hmp.com/	Annually	Planning Partners		All planning partners will provide a link to website on their jurisdictional websites. Information will be available at city halls and the DSRSD main office. Update information will be sent via social media and distributed to community groups, including ones that include socially vulnerable populations
Plan Integration				
Integrate relevant information from the hazard mitigation plan into other plans and programs where viable and opportunities arise	Ongoing	The governing body for all planning partners covered by this plan		Jurisdictional point of contacts identified in Volume 2 annexes

a. Responsible lead party may designate an alternate
b. The approach to the plan update process may change based on partnership decisions made during the evaluation phase and the preparation of the midterm progress report.

21.2.1 Plan Monitoring

The planning team and the Steering Committee have established goals and objectives and have prioritized mitigation actions that will be implemented through existing plans, policies, and programs. The planning partners will have individual responsibility for overseeing and monitoring the plan implementation, with primary responsibility identified in each jurisdictional annex plans (see Volume 2) and summarized in Table 21-1. At a minimum, the planning partners will track and report the status of the jurisdiction-specific hazard mitigation actions for inclusion into a midterm progress report.

21.2.2 Plan Evaluation

Plan evaluation will be achieved through the assessment of the status of actions as submitted by planning partners for the development of a midterm progress report. Each planning partner will evaluate the progress of its individual action plan at the midterm of the period between the completion of this plan and the next update. This progress report should be completed within two and a half years of plan approval, or upon initiation of an accelerated plan update as described under Section 21.2.3, whichever occurs first. The review will include the following:

- Summary of any hazard events that occurred during the performance period and the impact these events had on the planning area
- Review of mitigation success stories
- Review of continuing public involvement
- Brief discussion about why targeted strategies were not completed
- Re-evaluation of the action plan to determine if the timeline for identified projects needs to be amended (such as changing a long-term project to a short-term one because of new funding)
- Recommendations for new projects
- Changes in or potential for new funding options (grant opportunities)
- Impact of any other planning programs or actions that involve hazard mitigation.

The Steering Committee has created a template to guide the planning partners in preparing a progress report (see Appendix E). The progress report template may be used as a tool for annual progress reporting at the discretion of the planning partners and based on available jurisdictional resources. The completed report should be distributed as follows:

- Posted on the hazard mitigation website dedicated to the hazard mitigation plan
- Provided to the local media through a press release
- Presented to planning partner governing bodies to inform them of the progress of actions implemented during the reporting period.

Progress reporting is not a federal requirement. However, it may enhance the planning partnership's opportunities for funding. While failure to implement this component of the plan maintenance strategy will not jeopardize a planning partner's compliance under the DMA, it may jeopardize its opportunity to partner and leverage funding opportunities with other partners. Upon completion, the mid-term progress report will be posted to the hazard mitigation website, which will invite the public to provide comment on its content.

21.2.3 Plan Update

Local hazard mitigation plans must be reviewed, revised if appropriate, and resubmitted for approval in order to remain eligible for benefits under the DMA (44 CFR, Section 201.6(d)(3)). The planning partners intend to update the hazard mitigation plan on a five-year cycle from the date of initial plan adoption. This cycle may be accelerated to less than five years based on the following triggers:

- A presidential disaster declaration that impacts the planning area
- A hazard event that causes loss of life
- A comprehensive update of a planning partner's general plan.

The update will, at a minimum, include the following elements:

- The update process will be convened through a steering committee.
- The hazard risk assessment will be reviewed and, if necessary, updated using best available information and technologies.
- The action plans will be reviewed and revised to account for any actions completed, dropped, or changed and to account for changes in the risk assessment or new policies identified under other planning mechanisms (such as the comprehensive plan).
- The draft update will be sent to appropriate agencies and organizations for comment.
- The public will be given an opportunity to comment on the update prior to adoption.
- Planning partner governing bodies will adopt the updated plan.

When developing the midterm progress report, jurisdictional partners will evaluate the appropriate course of action for a plan update. The progress report will recommend a process for updating the plan based on available resources, regional initiatives, and overall timing. Options for updating this plan include the following:

- Development of an updated multi-jurisdictional plan similar to the current plan
- Development of single jurisdictional plans
- Participation in development of an operational-area initiative led by Alameda County.

21.2.4 Grant Monitoring and Coordination

The Alameda County Emergency Managers Association provides an opportunity to maintain awareness of current and future grant opportunities. Currently, Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton and Dublin/San Ramon Services District participate in this association through the Alameda County Fire Department's contracted emergency management services. All planning partners have agreed to continue to coordinate with each other as grant opportunities arise.

21.2.5 Continuing Public Involvement

The public will continue to be apprised of the plan's progress through the hazard mitigation website and by distribution of the midterm progress report to the media. The website will house the final plan and become the central source of information about the plan, the partnership and plan implementation and the platform for the public to provide comment on plan directives and initiatives. The website will also house the mid-term progress report as discussed in Section 21.2.1 and will be set up so that the public can provide comment on the report's content and conclusions. All planning partners have agreed to provide links to the website on their individual

websites. The City of Livermore has agreed to maintain the hazard mitigation plan website. Copies of the plan will be distributed to local libraries. Upon initiation of future update processes, a new public involvement strategy will be initiated based on guidance from a new steering committee. This strategy will be based on the needs and capabilities of the Planning Partnership at the time of the update.

The public outreach strategy used during development of the current update, as described in Section 3.8.1, provides a framework for public engagement through the planning process. It can be adapted for continued public outreach through the plan performance period. Information, updates, and opportunities for public involvement, including outreach to socially vulnerable communities, may be distributed via social media to community groups and organizations and made available at government offices and other venues.

Throughout the performance period, each planning partner will maintain regular public outreach through social media. Posts will include information about progress on specific mitigation actions underway or complete, hazard events that have occurred since the plan's adoption, upcoming and recent meetings of the plan maintenance steering committee, and upcoming dates related to progress reports or the next plan update. The StoryMap that was created as part of this plan's development will be maintained and updated, with each planning partner providing pertinent content for the updates. Hazard-related presentations will be given to elected officials and to schools and community groups. Partners will continue to assess public understanding of hazards and mitigation through questionnaires and surveys. Outreach materials will emphasize photos, quotes, and other elements most likely to engage a wide range of the public.

21.2.6 Integration with Other Planning Mechanisms

The information on hazard, risk, vulnerability, and mitigation contained in this plan is based on the best science and technology available at the time this plan was prepared. The comprehensive plans of the planning partners are considered to be integral parts of this plan. The planning partners, through adoption of comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances, have planned for the impact of natural hazards. The plan development process provided them with the opportunity to review and expand on policies contained within these planning mechanisms. The planning partners used their comprehensive plans and the hazard mitigation plan as complementary documents that work together to achieve the goal of reducing risk exposure to the citizens of the planning area. An update to a comprehensive plan may trigger an update to the hazard mitigation plan.

All municipal planning partners committed to linking the hazard mitigation plan to their comprehensive plans by identifying a mitigation action as such and giving that action a high priority. Other planning processes and programs to be coordinated with the recommendations of the hazard mitigation plan include the following:

- Emergency response plans
- Capital improvement programs
- Municipal codes
- Community design guidelines
- Water-efficient landscape design guidelines
- Stormwater management programs
- Water system vulnerability assessments
- Master fire protection plans.

Specific activities identified for incorporating mitigation into other planning mechanisms can be found in each jurisdictional annex located in Volume 2 of this hazard mitigation plan. Some action items in this plan can be implemented through creation of new educational programs, continued interagency coordination, or improved public participation. As information becomes available from other planning mechanisms that can enhance this plan, that information will be incorporated via the update process.

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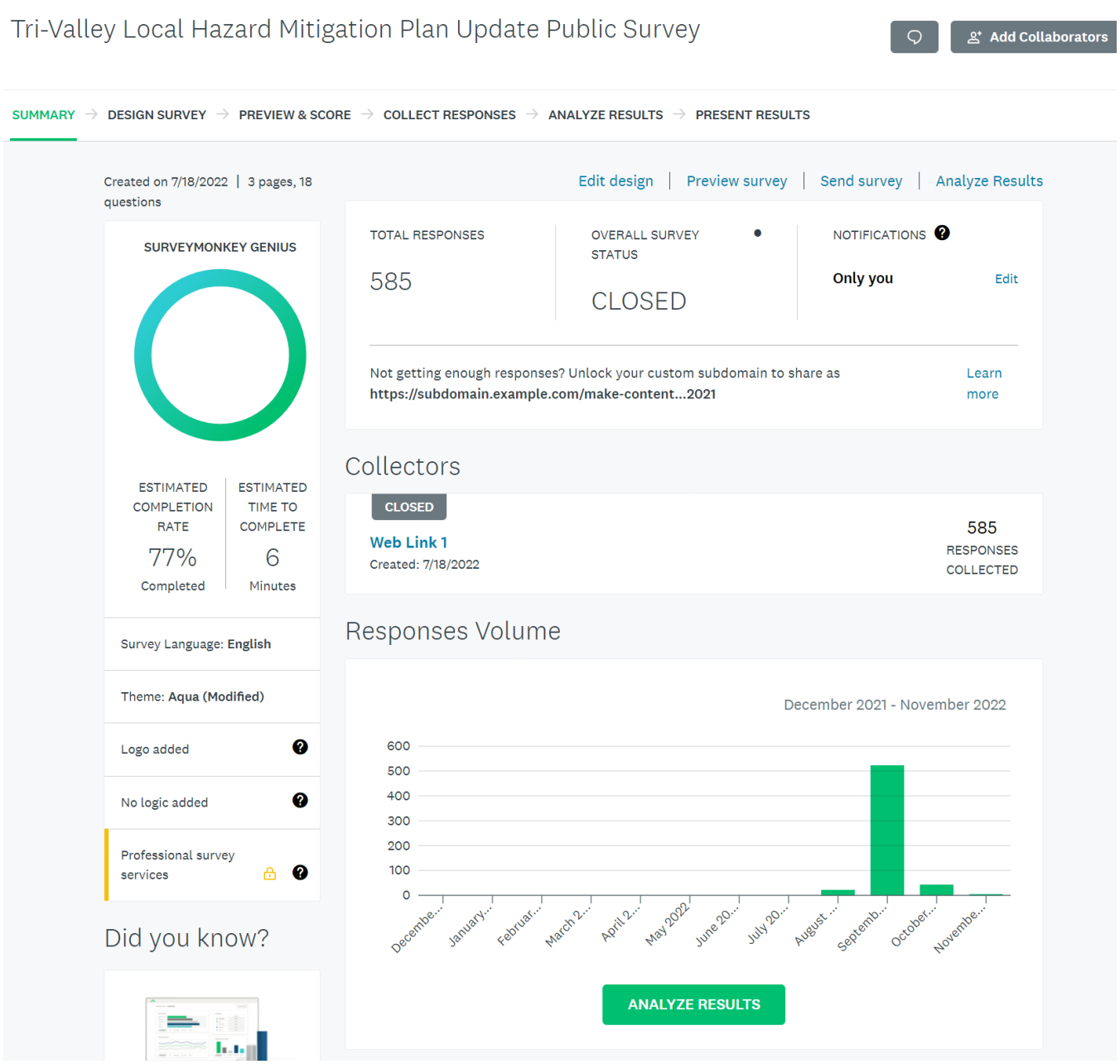
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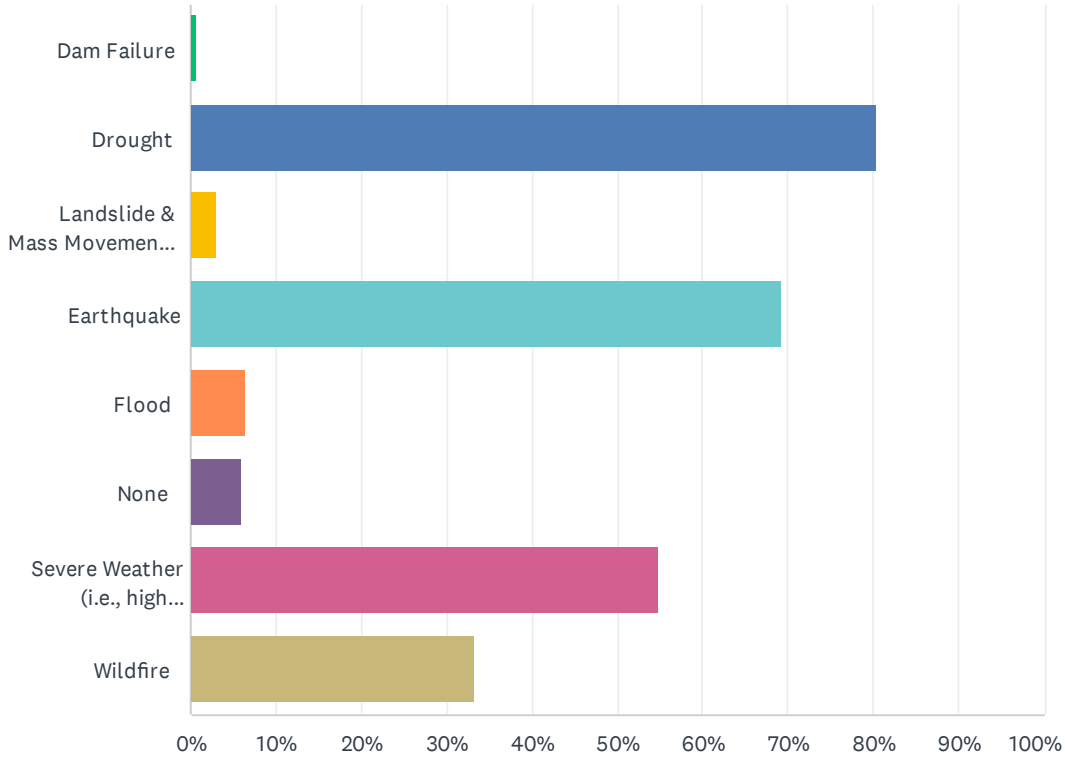
Appendix A. Hazard Mitigation Survey Results

A. Hazard Mitigation Survey Results



Q1 Which of the following natural hazards have you experienced in the Tri-Valley planning area? (Check all that apply)

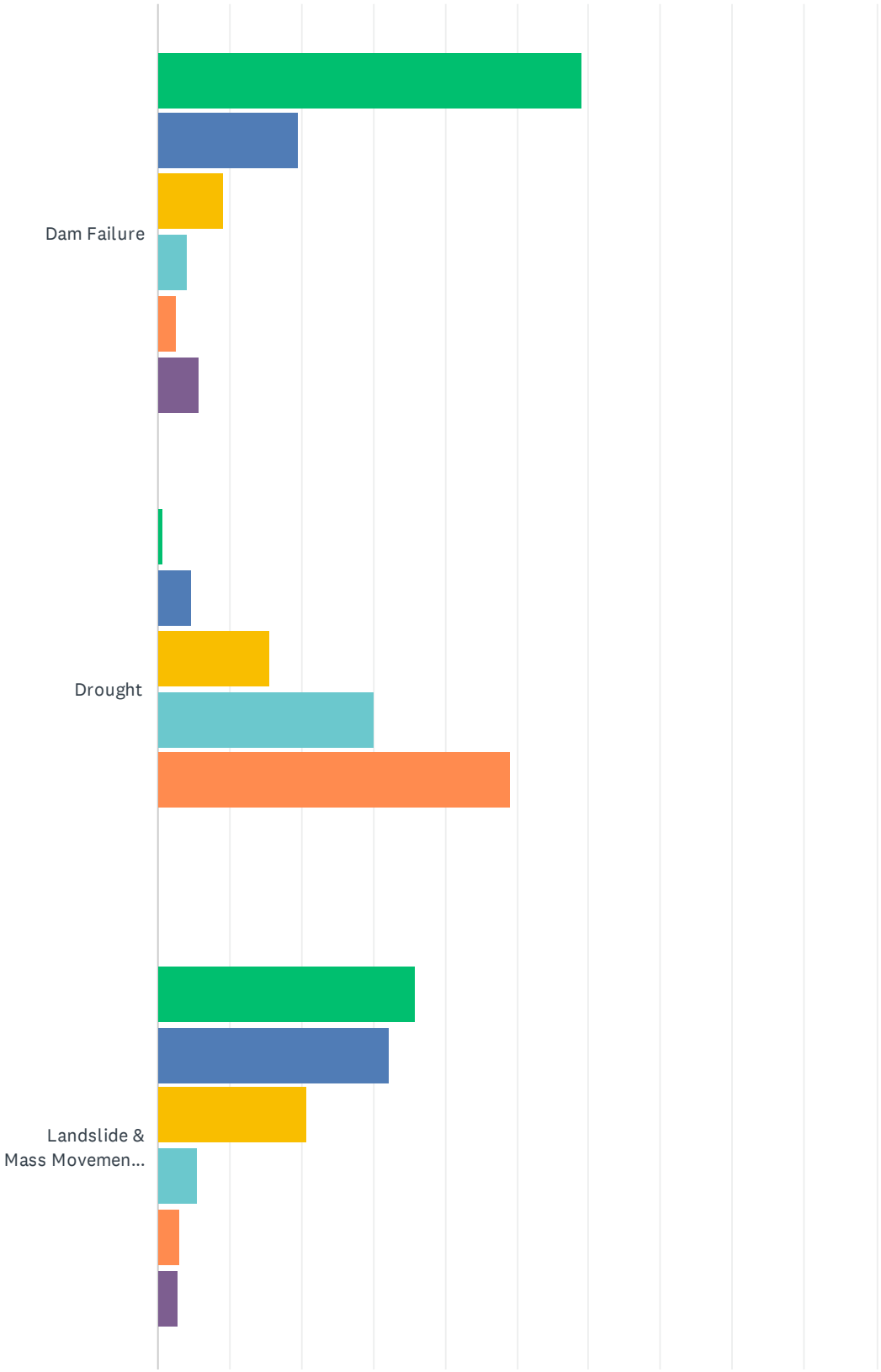
Answered: 577 Skipped: 8

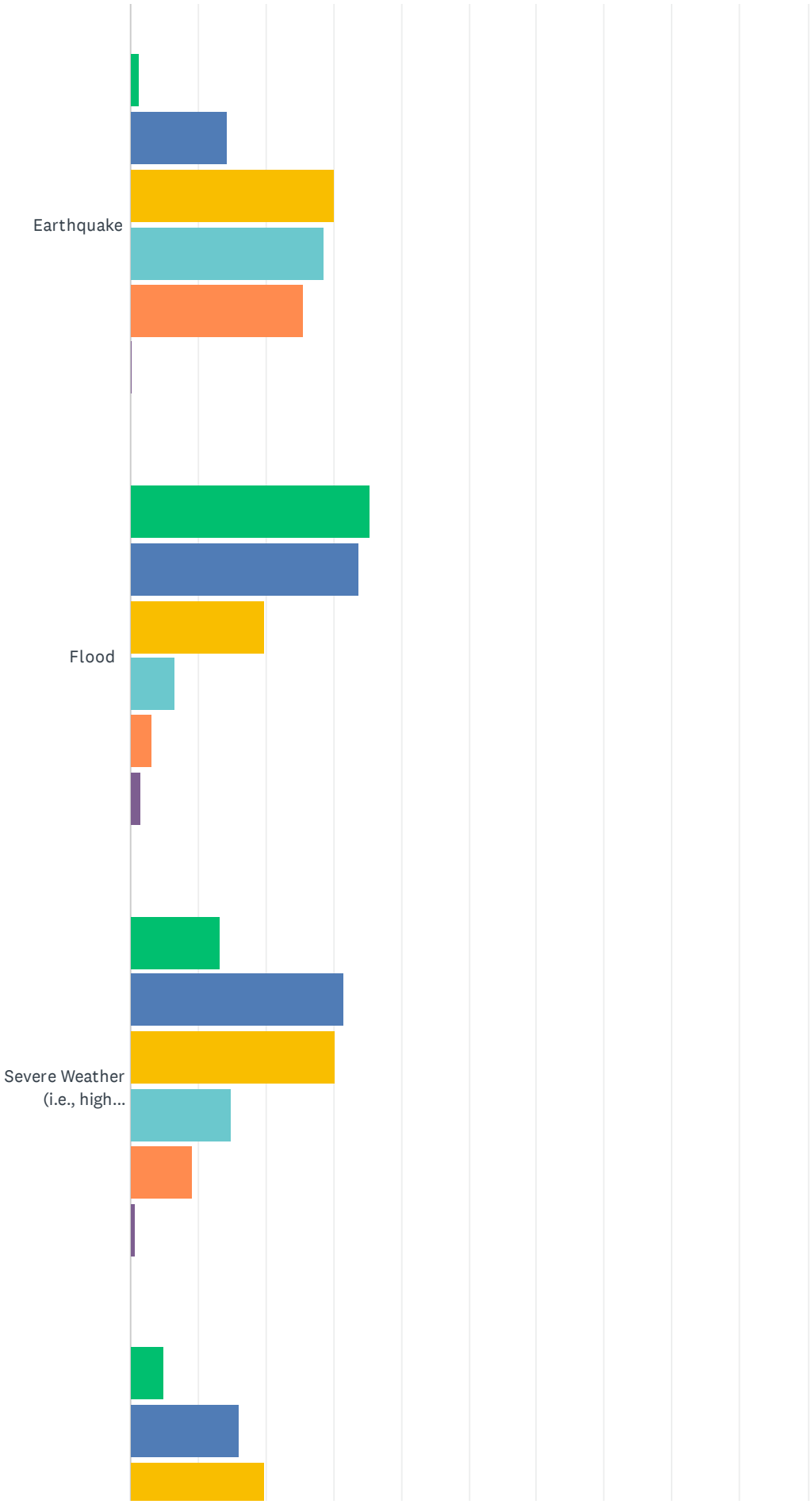


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Dam Failure	0.69%	4
Drought	80.42%	464
Landslide & Mass Movements (geologic hazards)	2.95%	17
Earthquake	69.32%	400
Flood	6.41%	37
None	6.07%	35
Severe Weather (i.e., high wind, heavy rain, lightning)	54.77%	316
Wildfire	33.28%	192
Total Respondents: 577		

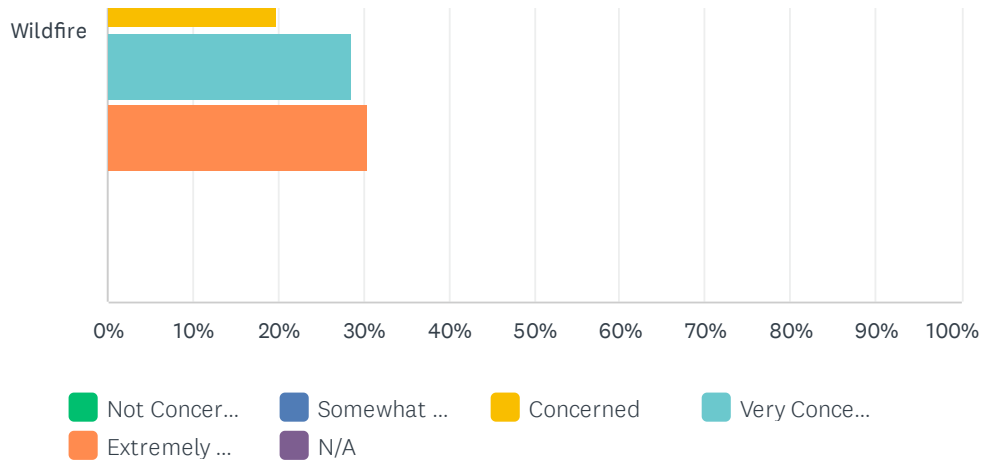
Q2 How concerned are you about the following natural hazards in the Tri-Valley area?

Answered: 580 Skipped: 5





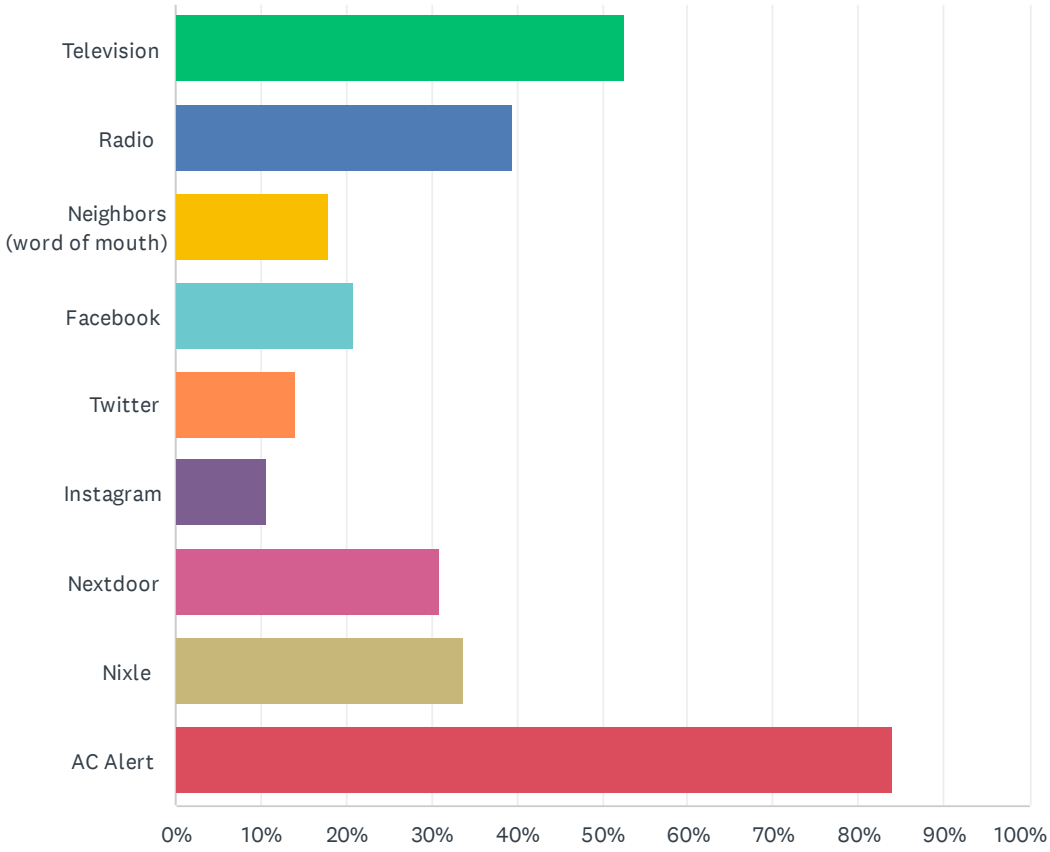
400



	NOT CONCERNED	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	CONCERNED	VERY CONCERNED	EXTREMELY CONCERNED	N/A	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Dam Failure	59.07% 329	19.57% 109	9.16% 51	3.95% 22	2.51% 14	5.75% 32	557	1.63
Drought	0.70% 4	4.70% 27	15.51% 89	30.14% 173	48.95% 281	0.00% 0	574	4.22
Landslide & Mass Movements (geologic hazards)	35.83% 201	32.26% 181	20.68% 116	5.53% 31	3.03% 17	2.67% 15	561	2.05
Earthquake	1.21% 7	14.34% 83	30.05% 174	28.67% 166	25.56% 148	0.17% 1	579	3.63
Flood	35.39% 201	33.63% 191	19.89% 113	6.51% 37	3.17% 18	1.41% 8	568	2.07
Severe Weather (i.e., high wind, heavy rain, lightning)	13.26% 76	31.59% 181	30.19% 173	15.01% 86	9.25% 53	0.70% 4	573	2.75
Wildfire	4.89% 28	16.06% 92	19.90% 114	28.62% 164	30.54% 175	0.00% 0	573	3.64

Q3 How would you prefer to be notified about a disaster event?(Check all that apply)

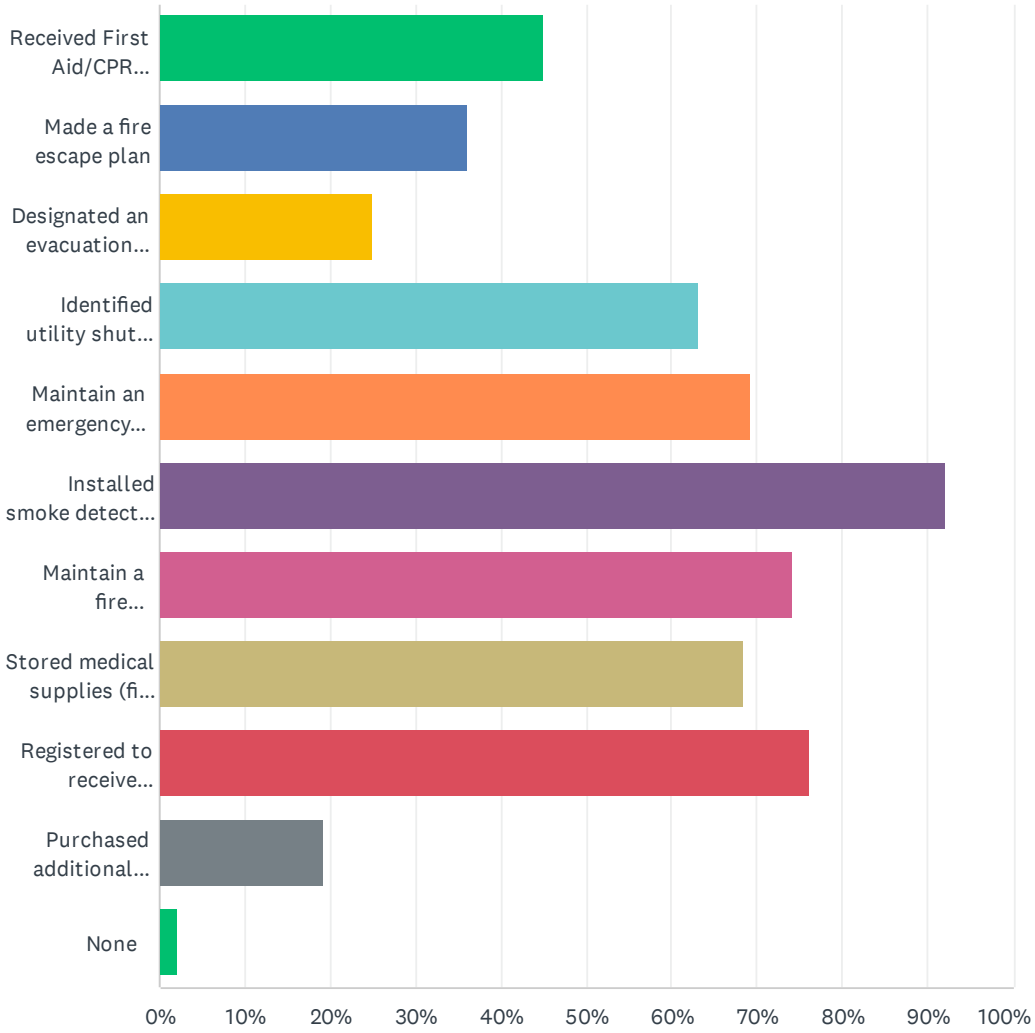
Answered: 559 Skipped: 26



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Television	52.59%	294
Radio	39.36%	220
Neighbors (word of mouth)	17.89%	100
Facebook	20.93%	117
Twitter	14.13%	79
Instagram	10.73%	60
Nextdoor	30.95%	173
Nixle	33.63%	188
AC Alert	84.08%	470
Total Respondents: 559		

Q4 What steps has your household taken to prepare for a disaster? (Check all that apply)

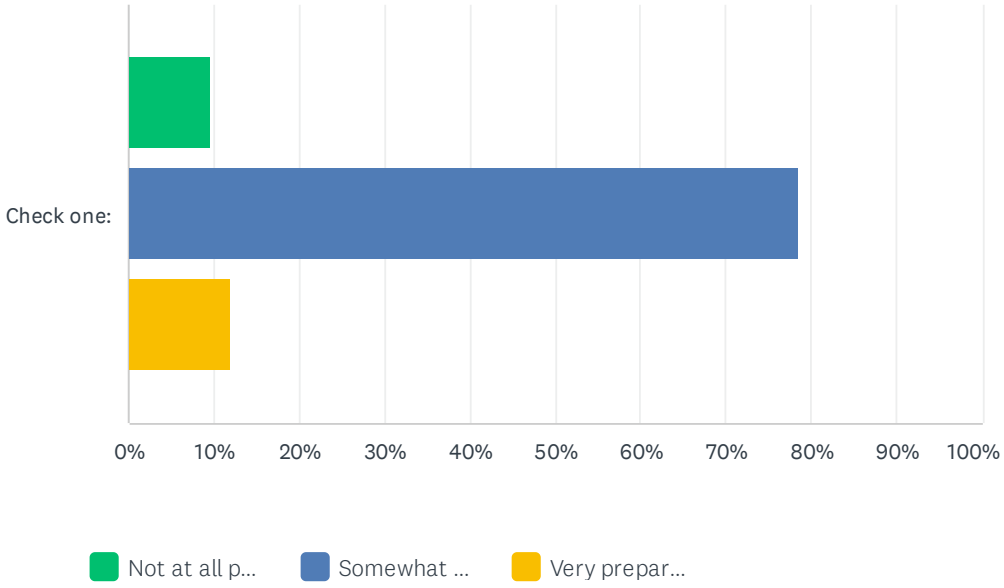
Answered: 580 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Received First Aid/CPR training	45.00%	261
Made a fire escape plan	36.03%	209
Designated an evacuation meeting place	25.00%	145
Identified utility shutoff locations	63.10%	366
Maintain an emergency supply kit (batteries, flashlights, battery-powered radio, food/water)	69.31%	402
Installed smoke detectors on each level of the house	92.07%	534
Maintain a fire extinguisher at home	74.14%	430
Stored medical supplies (first aid kit, medications)	68.45%	397
Registered to receive emergency alerts	76.03%	441
Purchased additional insurance	19.14%	111
None	2.07%	12
Total Respondents: 580		

Q5 How prepared is your household to deal with a hazard event? Check one:

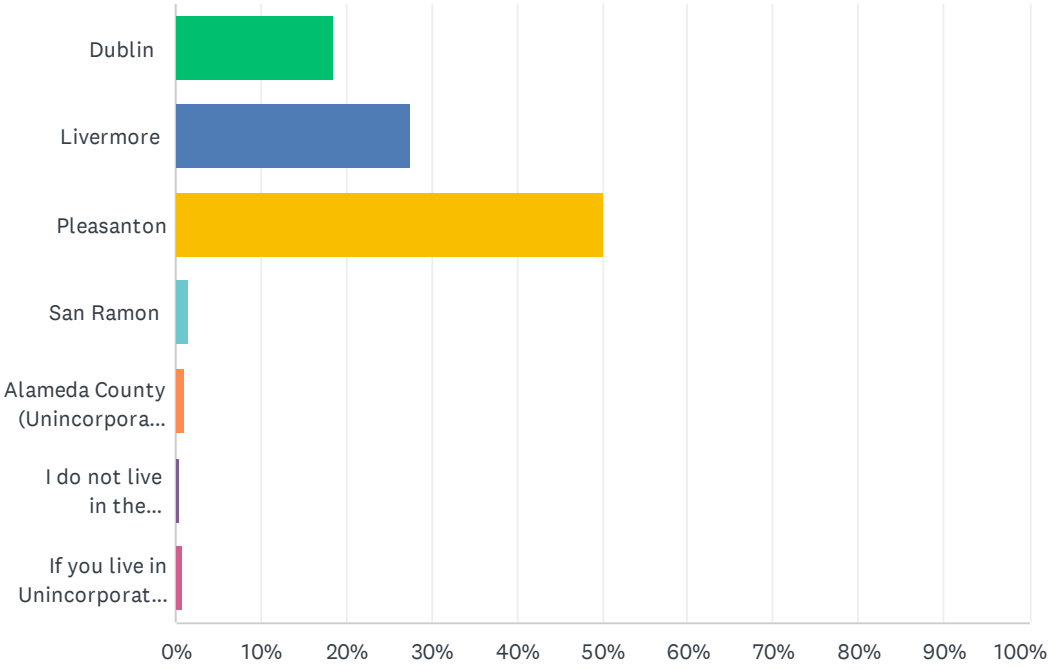
Answered: 569 Skipped: 16



	NOT AT ALL PREPARED	SOMEWHAT PREPARED	VERY PREPARED	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Check one:	9.67% 55	78.38% 446	11.95% 68	569	2.26

Q6 Where do you live?

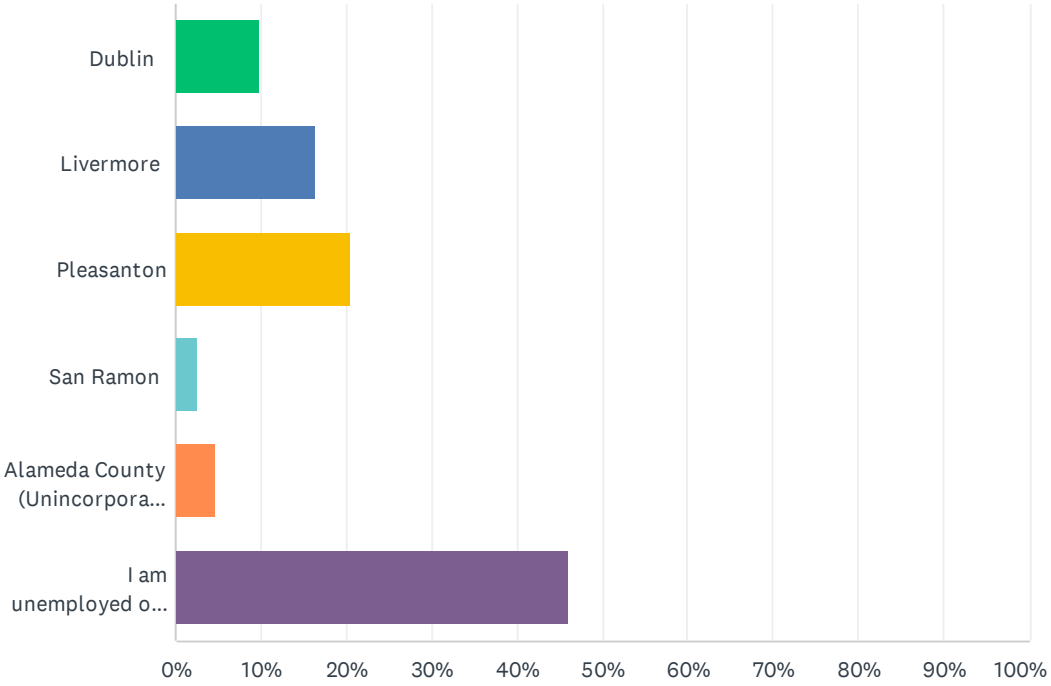
Answered: 580 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Dublin	18.45%	107
Livermore	27.59%	160
Pleasanton	50.17%	291
San Ramon	1.55%	9
Alameda County (Unincorporated)	1.03%	6
I do not live in the Tri-Valley planning area	0.34%	2
If you live in Unincorporated County, please provide the name of your community.	0.86%	5
TOTAL		580

Q7 Where do you work?

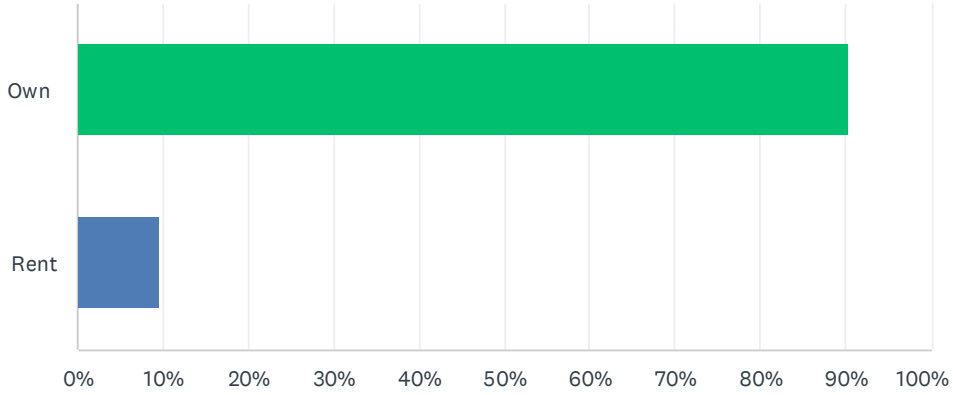
Answered: 540 Skipped: 45



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Dublin	9.81%	53
Livermore	16.48%	89
Pleasanton	20.37%	110
San Ramon	2.59%	14
Alameda County (Unincorporated)	4.63%	25
I am unemployed or retired.	46.11%	249
TOTAL		540

Q8 Do you own or rent your place of residence?

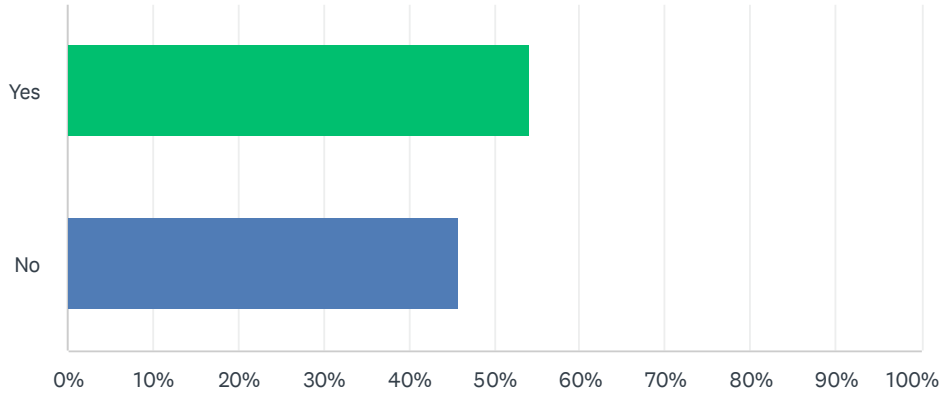
Answered: 579 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Own	90.33%	523
Rent	9.67%	56
TOTAL		579

Q9 When you moved into your home, did you consider the impact a disaster could have on your home?

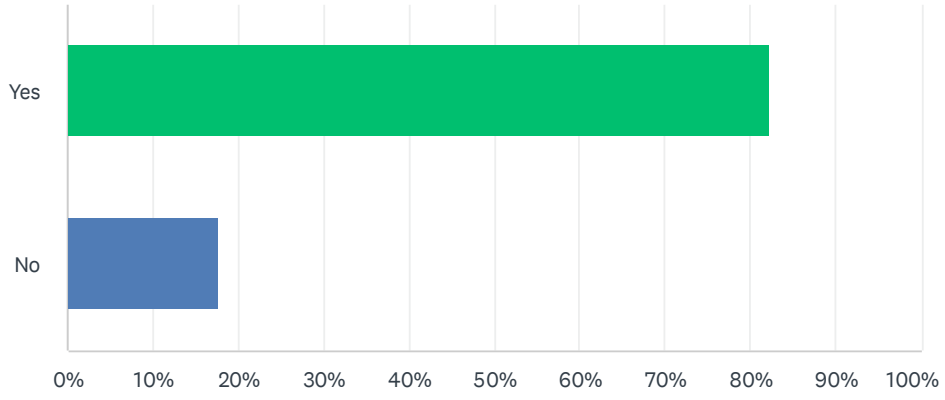
Answered: 579 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	54.06%	313
No	45.94%	266
TOTAL		579

Q10 Would the disclosure of natural hazard information influence your decision to purchase or move into a home today?

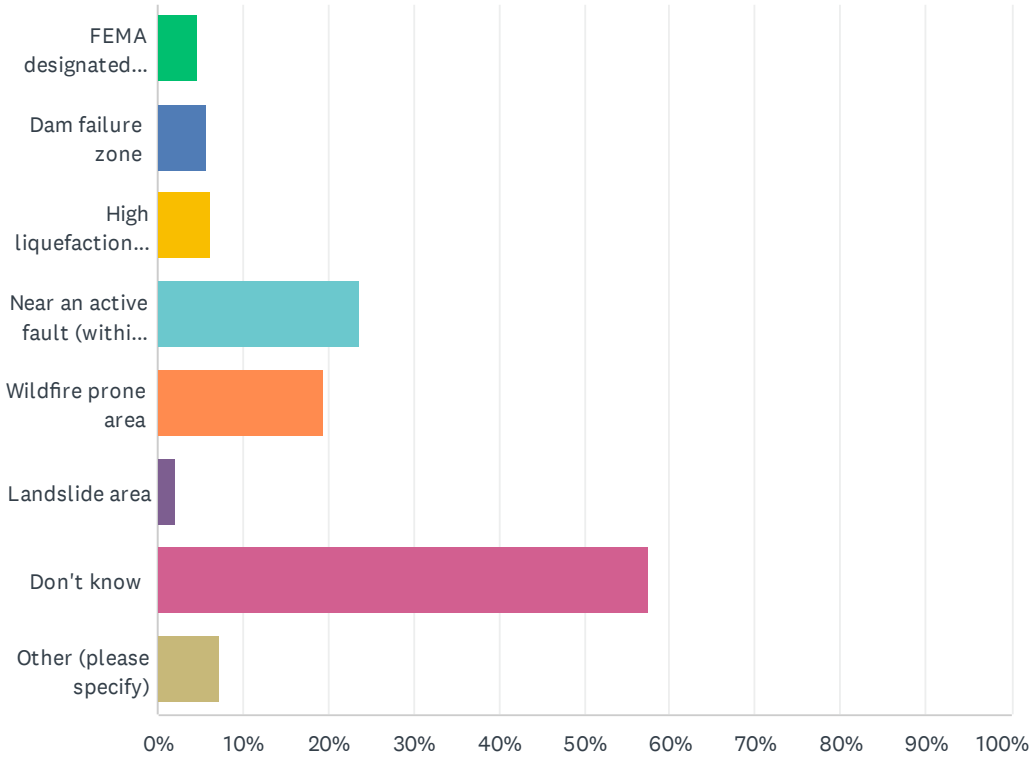
Answered: 547 Skipped: 38



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	82.27%	450
No	17.73%	97
TOTAL		547

Q11 Is your home located in any of the following hazard areas (check all that apply):

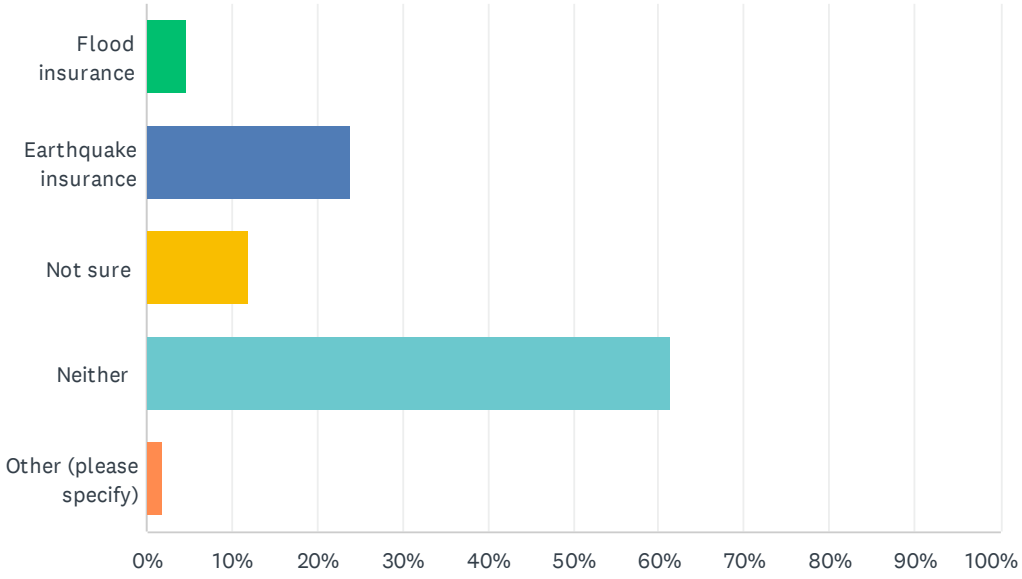
Answered: 457 Skipped: 128



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
FEMA designated floodplain	4.60%	21
Dam failure zone	5.69%	26
High liquefaction zone	6.13%	28
Near an active fault (within 1 mile)	23.63%	108
Wildfire prone area	19.47%	89
Landslide area	2.19%	10
Don't know	57.55%	263
Other (please specify)	7.22%	33
Total Respondents: 457		

Q12 Do you have hazard-specific insurance (check all that apply)?

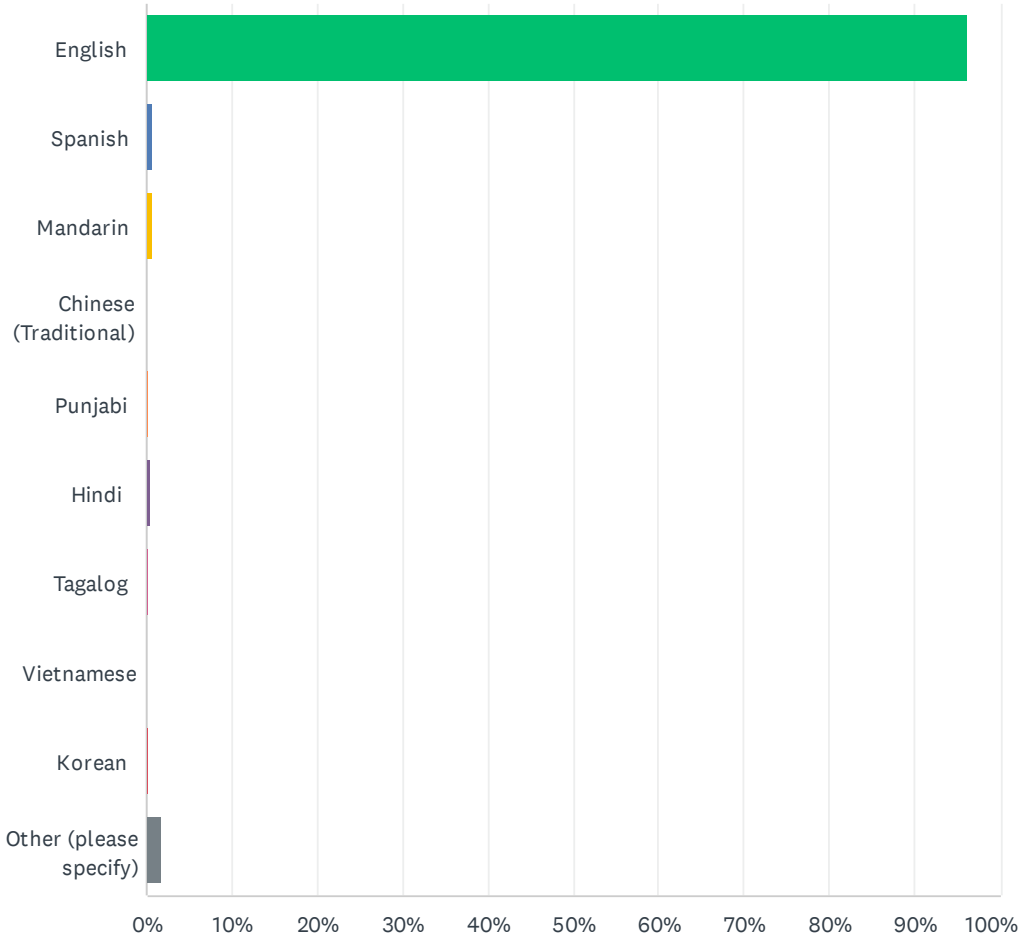
Answered: 538 Skipped: 47



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Flood insurance	4.65%	25
Earthquake insurance	23.98%	129
Not sure	11.90%	64
Neither	61.34%	330
Other (please specify)	1.86%	10
Total Respondents: 538		

Q13 What is the primary language spoken or written in your home?

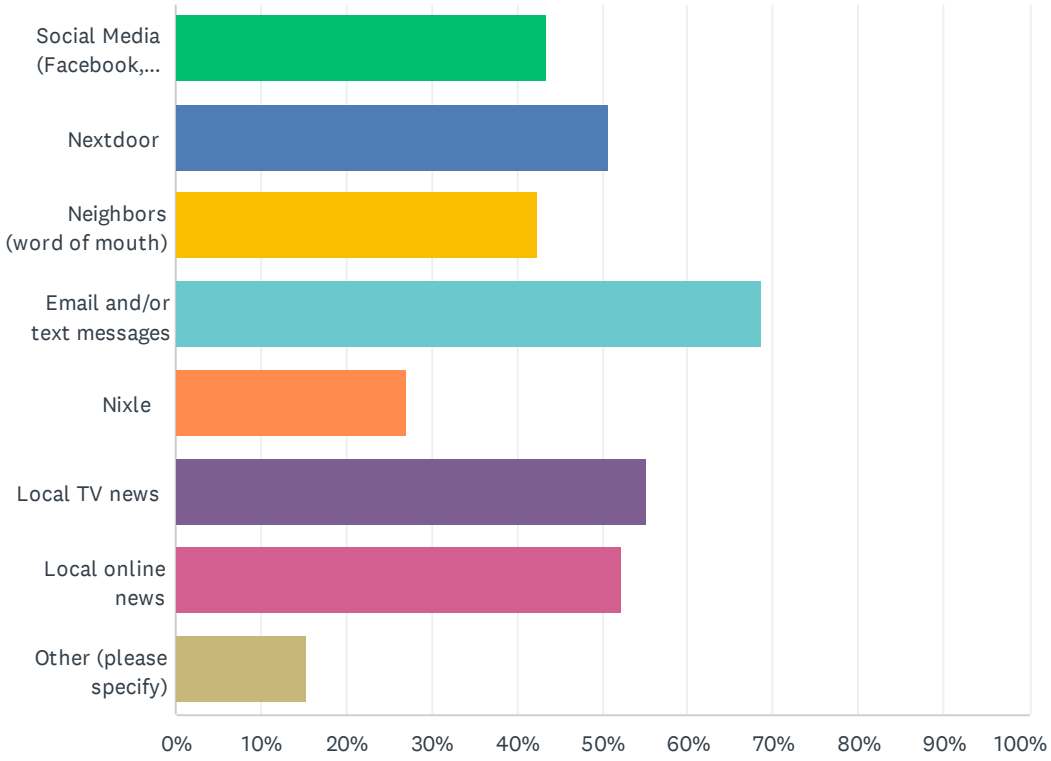
Answered: 559 Skipped: 26



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
English	96.06%	537
Spanish	0.54%	3
Mandarin	0.72%	4
Chinese (Traditional)	0.00%	0
Punjabi	0.18%	1
Hindi	0.36%	2
Tagalog	0.18%	1
Vietnamese	0.00%	0
Korean	0.18%	1
Other (please specify)	1.79%	10
TOTAL		559

Q14 Which of the following resources do you use to receive news and information about the Tri-Valley area?

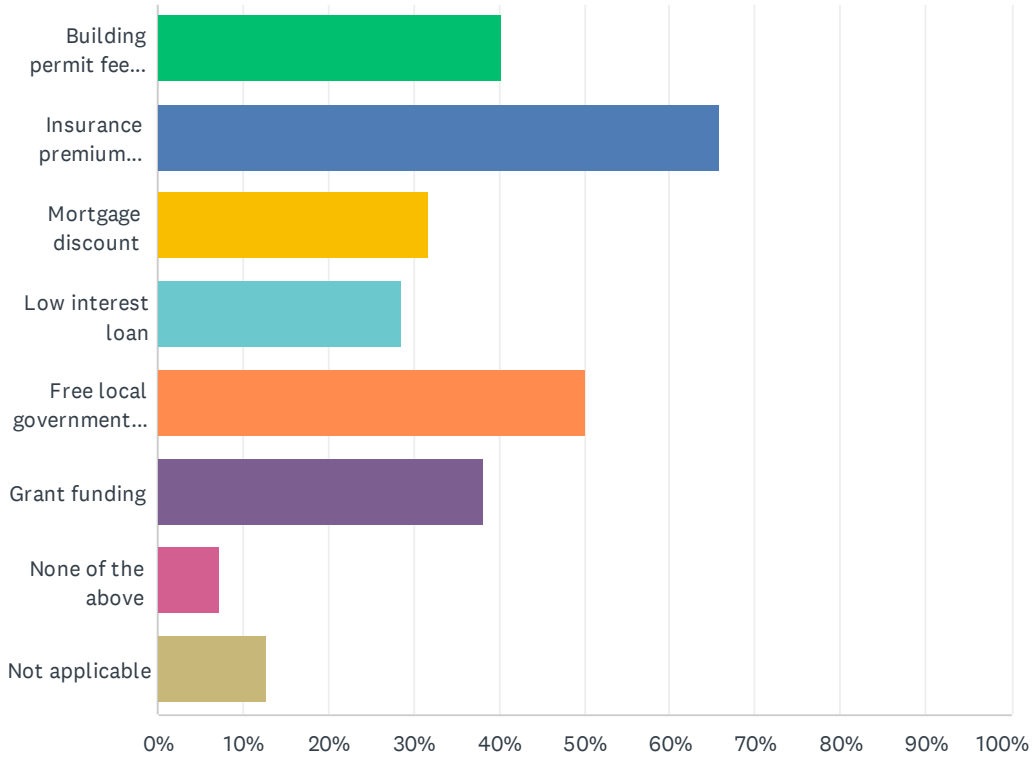
Answered: 558 Skipped: 27



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter)	43.55%	243
Nextdoor	50.72%	283
Neighbors (word of mouth)	42.47%	237
Email and/or text messages	68.64%	383
Nixle	27.06%	151
Local TV news	55.20%	308
Local online news	52.15%	291
Other (please specify)	15.41%	86
Total Respondents: 558		

Q15 Which incentives would encourage you to retrofit your home to protect against natural disasters? (Check all that apply)

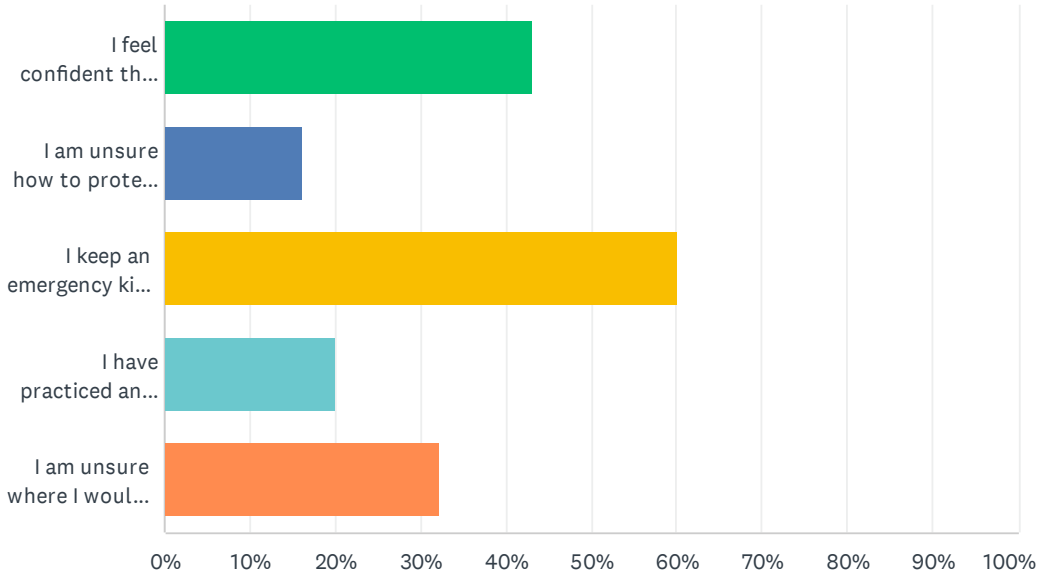
Answered: 546 Skipped: 39



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Building permit fee waiver	40.29%	220
Insurance premium discount	65.93%	360
Mortgage discount	31.87%	174
Low interest loan	28.57%	156
Free local government technical assistance	50.18%	274
Grant funding	38.10%	208
None of the above	7.33%	40
Not applicable	12.82%	70
Total Respondents: 546		

Q16 If a natural disaster such as a large earthquake were to strike tomorrow... (Check all that apply)

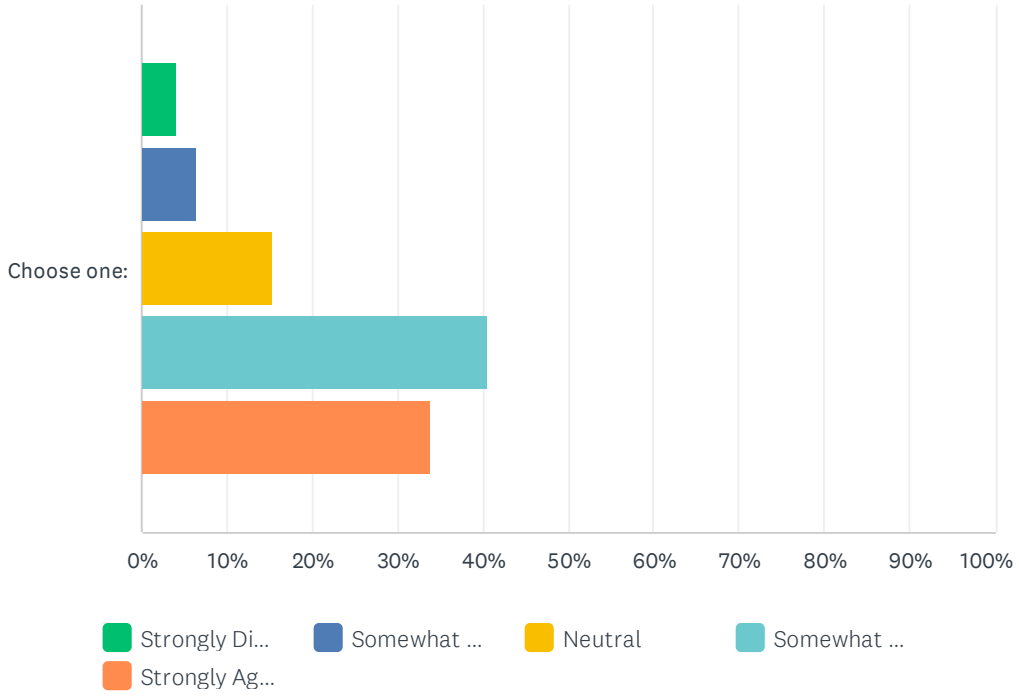
Answered: 542 Skipped: 43



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I feel confident that I know how to protect myself	42.99%	233
I am unsure how to protect myself	16.24%	88
I keep an emergency kit with spare food and water for myself and my family	60.15%	326
I have practiced an evacuation plan and/or know where I and my family would go if we needed to evacuate our home	20.11%	109
I am unsure where I would go if I needed to evacuate my home	32.29%	175
Total Respondents: 542		

Q17 Please indicate how you feel about the following statement: (Check one)"It is the responsibility of government (local, state, and federal) to provide education and programs that promote citizen actions that will reduce exposure to the risks associated with natural hazards."

Answered: 556 Skipped: 29



	STRONGLY DISAGREE	SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	SOMEWHAT AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Choose one:	4.14% 23	6.29% 35	15.29% 85	40.47% 225	33.81% 188	556	3.94

Q18 OPTIONAL: If you want to receive information regarding emergency preparedness classes in the Tri-Valley area, please provide your email address.

Answered: 214 Skipped: 371

Appendix B. Summary of Federal and State Agencies, Programs and Regulations

B. Summary of Federal and State Agencies, Programs and Regulations

Existing laws, ordinances, plans and programs at the federal and state level can support or impact hazard mitigation actions identified in this plan. Hazard mitigation plans are required to include a review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information as part of the planning process (44 CFR, Section 201.6(b)(3)). The following federal and state programs have been identified as programs that may interface with the actions identified in this plan. Each program enhances capabilities to implement mitigation actions or has a nexus with a mitigation action in this plan. Information presented in this section can be used to review local capabilities to implement the actions found in the jurisdictional annexes of Volume 2. Each planning partner has individually reviewed existing local plans, studies, reports, and technical information in its jurisdictional annex, presented in Volume 2.

FEDERAL

Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) seeks to prevent discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, transportation, public accommodation, communications, and government activities. Title II of the ADA deals with compliance with the Act in emergency management and disaster-related programs, services, and activities. It applies to state and local governments as well as third parties, including religious entities and private nonprofit organizations.

The ADA has implications for sheltering requirements and public notifications. During an emergency alert, officials must use a combination of warning methods to ensure that all community members have all necessary information. Those with hearing impairments may not hear radio, television, sirens, or other audible alerts, while those with visual impairments may not see flashing lights or other visual alerts. Two technical documents for shelter operators address physical accessibility needs of people with disabilities, as well as medical needs and service animals.

The ADA intersects with disaster preparedness programs in regard to transportation, social services, temporary housing, and rebuilding. Persons with disabilities may require additional assistance in evacuation and transit (e.g., vehicles with wheelchair lifts or paratransit buses). Evacuation and other response plans should address the unique needs of community members. Local governments may be interested in implementing a special-needs registry to identify the home addresses, contact information, and needs for community members who may require more assistance.

FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

Bureau of Land Management

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) funds and coordinates wildfire management programs and structural fire management and prevention on BLM lands. BLM works closely with the Forest Service and state and local governments to coordinate fire safety activities. The Interagency Fire Coordination Center in Boise, Idaho serves as the center for this effort.

Civil Rights Act

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex or nation origin and requires equal access to public places and employment. The Act is relevant to emergency management and hazard mitigation in that it prohibits local governments from favoring the needs of one population group over another. Local government and emergency response must ensure the continued safety and well-being of all community members equally, to the extent possible. FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

Clean Water Act

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) employs regulatory and non-regulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. These tools are employed to achieve the broader goal of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's surface waters so that they can support "the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water."

Evolution of CWA programs over the last decade has included a shift from a program-by-program, source-by-source, and pollutant-by-pollutant approach to more holistic watershed-based strategies. Under the watershed approach, equal emphasis is placed on protecting healthy waters and restoring impaired ones. Numerous issues are addressed, not just those subject to CWA regulatory authority. Involvement of stakeholder groups in the development and implementation of strategies for achieving and maintaining water quality and other environmental goals is a hallmark of this approach.

The CWA is important to hazard mitigation in several ways. There are often permitting requirements for any construction within 200 feet of water of the United States, which may have implications for mitigation projects identified by a local jurisdiction. Additionally, CWA requirements apply to wetlands, which serve important functions related to preserving and protecting the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains and are linked with a community's floodplain management program. Finally, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System is part of the CWA and addresses local stormwater management programs. Stormwater management plays a critical role in hazard mitigation by addressing urban drainage or localized flooding issues within jurisdictions.

FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

Community Development Block Grant Disaster Resilience Program

In response to disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant programs to be distributed as Disaster Recovery grants (CDBG-DR). These grants can be used to rebuild affected areas and provide seed money to start the recovery process. CDBG-DR assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, helping communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources. CDBG-DR grants often supplement disaster programs of FEMA, the Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Housing and Urban Development generally awards noncompetitive, nonrecurring CDBG-DR grants by a formula that considers disaster recovery needs unmet by other federal disaster assistance programs. To be eligible for CDBG-DR funds, projects must meet the following criteria:

- Address a disaster-related impact (direct or indirect) in a presidentially declared county for the covered disaster
- Be a CDBG-eligible activity (according to regulations and waivers)
- Meet a national objective.

Incorporating preparedness and mitigation into these actions is encouraged, as the goal is to rebuild in ways that are safer and stronger. CDBG-DR funding is a potential alternative source of funding for actions identified in this plan.

Community Rating System

The CRS is a voluntary program within the NFIP that encourages floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. Flood insurance premiums are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community actions meeting the following three goals of the CRS:

- Reduce flood losses.
- Facilitate accurate insurance rating.
- Promote awareness of flood insurance.

For participating communities, flood insurance premium rates are discounted in increments of 5 percent. For example, a Class 1 community would receive a 45 percent premium discount, and a Class 9 community would receive a 5 percent discount. (Class 10 communities are those that do not participate in the CRS; they receive no discount.) The discount partially depends on location of the property. Properties outside the special flood hazard area receive smaller discounts: a 10-percent discount if the community is at Class 1 to 6 and a 5-percent discount if the community is at Class 7 to 9. The CRS classes for local communities are based on 18 creditable activities in the following categories:

- Public information
- Mapping and regulations
- Flood damage reduction
- Flood preparedness.

CRS activities can help to save lives and reduce property damage. Communities participating in the CRS represent a significant portion of the nation’s flood risk; over 66 percent of the NFIP’s policy base is located in

these communities. Communities receiving premium discounts through the CRS range from small to large and represent a broad mixture of flood risks, including both coastal and riverine flood risks.

Disaster Mitigation Act

The DMA is the current federal legislation addressing hazard mitigation planning. It emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. It specifically addresses planning at the local level, requiring plans to be in place before Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant funds are available to communities. This plan is designed to meet the requirements of DMA, improving eligibility for future hazard mitigation funds.

Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads Program

The U.S. Forest Service's Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads Program was established to assist federal agencies with repair or reconstruction of tribal transportation facilities, federal lands transportation facilities, and other federally owned roads that are open to public travel and have suffered serious damage by a natural disaster over a wide area or by a catastrophic failure. The program funds both emergency and permanent repairs. Eligible activities under this program meet some of the goals and objectives for this plan and the program is a possible funding source for actions identified in this plan.

Emergency Watershed Program

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) administers the Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program, which responds to emergencies created by natural disasters. Eligibility for assistance is not dependent on a national emergency declaration. The program is designed to help people and conserve natural resources by relieving imminent hazards to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural occurrences. EWP is an emergency recovery program. Financial and technical assistance are available for the following activities (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2018):

- Remove debris from stream channels, road culverts, and bridges
- Reshape and protect eroded banks
- Correct damaged drainage facilities
- Establish cover on critically eroding lands
- Repair levees and structures
- Repair conservation practices.

This federal program could be a possible funding source for actions identified in this plan.

Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) was enacted in 1973 to conserve species facing depletion or extinction and the ecosystems that support them. The act sets forth a process for determining which species are threatened and endangered and requires the conservation of the critical habitat in which those species live. The ESA provides broad protection for species of fish, wildlife and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered. Provisions are made for listing species, as well as for recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. The ESA outlines procedures for federal agencies to follow when taking actions that may jeopardize listed species and

contains exceptions and exemptions. It is the enabling legislation for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Criminal and civil penalties are provided for violations of the ESA and the Convention.

Federal agencies must seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and use their authorities in furtherance of the ESA's purposes. The ESA defines three fundamental terms:

- Endangered means that a species of fish, animal or plant is "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." (For salmon and other vertebrate species, this may include subspecies and distinct population segments.)
- Threatened means that a species "is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future." Regulations may be less restrictive for threatened species than for endangered species.
- Critical habitat means "specific geographical areas that are…essential for the conservation and management of a listed species, whether occupied by the species or not."

Five sections of the ESA are of critical importance to understanding it:

- Section 4: Listing of a Species—The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) is responsible for listing marine species; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for listing terrestrial and freshwater aquatic species. The agencies may initiate reviews for listings, or community members may petition for them. A listing must be made "solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available." After a listing has been proposed, agencies receive comment and conduct further scientific reviews for 12 to 18 months, after which they must decide if the listing is warranted. Economic impacts cannot be considered in this decision, but it may include an evaluation of the adequacy of local and state protections. Critical habitat for the species may be designated at the time of listing.
- Section 7: Consultation—Federal agencies must ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed or proposed species or adversely modify its critical habitat. This includes private and public actions that require a federal permit. Once a final listing is made, non-federal actions are subject to the same review, termed a "consultation." If the listing agency finds that an action will "take" a species, it must propose mitigations or "reasonable and prudent" alternatives to the action; if the proponent rejects these, the action cannot proceed.
- Section 9: Prohibition of Take—It is unlawful to "take" an endangered species, including killing or injuring it or modifying its habitat in a way that interferes with essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.
- Section 10: Permitted Take—Through voluntary agreements with the federal government that provide protections to an endangered species, a non-federal applicant may commit a take that would otherwise be prohibited as long as it is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity (such as developing land or building a road). These agreements often take the form of a "Habitat Conservation Plan."
- Section 11: Citizen Lawsuits—Civil actions initiated by any citizen can require the listing agency to enforce the ESA's prohibition of taking or to meet the requirements of the consultation process.

FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Dam Safety Program

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) cooperates with a large number of federal and state agencies to ensure and promote dam safety. More than 3,000 dams are part of regulated hydroelectric projects in the FERC program. Two-thirds of these are more than 50 years old. As dams age, concern about their safety and integrity grows, so oversight and regular inspection are important. FERC inspects hydroelectric projects on an unscheduled basis to investigate the following:

- Potential dam safety problems
- Complaints about constructing and operating a project
- Safety concerns related to natural disasters
- Issues concerning compliance with the terms and conditions of a license.

Every five years, an independent engineer approved by the FERC must inspect and evaluate projects with dams higher than 32.8 feet (10 meters), or with a total storage capacity of more than 2,000 acre-feet.

FERC monitors seismic research and applies it in performing structural analyses of hydroelectric projects. FERC also evaluates the effects of potential and actual large floods on the safety of dams. During and following floods, FERC visits dams and licensed projects, determines the extent of damage, if any, and directs any necessary studies or remedial measures the licensee must undertake. The FERC publication Engineering Guidelines for the Evaluation of Hydropower Projects guides the FERC engineering staff and licensees in evaluating dam safety. The publication is frequently revised to reflect current information and methodologies.

FERC requires licensees to prepare emergency action plans and conducts training sessions on how to develop and test these plans. The plans outline an early warning system if there is an actual or potential sudden release of water from a dam due to failure. The plans include operational procedures that may be used, such as reducing reservoir levels and reducing downstream flows, as well as procedures for notifying affected community members and agencies responsible for emergency management. These plans are frequently updated and tested to ensure that everyone knows what to do in emergency situations.

Federal Wildfire Management Policy and Healthy Forests Restoration Act

Federal Wildfire Management Policy and Healthy Forests Restoration Act (2003). These documents call for a single comprehensive federal fire policy for the Interior and Agriculture Departments (the agencies using federal fire management resources). They mandate community-based collaboration to reduce risks from wildfire.

National Dam Safety Act

Potential for catastrophic flooding due to dam failures led to passage of the National Dam Inspection Act in 1972, creation of the National Dam Safety Program in 1996, and reauthorization of the program through the Dam Safety Act in 2006. National Dam Safety Program, administered by FEMA requires a periodic engineering analysis of the majority of dams in the country; exceptions include the following:

- Dams under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, Tennessee Valley Authority, or International Boundary and Water Commission
- Dams constructed pursuant to licenses issued under the Federal Power Act

- Dams that the Secretary of the Army determines do not pose any threat to human life or property.

The goal of this FEMA-monitored effort is to identify and mitigate the risk of dam failure so as to protect lives and property of the public. The National Dam Safety Program is a partnership among the states, federal agencies, and other stakeholders that encourages individual and community responsibility for dam safety. Under FEMA's leadership, state assistance funds have allowed all participating states to improve their programs through increased inspections, emergency action planning, and purchases of needed equipment. FEMA has also expanded existing and initiated new training programs. Grant assistance from FEMA provides support for improvement of dam safety programs that regulate most of the dams in the United States.

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions, alongside technical and economic considerations. The National Environmental Policy Act established the Council on Environmental Quality, whose regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) set standards for compliance. Consideration and decision-making regarding environmental impacts must be documented in an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment. Environmental impact assessment requires the evaluation of reasonable alternatives to a proposed action, solicitation of input from organizations and individuals that could be affected, and an unbiased presentation of direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts. FEMA hazard mitigation project grant applications require full compliance with applicable federal acts. Any action identified in this plan that falls within the scope of this act will need to meet its requirements.

National Fire Plan

The 2001 National Fire Plan was developed based on the National Fire Policy. A major aspect of the National Fire Plan is joint risk reduction planning and implementation carried out by federal, state and local agencies and communities. The National Fire Plan presented a comprehensive strategy in five key initiatives:

- Firefighting—Be adequately prepared to fight fires each fire season.
- Rehabilitation and Restoration—Restore landscapes and rebuild communities damaged by wildfires.
- Hazardous Fuel Reduction—Invest in projects to reduce fire risk.
- Community Assistance—Work directly with communities to ensure adequate protection.
- Accountability—Be accountable and establish adequate oversight, coordination, program development, and monitoring for performance.

National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in participating communities that enact floodplain regulations. Participation and good standing under NFIP are prerequisites to grant funding eligibility under the Robert T. Stafford Act.

Flood Study and Mapping

For most participating communities, FEMA has prepared a detailed Flood Insurance Study. The study presents water surface elevations for floods of various magnitudes, including the 1-percent-annual-chance flood and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood.

Base flood elevations and the boundaries of the flood hazard areas are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps, which are the principle tool for identifying the extent and location of the flood hazard. Flood Insurance Rate Maps are the most detailed and consistent data source available, and for many communities they represent the minimum area of oversight under the local floodplain management program. Structures permitted or built in a jurisdiction before its first flood map was approved are called "pre-FIRM" structures, and structures built afterwards are called "post-FIRM." The insurance rate is different for the two types of structures. In recent years, Flood Insurance Rate Maps have been digitized as Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps, which are more accessible to community members, local governments and stakeholders.

Requirements for Development Regulations

NFIP participants must, at a minimum, regulate development in floodplain areas in accordance with NFIP criteria. Before issuing a permit to build in a floodplain, participating jurisdictions must ensure that three criteria are met:

- New buildings and those undergoing substantial improvements must, at a minimum, be elevated to protect against damage by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood.
- New floodplain development must not aggravate existing flood problems or increase damage to other properties.
- New floodplain development must exercise a reasonable and prudent effort to reduce its adverse impacts on threatened salmonid species.

NFIP participation is limited to local governments that possess permit authority and have the ability to adopt and enforce regulations that govern land use. This does not typically apply to special purpose districts.

Repetitive Loss Properties and Areas

A repetitive loss property is defined by FEMA as an NFIP-insured property that has experienced any of the following since 1978, regardless of any changes in ownership:

- Four or more paid losses in excess of $1,000
- Two paid losses in excess of $1,000 within any rolling 10-year period
- Three or more paid losses that equal or exceed the current value of the insured property.

Repetitive loss properties make up 1 to 2 percent of flood insurance policies in force nationally, yet they account for 40 percent of the nation's flood insurance claim payments. The government has instituted programs encouraging communities to identify and mitigate the causes of repetitive losses. A recent report on repetitive losses by the National Wildlife Federation found that 20 percent of these properties are outside any mapped 100-year floodplain. The key identifiers for repetitive loss properties are the existence of flood insurance policies and claims paid by the policies.

FEMA-sponsored programs, such as the CRS, require participating communities to identify repetitive loss areas. A repetitive loss area is the portion of a floodplain holding structures that FEMA has identified as meeting the

definition of repetitive loss. Identifying repetitive loss areas helps to identify structures that are at risk but are not on FEMA's list of repetitive loss structures because no flood insurance policy was in force at the time of loss.

National Incident Management System

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a systematic approach for government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to manage incidents involving hazards. The NIMS provides a flexible but standardized set of incident management practices. Incidents typically begin and end locally, and they are managed at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level. In some cases, success depends on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions, levels of government, functional agencies, and emergency responder disciplines. These cases necessitate coordination across a spectrum of organizations. Communities using NIMS follow a comprehensive national approach that improves the effectiveness of emergency management and response personnel across the full spectrum of potential hazards (including natural hazards, technological hazards, and human-caused hazards) regardless of size or complexity.

Although participation is voluntary, federal departments and agencies are required to make adoption of NIMS by local and state jurisdictions a condition to receive federal preparedness grants and awards. The content of this plan is considered to be a viable support tool for any phase of emergency management. The NIMS program is considered as a response function, and information in this hazard mitigation plan can support the implementation and update of all NIMS-compliant plans within the planning area.

National Landslide Preparedness Act

The 2021 National Landslide Preparedness Act authorized a national landslide hazards reduction program and a 3D elevation program within the USGS. This broadened the existing Landslide Hazards Program (under the Natural Hazards Mission Area) and the 3D Elevation Program (under the National Geospatial Program). The act required coordination among federal agencies through an Interagency Coordinating Committee on Landslide Hazards representing USGS and other agencies. The act calls for development of a national strategy for landslide loss reduction and a publicly accessible national landslide database of landslide hazard and risk.

Presidential Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management

Executive Order 11988 requires federal agencies to avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. It requires federal agencies to provide leadership and take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare, and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values of floodplains. The requirements apply to the following activities:

- Acquiring, managing, and disposing of federal lands and facilities
- Providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements
- Conducting federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulation, and licensing.

Presidential Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order 11990 requires federal agencies to provide leadership and take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands. The requirements apply to the following activities:

- Acquiring, managing, and disposing of federal lands and facilities
- Providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements
- Conducting federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulation, and licensing.

All actions identified in this plan will seek full compliance with all applicable presidential executive orders.

Rural Development Program

The mission of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development Program is to help improve the economy and quality of life in rural America. The program provides project financing and technical assistance to help rural communities provide the infrastructure needed by rural businesses, community facilities, and households. The program addresses rural America's need for basic services, such as clean running water, sewage and waste disposal, electricity, and modern telecommunications and broadband. Loans and competitive grants are offered for various community and economic development projects and programs, such as the development of essential community facilities including fire stations. This program is a potential source of funding for actions identified in this plan.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Dam Safety Program

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers operates and maintains approximately 700 dams nationwide. It is also responsible for safety inspections of some federal and non-federal dams in the United States that meet the size and storage limitations specified in the National Dam Safety Act. The Corps has inventoried dams; surveyed each state and federal agency's capabilities, practices and regulations regarding design, construction, operation and maintenance of the dams; and developed guidelines for inspection and evaluation of dam safety. The Corps maintains the National Inventory of Dams, which contains information about a dam's location, size, purpose, type, last inspection and regulatory status.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flood Hazard Management

The following U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorities and programs related to flood hazard management:

- The Floodplain Management Services program offers 100-percent federally funded technical services such as development and interpretation of site-specific data related to the extent, duration and frequency of flooding. Special studies may be conducted to help a community understand and respond to flood risk. These may include flood hazard evaluation, flood warning and preparedness, or flood modeling.
- For more extensive studies, the Corps of Engineers offers a cost-shared program called Planning Assistance to States and Tribes. Studies under this program generally range from $25,000 to $100,000 with the local jurisdiction providing 50 percent of the cost.

- The Corps of Engineers has several cost-shared programs (typically 65 percent federal and 35 percent non-federal) aimed at developing, evaluating and implementing structural and non-structural capital projects to address flood risks at specific locations or within a specific watershed:
  - The Continuing Authorities Program for smaller-scale projects includes Section 205 for Flood Control, with a $7 million federal limit and Section 14 for Emergency Streambank Protection with a $1.5 million federal limit. These can be implemented without specific authorization from Congress.
  - Larger scale studies, referred to as General Investigations, and projects for flood risk management, for ecosystem restoration or to address other water resource issues, can be pursued through a specific authorization from Congress and are cost-shared, typically at 65 percent federal and 35 percent non-federal.
  - Watershed management planning studies can be specifically authorized and are cost-shared at 50 percent federal and 50 percent non-federal.
- The Corps of Engineers provides emergency response assistance during and following natural disasters. Public Law 84-99 enables the Corps to assist state and local authorities in flood fight activities and cost share in the repair of flood protective structures. Assistance is provided in the flowing categories:
  - Preparedness—The Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act establishes an emergency fund for preparedness for emergency response to natural disasters; for flood fighting and rescue operations; for rehabilitation of flood control and hurricane protection structures. Funding for Corps of Engineers emergency response under this authority is provided by Congress through the annual Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act. Disaster preparedness activities include coordination, planning, training and conduct of response exercises with local, state and federal agencies.
  - Response Activities—Public Law 84-99 allows the Corps of Engineers to supplement state and local entities in flood fighting urban and other non-agricultural areas under certain conditions (Engineering Regulation 500-1-1 provides specific details). All flood fight efforts require a project cooperation agreement signed by the public sponsor and the sponsor must remove all flood fight material after the flood has receded. Public Law 84-99 also authorizes emergency water support and drought assistance in certain situations and allows for "advance measures" assistance to prevent or reduce flood damage conditions of imminent threat of unusual flooding.
  - Rehabilitation—Under Public Law 84-99, an eligible flood protection system can be rehabilitated if damaged by a flood event. The flood system would be restored to its pre-disaster status at no cost to the federal system owner, and at 20-percent cost to the eligible non-federal system owner. All systems considered eligible for Public Law 84-99 rehabilitation assistance have to be in the Rehabilitation and Inspection Program prior to the flood event. Acceptable operation and maintenance by the public levee sponsor are verified by levee inspections conducted by the Corps on a regular basis. The Corps has the responsibility to coordinate levee repair issues with interested federal, state, and local agencies following natural disaster events where flood control works are damaged.

These authorities and programs are all available to the planning partners to support any related mitigation actions.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams Program

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams Program was officially implemented in 1978 with passage of the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act (Public Law 95-578). This act was amended in 1984 under Public Law 98-404, in 2000 under Public Law 106-377, in 2002 under Public Law 107-117, and in 2004 under Public Law 108-439. Program development and administration of dam safety activities is the responsibility of the Bureau of Reclamation's Dam Safety Office located in Denver, Colorado.

Dams must be operated and maintained in a safe manner, ensured through inspections for safety deficiencies, analyses utilizing current technologies and designs, and corrective actions if needed based on current engineering practices. In addition, future evaluations should include assessments of benefits foregone with the loss of a dam. For example, a failed dam can no longer provide needed fish and wildlife benefits.

The primary emphasis of the Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams program is to perform site evaluations and to identify potential safety deficiencies on Bureau of Reclamation and other Interior Department dams. The basic objective is to quickly identify dams which pose an increased threat to the public, and to quickly complete the related analyses in order to expedite corrective action decisions and safeguard the public and associated resources.

The program focuses on evaluating and implementing actions to resolve safety concerns at Bureau of Reclamation dams. Under this program, the Bureau of Reclamation completes studies and identifies and implements needed corrective action on Bureau of Reclamation dams. The selected course of action relies on assessments of risks and liabilities with environmental and public involvement input to the decision-making process.

U.S. Fire Administration

There are federal agencies that provide technical support to fire agencies/organizations. For example, the U.S. Fire Administration, which is a part of FEMA, provides leadership, advocacy, coordination, and support for fire agencies and organizations.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service fire management strategy uses prescribed fire to maintain early successional fire-adapted grasslands and other ecological communities throughout the National Wildlife Refuge system.

STATE

AB 9: Fire safety: wildfires: fire adapted communities.

This bill establishes the Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program to support regional leadership, build local and regional capacity, and develop, prioritize, and implement strategies and projects that create fire-adapted communities by improving watershed health, forest health, community wildfire preparedness, and fire resilience.

AB 32: The California Global Warming Solutions Act

This bill identifies the following potential adverse impacts of global warming:

> "… the exacerbation of air quality problems, a reduction in the quality and supply of water to the state from the Sierra snowpack, a rise in sea levels resulting in the displacement of thousands of coastal businesses and residences, damage to marine ecosystems and the natural environment, and an increase in the incidences of infectious diseases, asthma, and other human health-related problems."

AB 32 establishes a state goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (a reduction of approximately 25 percent from forecast emission levels), with further reductions to follow. The law requires the state Air Resources Board to do the following:

- Establish a program to track and report greenhouse gas emissions.
- Approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions from sources of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Adopt early reduction measures to begin moving forward.
- Adopt, implement and enforce regulations—including market mechanisms such as "cap and-trade" programs—to ensure that the required reductions occur.

The Air Resources Board has adopted a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit and an emissions inventory, along with requirements to measure, track, and report greenhouse gas emissions by the industries it determined to be significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

AB 38: Fire Safety: Low-Cost Retrofits: Regional Capacity Review: Wildfire Mitigation

Requires the seller of any real property located in a high or very fire hazard severity zone to provide a disclosure notice, as specified, to the buyer with information relating to fire hardening improvements on the property.

Requires the California Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the State Fire Marshal and the Forest Management Task Force, to review the regional capacity of each county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone to improve forest health, fire resilience, and safety.

Requires the California Office of Emergency Services to enter into a joint powers agreement with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation and assistance program to encourage cost-effective structure hardening and facilitate vegetation management, contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature.

AB 70: Flood Liability

This bill provides that a city or county may be required to contribute a fair and reasonable share to compensate for property damage caused by a flood to the extent that it has increased the state's exposure to liability for property damage by unreasonably approving new development in a previously undeveloped area that is protected by a state flood control project, unless the city or county meets specified requirements.

AB 162: Flood Planning

This California State Assembly Bill passed in 2007 requires cities and counties to address flood-related matters in the land use, conservation, and safety and housing elements of their general plans. The land use element must identify and annually review the areas covered by the general plan that are subject to flooding as identified in floodplain mapping by either FEMA or the state California Department of Water Resources. During the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2009, the conservation element of the general plan must identify rivers, creeks, streams, flood corridors, riparian habitat, and land that may accommodate floodwater for the purpose of groundwater recharge and stormwater management. The safety element must identify information regarding flood hazards, including:

- Flood hazard zones

- Maps published by FEMA, the California Department of Water Resources, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
- Historical data on flooding
- Existing and planned development in flood hazard zones.

The general plan must establish goals, policies and objectives related to flooding risks, including:

- Avoiding or minimizing the risks of flooding new development
- Evaluating whether new development should be located in flood hazard zones
- Identifying construction methods to minimize damage.

AB 162 establishes goals, policies and objectives related to flooding risks. It establishes procedures for the determination of available land suitable for urban development, which may exclude lands where FEMA or the California Department of Water Resources has concluded that the flood management infrastructure is not adequate to avoid the risk of flooding.

AB 267: California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption: Prescribed Fire, Thinning, and Fuel Reduction Projects

Current law, until January 1, 2023, exempts from the requirements of CEQA prescribed fire, thinning, or fuel reduction projects undertaken on federal lands to reduce the risk of high-severity wildfire that have been reviewed under the federal National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, beginning December 31, 2019, and annually thereafter until January 1, 2023, to report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature the number of times the exemption was used. This extends the exemption from CEQA and the requirement on the department to report to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature to January 1, 2026.

AB 380: Forestry: Priority Fuel Reduction Projects

On March 22, 2019, the Governor issued a proclamation of a state of emergency directing the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement fuel reduction projects for communities at greatest risk of wildfire to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire. The proclamation of a state of emergency exempts the identified fuel reduction projects from various legal requirements, including, among others, requirements regarding public contracting for those projects, requirements for environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act for those projects, and licensure requirements for individuals conducting certain activities for those projects.

This bill requires the department, before December 31, 2022, and before December 31 of each year thereafter, to identify priority fuel reduction projects, as provided. The bill exempts the identified priority fuel reduction projects from legal requirements in a similar manner as provided in the proclamation of a state of emergency described above.

AB 431: Forestry: Timber Harvesting Plans: Defensible Space: Exemptions

The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved

by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, as prescribed, including, only until January 1, 2022, the cutting or removal of trees on the person's property in compliance with specified defensible space requirements. This bill extends to January 1, 2026, the board's authorization to exempt a person engaging in the cutting or removal of trees on the person's property in compliance with the specified defensible space requirements.

AB 497: Forestry and Fire Protection: Local Assistance Grant Program: Fire Prevention Activities: Street and Road Vegetation Management

Under existing law, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is required to develop, implement, and administer forest improvement and fire prevention programs in the state. Existing law requires the department to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities in California. Existing law requires the department to prioritize, to the extent feasible, projects that are multiyear efforts and to prioritize grant applications from specified local agencies.

This bill appropriated $25,000,000 to provide the local assistance grants. It requires the department to prioritize projects that manage vegetation along streets and roads to prevent the ignition of wildfire and that require the funds for purposes of purchasing equipment necessary for the project.

AB 575: Civil Liability: Prescribed Burning Activities: Gross Negligence

This bill provides that a private entity engaging in a prescribed burning activity that is supervised by a person certified as burn boss is liable for damages to a third party only if the prescribed burning activity was carried out in a grossly negligent manner.

AB 642: Wildfires

This omnibus fire prevention bill makes changes to support cultural and prescribed fire, including the creation of a Cultural Burning Liaison at the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and requires a proposal for creating a prescribed fire training center in California. The Act requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas in the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones and to classify areas into fire hazard severity zones based on additional factors including possible lightning caused ignition. The bill requires a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public comment.

AB 747: Required Information for General Plan Safety Elements

This bill requires California communities with general plans to address evacuation routes in the safety element of the general plan. Information on the evacuation routes and their capacity, safety and viability under a range of emergency scenarios must be provided. For communities that have not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, the safety element must be updated with this information by January 1, 2022. For those with a local hazard mitigation plan, the requirement applies upon the next revision of the hazard mitigation plan on or after January 1, 2022. Communities that have adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, emergency operations plan, or other document that fulfills the goals and objectives of this law may comply with this requirement by summarizing and incorporating by reference the other plan or document in the safety element.

In subsequent revisions to the safety element, communities also will be required to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. These subsequent updates must occur upon each revision of the general plan housing element or local hazard mitigation plan and not less than once every eight years.

AB 800: Wildfires: Local General Plans: Safety Elements: Fire Hazard Severity Zones

Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, and requires each planning agency to prepare, and the legislative body of each county and city to adopt, a comprehensive, long-term general plan, including a safety element, for the physical development of the county or city. Existing law requires each city or county that contains a very high fire hazard severity zone to submit the draft element of, or draft amendment to the safety element its general plan to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and to every local agency that provides fire protection to territory in the city or county at least 90 days before adoption or amendment.

This requires the director to also identify areas of the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. It requires the draft element of, or draft amendment to, the safety element of a county or city's general plan to be submitted to the state board and to every local agency that provides fire protection to territory in the city or county at least 90 days before the adoption or amendment to the safety element of its general plan for each city or county that contains a moderate or high fire hazard severity zone.

Existing law requires the state board and authorizes a local agency to review the draft or an existing safety element and recommend changes to the planning agency regarding uses of land and policies in state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones and regarding methods and strategies for wildland fire risk reduction and prevention within state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones.

This bill also requires the state board and authorizes a local agency to review the draft or an existing safety element and recommend changes to the planning agency regarding uses of land and policies in moderate and high fire hazard severity zones and regarding methods and strategies for wildland fire risk reduction and prevention within moderate and high fire hazard severity zones.

The existing Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency, and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval, or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting tentative map with the local agency, and requires the local agency to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Before approving a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, for an area located in a state responsibility area or a very high fire hazard severity zone, existing law requires a legislative body of a county to make specified findings. Existing law requires a legislative body of a county to transmit these findings to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

This requires a legislative body of a county to make specified findings before approving a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, for areas located in moderate and high fire hazard severity zones, and requires these findings to be transmitted to the state board.

By requiring new duties on a county, the bill imposes a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill provides that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to statutory provisions.

AB 1255: Fire Prevention: Fire Risk Reduction Guidance: Local Assistance Grants

This bill requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in coordination with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, to facilitate regional, habitat-specific, and area-specific approaches to fire risk reduction, prevention, and restoration of projects that improve community safety, protect sites and structures, restore burned habitat, reduce catastrophic wildfires, and protect natural resources. It requires the department to develop policies, funding programs for which the funding shall be contingent upon subsequent appropriation in the annual Budget Act or a similar statute for this purpose, and relevant program guidelines that promote specified objectives. The bill requires various state entities to establish grant programs, for which funding shall be contingent upon subsequent appropriation, to fulfill the specified objectives.

AB 1295: Residential Development Agreements: Very High Fire Risk Areas

Current law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas in the state as very high fire hazard severity zones based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas and requires each local agency to designate, by ordinance, the very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction. Current law additionally requires the director to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones. This bill prohibits the legislative body of a city or county from entering into a residential development agreement for property in a very high fire risk area. The bill defines “very high fire risk area” for these purposes to mean a very high fire hazard severity zone designated by a local agency or a fire hazard severity zone classified by the director.

AB 1439: Property Insurance Discounts

This bill requires a residential property insurance policy to include a discount if a local government of the jurisdiction where the insured property is located funds a local wildfire protection or mitigation program. Because the bill mandates discounts for specified residential property insurance policies, thus affecting the Insurance Commissioner’s consideration of a rate, the bill would amend Proposition 103.

AB 1500: Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022

If approved by the voters, this bill would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $6,700,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

AB 2140: General Plans—Safety Element

This bill provides that the state may allow for more than 75 percent of public assistance funding under the California Disaster Assistance Act only if the local agency is in a jurisdiction that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan as part of the safety element of its general plan. The local hazard mitigation plan needs to include elements specified in this legislation. In addition, this bill requires Cal OES to give preference for federal mitigation funding to cities and counties that have adopted local hazard mitigation plans. The intent of the bill is to encourage cities and counties to create and adopt hazard mitigation plans.

AB 2800: Climate Change—Infrastructure Planning

This California State Assembly bill passed in 2016 and until July 1, 2020, requires state agencies to take into account the current and future impacts of climate change when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in state infrastructure. The bill, by July 1, 2017, and until July 1, 2020, requires an agency to establish a Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group to examine how to integrate scientific data concerning projected climate change impacts into state infrastructure engineering.

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was enacted in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act's main purpose is to prevent construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. Before a new project is permitted, cities and counties require a geologic investigation to demonstrate that proposed buildings will not be constructed on active faults. The act addresses only the hazard of surface fault rupture and is not directed toward other earthquake hazards, such as liquefaction or seismically induced landslides. The law requires the State of California Geologist to establish regulatory zones around the surface traces of active faults and to issue appropriate maps. The maps are distributed to all affected cities, counties, and state agencies for their use in planning and controlling new or renewed construction. Local agencies must regulate most development projects within the zones. Projects include all land divisions and most structures for human occupancy. All seismic hazard mitigation actions identified in this plan will seek full compliance with the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire Safe Regulations

California's Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is authorized to adopt regulations to implement specified programs. To become effective, the Office of Administrative Law must approve these regulations. Once adopted, Board regulations are placed in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. The Department of Forestry and Fire Protection then implements the regulations.

Since 1991, the Board's Fire Safe Regulations have set the floor for fire safety standards for perimeters and access to all residential, commercial, and industrial building construction in state responsibility areas. They address road standards for fire equipment access, standards for road and building signs, minimum private water supplies for emergency fire use, and fuel breaks and greenbelts. Starting on July 1, 2021, these requirements will also apply in the local responsibility areas and will address construction on ridgelines.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CAL FIRE has responsibility for wildfires in areas of the county that are not under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service or a local fire organization, including lands designated as State Responsibility Areas. CAL FIRE also has fire protection responsibilities by contract and mutual aid agreements. For example, CAL FIRE provides year-round fire protection under Amador Plan agreements with certain local government agencies (Public Resources Code §4144). Through these agreements, CAL FIRE provides local structural and wildfire protection or dispatch services to a community and maintains a staffing level that otherwise would be available only during the fire season. The local entity pays the additional cost of the service.

California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks)

State Parks manages portions of the California coastline including coastal wetlands, estuaries, beaches, and dune systems. The State Parks Resources Management Division has limited wildfire protection resources available to suppress fires on State Park lands.

California Department of Water Resources

In California, the Department of Water Resources is the coordinating agency for floodplain management. The department works with FEMA and local governments by providing grants and technical assistance, evaluating community floodplain management programs, reviewing local floodplain ordinances, participating in statewide flood hazard mitigation planning, and facilitating annual statewide workshops. Compliance is monitored by FEMA regional staff and by the Department of Water Resources.

California Division of Safety of Dams

California's Division of Safety of Dams (a division of the Department of Water Resources) monitors the dam safety program at the state level and maintains a working list of dams in the state. When a new dam is proposed, Division engineers and geologists inspect the site and the subsurface. Upon submittal of an application, the Division reviews the plans and specifications prepared by the owner to ensure that the dam is designed to meet minimum requirements and that the design is appropriate for the known geologic conditions. After approval of the application, the Division inspects all aspects of the construction to ensure that the work is done in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. After construction, the Division inspects each dam to ensure that it is performing as intended and is not developing problems. The Division periodically reviews the stability of dams and their major appurtenances in light of improved design approaches and requirements, as well as new findings regarding earthquake hazards and hydrologic estimates in California. Over 1,200 dams are inspected by Division engineers on a yearly schedule to ensure performance and maintenance of dams (California Department of Water Resources 2021b).

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was passed in 1970, shortly after the federal government enacted the National Environmental Policy Act, to institute a statewide policy of environmental protection. CEQA requires state and local agencies in California to follow a protocol of analysis and public disclosure of the potential environmental impacts of development projects. CEQA makes environmental protection a mandatory part of every California state and local agency's decision-making process.

CEQA establishes a statewide environmental policy and mandates actions all state and local agencies must take to advance the policy. Jurisdictions conduct analysis of the project to determine if there are potentially significant environmental impacts, identify mitigation measures, and possible project alternatives by preparing environmental reports for projects that requires CEQA review. This environmental review is required before an agency takes action on any policy, program, or project. Any project action identified in this plan will seek full CEQA compliance upon implementation.

California Fire Alliance

The California Fire Alliance (CFA) was established in response to directives from the 2001 National Fire Plan. The CFA pursues four strategies to deal with the National Fire Plan's community assistance initiative:

- Work with communities at risk from wildfires to develop community-based planning leadership and facilitate the development of community fire loss mitigation plans, which transcend jurisdiction and ownership boundaries.
- Assist communities in development of fire loss mitigation planning, education and projects to reduce the threat of wildfire losses on public and private lands.
- Develop an information and education outreach plan to increase awareness of wildfire protection program opportunities available to communities at risk.
- Work collaboratively to develop, modify and maintain a comprehensive list of communities at risk.

California Fire Plan

The State Board of Forestry and CAL FIRE have prepared a comprehensive update of the California Fire Plan for wildfire protection. The planning process included defining a level of service measurement; considering assets at risk; incorporating the cooperative interdependent relationships of wildfire protection providers; providing for public stakeholder involvement; and creating a fiscal framework for policy analysis. The California Fire Plan's overall goal is to reduce costs and losses from wildfire in the state by protecting assets at risk through pre-fire management and by reducing the spread of fire through more successful initial response.

California Fire Safe Council

In 1993, the statewide Fire Safe Council, consisting of private and public membership, was formed to educate and encourage Californians to plan and prepare for wildfires by reducing the risk of fire to property, communities, and natural/structural resources. In 2002, this group created a nonprofit organization and board of directors, called the California Fire Safe Council. The Council works with the California Fire Alliance to facilitate the distribution of National Fire Plan grants for wildfire risk reduction and education (www.grants.firesafecouncil.org). The Council also provides assistance to local Fire Safe Councils through its website (www.firesafecouncil.org), the distribution of educational materials, and technical assistance, primarily through regional representatives. More than 130 local Fire Safe Councils have formed in California to plan, coordinate, and implement fire prevention activities.

California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services Fire and Rescue Branch administers the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan. The agency provides guidance and procedures for agencies developing

emergency operations plans, as well as training and technical support, primarily to overall emergency service organizations and urban search and rescue teams.

California General Planning Law

California state law requires that every county and city prepare and adopt a comprehensive long-range plan to serve as a guide for community development. The general plan expresses the community's goals, visions, and policies relative to future land uses, both public and private. The general plan is mandated and prescribed by state law (Cal. Gov. Code §65300 et seq.), and forms the basis for most local government land use decision-making.

The plan must consist of an integrated, internally consistent set of goals, policies, and implementation measures. In addition, the plan must focus on issues of the greatest concern to the community and be written in a clear and concise manner. City and county actions, such as those relating to land use allocations, annexations, zoning, subdivision and design review, redevelopment, and capital improvements, must be consistent with the plan.

California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Under the DMA, California must adopt a federally approved state multi-hazard mitigation plan to be eligible for certain disaster assistance and mitigation funding. The intent of the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is to reduce or prevent injury and damage from hazards in the state through the following:

Documenting statewide hazard mitigation planning in California
Describing strategies and priorities for future mitigation activities
Facilitating the integration of local and tribal hazard mitigation planning activities into statewide efforts
Meeting state and federal statutory and regulatory requirements.

The plan is an annex to the State Emergency Plan, and it identifies past and present mitigation activities, current policies and programs, and mitigation strategies for the future. It also establishes hazard mitigation goals and objectives. The plan will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect changing conditions and new information, especially information on local planning activities.

Under 44 CFR Section 201.6, local hazard mitigation plans must be consistent with their state's hazard mitigation plan.

California Residential Mitigation Program

The California Residential Mitigation Program was established in 2011 to help Californians strengthen their homes against damage from earthquakes. The program is a joint powers authority created by Cal OES and the California Earthquake Authority, which is a not-for-profit, publicly managed, privately funded provider of home earthquake insurance to California homeowners and renters.

Earthquake Brace + Bolt was developed to help homeowners lessen the potential for damage to their houses during an earthquake. A residential seismic retrofit strengthens an existing older house, making it more resistant to earthquake activity such as ground shaking and soil failure. The seismic retrofitting involves bolting the house to its foundation and adding bracing around the perimeter of the crawl space. Most homeowners hire a contractor to do the retrofit work, and owners of houses in ZIP Codes with house characteristics suitable for this type of retrofit are eligible for up to $3,000 toward the cost. A typical retrofit by a contractor may cost between $3,000

and $7,000, depending on the location and size of the house, contractor fees, and the amount of materials and work involved. If the homeowner is an experienced do-it-yourselfer, a retrofit can cost less than $3,000.

California State Building Code

California Code of Regulations Title 24 (CCR Title 24), also known as the California Building Standards Code, is a compilation of building standards from three sources:

- Building standards that have been adopted by state agencies without change from building standards contained in national model codes
- Building standards that have been adopted and adapted from the national model code standards to meet California conditions
- Building standards authorized by the California legislature that constitute extensive additions not covered by the model codes adopted to address particular California concerns.

The state Building Standards Commission is authorized by California Building Standards Law (Health and Safety Code Sections 18901 through 18949.6) to administer the processes related to the adoption, approval, publication, and implementation of California's building codes. These building codes serve as the basis for the design and construction of buildings in California. The national model code standards adopted into Title 24 apply to all occupancies in California, except for modifications adopted by state agencies and local governing bodies. Since 1989, the Building Standards Commission has published new editions of Title 24 every three years.

On January 1, 2014, California Building Code Accessibility Standards found in Chapter 11B incorporated the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards as the model accessibility code for California. The purpose was to ensure consistency with federal guidelines. As a result of this incorporation, the California standards will fully implement and include 2010 ADA Standards within the California Building Code while maintaining enhanced levels of accessibility already provided by existing California accessibility regulations. All planning partners that have building code and permit authority have adopted building codes that are in full compliance with the California State Building Code.

Disadvantaged and Low-income Communities Investments

Senate Bill (SB) 535 directs state and local agencies to make investments that benefit California's disadvantaged communities. It also directs the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities for the purposes of these investments based on geographic, socio-economic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. Assembly Bill (AB) 1550 increased the percent of funds for projects located in disadvantaged communities from 10 to 25 percent and added a focus on investments in low-income communities and households. This program is a potential alternative source of funding for actions identified in this plan.

Division of the State Architect's AB 300 List of Seismically At-Risk Schools

In 2002, California's Division of the State Architect completed an inventory of public school buildings built before 1978 that identifies buildings with characteristics that might make them unsafe in future earthquakes. This inventory provides a list of potentially at-risk schools known as the AB 300 list (the inventory was authorized by Assembly Bill 300 in 1999). Using available information on school buildings' dates of construction, seismic retrofits, and structural systems (wood-frame, concrete shear wall, or steel moment frame, etc.), the inventory

categorized California public school buildings into one of two categories: those expected to perform well in future earthquakes; and those that are not expected to perform well and require more detailed seismic evaluation.

The Division of the State Architect recommends that public schools on this list undergo detailed seismic evaluations to determine if they pose life safety risks, but the state has neither required nor funded school districts to do this.

Governor's Executive Order S-13-08

Governor's Executive Order S-13-08 enhances the state's management of climate impacts from sea level rise, increased temperatures, shifting precipitation and extreme weather events. There are four key actions in the executive order:

- Initiate California's first statewide climate change adaptation strategy to assess expected climate change impacts, identify where California is most vulnerable, and recommend adaptation policies. This effort will improve coordination within state government so that better planning can more effectively address climate impacts on human health, the environment, the state's water supply and the economy.
- Request that the National Academy of Science establish an expert panel to report on sea level rise impacts in California, to inform state planning and development efforts.
- Issue interim guidance to state agencies for how to plan for sea level rise in designated coastal and floodplain areas for new projects.
- Initiate a report on critical infrastructure projects vulnerable to sea level rise.

Office of the State Fire Marshal

The Office of the State Fire Marshal is a division of CAL FIRE that has a wide variety of fire safety and training responsibilities and provides technical support to fire agencies/organizations.

Senate Bill 92: Public Resources Portion of Biennial Budget Bill

The State of California updated its requirements regarding emergency action plans (EAPs) via Senate Bill 92, which became effective in June 2017 as part of the state Legislature's biennial budget process. The bill required dam owners to submit EAPs to Cal OES and the Department of Water Resources for approval by January 1, 2018 (for extremely high hazard dams), January 1, 2019 (for high-hazard dams), and January 1, 2021 (for significant hazard dams). The EAPs were to include the following (California Government Code Section 8589.5; Cal OES, 2018):

- Emergency notification flow charts
- Information on a four-step response process
- Description of agencies' roles and actions in response to an emergency incident
- Description of actions to be taken in advance of an emergency
- Inundation maps
- Additional information such as revision records and distribution lists.

After the EAPs are approved by the state, the law requires dam owners to send the approved EAPs to relevant stakeholders. Local public agencies can then adopt emergency procedures that incorporate the information in the EAP in a manner that conforms to local needs and includes methods and procedures for alerting and warning the public and other response and preparedness related items (State of California, 2018).

SB 92 also requires dams other than low-risk dams to have current inundation mapping, which must be updated every 10 years, or sooner if specific circumstances change. EAPs also must be updated every 10 years. It provides the Department of Water Resources with enforcement tools, including fines and operational restrictions for failure to comply. Cal OES is required by the law to work with state and federal agencies, dam owners, planners, and the public to make dam failure inundation maps available to community members interested in learning their dam failure inundation risk.

Senate Bill 97: Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Senate Bill 97, enacted in 2007, amends CEQA to clearly establish that greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of greenhouse gas emissions are appropriate subjects for CEQA analysis. It directs the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to develop draft CEQA guidelines for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or their effects by July 1, 2009, and directs the California Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt the CEQA Guidelines by January 1, 2010.

Senate Bill 99: Evacuation Route Planning

Senate Bill 99, enacted in 2019, requires that cities' and counties' general plans address evacuation routes from any hazard area identified in the safety element. Under this law, the safety element must include information to identify residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes. Each city or county must update its safety element with the new information upon the next revision of its housing element on or after January 1, 2020.

Senate Bill 182 Local Government: Planning and Zoning: Wildfires

California Senate Bill 182 made a number of changes to state law regarding planning for and permitting development in areas designated as very high fire risk areas. The bill requires a local jurisdiction to do the following:

- Include a comprehensive retrofit strategy in its safety element to reduce the risk of property loss and damage during wildfires.
- Amend its land use element to identify all very high fire risk areas and to establish measures to protect lives and property from unreasonable risk of wildfire.
- Adopt a very high fire risk overlay zone for its zoning ordinance.
- Allocate a lower portion of projected future housing to very high fire hazard severity zones

This bill prohibits local governments from entering into a development agreement for property in a very high fire risk area, approving a permit for a project in a very high fire risk area, or approving a tentative map for a subdivision in a very high fire risk area, unless the jurisdiction makes specified findings based on substantial evidence.

Senate Bill 379: General Plans: Safety Element—Climate Adaptation

Senate Bill 379 builds upon the flood planning inclusions into the safety and housing elements and the hazard mitigation planning safety element inclusions in general plans outlined in AB 162 and AB 2140, respectively. SB 379 focuses on a new requirement that cities and counties include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety element of their general plans beginning January 1, 2017. In addition, this bill requires general plans to include a set of goals, policies and objectives, and specified implementation measures based on the conclusions drawn from climate adaptation research and recommendations.

Senate Bill 1000: General Plan Amendments—Safety and Environmental Justice Elements

In 2016, Senate Bill 1000 amended California's Planning and Zoning Law in two ways:

- The original law established requirements for initial revisions of general plan safety elements to address flooding, fire, and climate adaptation and resilience. It also required subsequent review and revision as necessary based on new information. Senate Bill 1000 specifies that the subsequent reviews and revision based on new information are required to address only flooding and fires (not climate adaptation and resilience).
- Senate Bill 1000 adds a requirement that, upon adoption or revision of any two other general plan elements on or after January 1, 2018, an environmental justice element be adopted for the general plan or environmental justice goals, policies and objectives be incorporated into other elements of the plan.

Senate Bill 1241: General Plans: Safety Element—Fire Hazard Impacts

In 2012, Senate Bill 1241 passed requiring that the safety elements of all future general plans address fire risk in state responsibility areas and very high fire hazard severity zones. The bill requires cities and counties to make findings regarding available fire protection and suppression services before approving a tentative map or parcel map.

Standardized Emergency Management System

CCR Title 19 establishes the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to standardize the response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions. SEMS is intended to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of all emergency responders in California. It requires emergency response agencies to use basic principles and components of emergency management. Local governments must use SEMS by December 1, 1996, to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs under CCR Title 19 (Sections 2920, 2925 and 2930). The roles and responsibilities of Individual agencies contained in existing laws or the state emergency plan are not superseded by these regulations. This hazard mitigation plan is considered to be a support document for all phases of emergency management, including those associated with SEMS.

Western Governors Association Ten-Year Comprehensive Strategy

The *Western Governors Association Ten-Year Comprehensive Strategy: A Collaborative Approach for Reducing Wildfire Risks to Communities and the Environment* (August 2001) is strategy implementation plan prepared by federal and Western state agencies that outlines measures to restore fire-adapted ecosystems and reduce hazardous fuels.

Appendix C. Risk Assessment Mapping Methodology

C. Risk Assessment Mapping Methodology

DAM FAILURE INUNDATION MAPPING

Dam breach inundation maps, including inundation boundaries and depth grids, were downloaded from the California Department of Water Resources' (DWR) website - https://fmds.water.ca.gov/maps/damim/. As required by California Water Code section 6161, the Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) at DWR reviews and approves inundation maps prepared by licensed civil engineers and submitted by dam owners for extremely high, high, and significant hazard dams and their critical appurtenant structures. Inundation maps are based on a hypothetical failure of a dam or critical appurtenant structure and the information depicted on the maps is approximate. The dams and failure scenarios are as follows:

- 1.056—Del Valle (National Dam ID CA00043): Scenario shows inundation extents for sunny day failure of the Main Dam and of Outlet 1. Files downloaded from DSOD website generated on 9/27/2019.
- 1.062—Patterson (National Dam ID CA00048): Scenarios show a composite inundation extent for individual sunny day failures at the Northwest, West, and Southeast sections of Patterson Dam. Files downloaded from DSOD website generated on 12/6/2019.

EARTHQUAKE MAPPING

Liquefaction Susceptibility

The liquefaction dataset used in this analysis was created by the Association of Bay Area Governments.

National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) Soils

NEHRP soils information is derived from a shear wave velocity (Vs30) data produced by the California Geological Survey in 2015. The Vs30 data represents simplified geologic units that have been correlated to the time-averaged shear-wave velocity in the upper 30 meters of the earth's surface. The geologic units were compiled from published maps that range in scale from 1:250,000 to 1:24,000. (Wills, et. al., 2015)

Shake Maps

A shake map is designed as a rapid response tool to portray the extent and variation of ground shaking throughout an affected region immediately following significant earthquakes. Ground motion and intensity maps are derived from peak ground motion amplitudes recorded on seismic sensors (accelerometers), with interpolation based on estimated amplitudes where data are lacking, and site amplification corrections. Color-coded instrumental intensity maps are derived from empirical relations between peak ground motions and Modified Mercalli intensity. For this plan, shake maps were prepared by the USGS for five earthquake scenarios:

- An earthquake on the Calaveras (No) fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 6.86
  - Epicenter: N 37.65 W 121.93
  - Depth: 10.4 km

- An earthquake on the Greenville (No) fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 6.86
  - Epicenter: N 37.70 W 121.68
  - Depth: 11.3 km

- An earthquake on the Hay Wired fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 7.05
  - Epicenter: N 37.80 W 122.18
  - Depth: 8.0 km

- An earthquake on the Las Positas fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 6.5
  - Epicenter: N 37.65 W 121.74
  - Depth: 9.6 km

- An earthquake on the Mount Diablo Thrust South fault with the following characteristics:
  - Magnitude: 6.5
  - Epicenter: N 37.82 W 121.79
  - Depth: 9.0 km

FLOOD MAPPING

Flood hazard areas are from the Alameda County countywide effective FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) dated December 21, 2018. The latest Letters of Map Revision were updated on February 9, 2022, and have been incorporated since the effective date.

LANDSLIDE MAPPING

Data on susceptibility to deep-seated landslides was provided by the California Geological Survey. The map and associated data show the relative likelihood of deep-seated landsliding based on regional estimates of rock strength and steepness of slopes. On the most basic level, weak rocks and steep slopes are most likely to generate landslides. The map uses detailed information on the location of past landslides, the location and relative strength of rock units, and steepness of slope to estimate susceptibility to deep-seated landsliding (0 to X, low to high). This landslide susceptibility map is intended to provide infrastructure owners, emergency planners and the public with a general overview of where landslides are more likely to occur. (Wills, et. al., 2011)

WILDFIRE MAPPING

Wildfire hazard areas are from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The data shows the moderate, high, and very high wildfire hazard severity zones.

REFERENCES

Wills, C.J., Gutierrez, C.I., Perez, F.G., and Branum, D.B., 2015, A next-generation Vs30 map for California based on geology and topography: Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America.

Wills C.J., Perez, F., Gutierrez, C. 2011. Susceptibility to deep-seated landslides in California: California Geological Survey Map Sheet 58.

Appendix D. Plan Adoption Resolutions from Planning Partners

D. Plan Adoption Resolutions from Planning Partners

To Be Provided With Final Draft

Appendix E. Progress Report Template

E. PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE

Reporting Period: *(Insert reporting period)*

Background: The Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton, the Dublin San Ramon Services District, and participating local jurisdictions, developed a hazard mitigation plan to reduce risk from all hazards by identifying resources, information, and strategies for risk reduction. The federal Disaster Mitigation Act requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. To prepare the plan, the participating planning partners organized resources, assessed risks from natural hazards, developed planning goals and objectives, reviewed mitigation alternatives, and developed an action plan to address probable impacts from natural hazards. By completing this process, these jurisdictions maintained compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act, achieving eligibility for mitigation grant funding opportunities afforded under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The plan can be viewed on-line at:

INSERT LINK

Summary Overview of the Plan's Progress: The performance period for the Hazard Mitigation Plan became effective on ____, 2023, with the final approval of the plan by FEMA. The initial performance period for this plan will be 5 years, with an anticipated update to the plan to occur before _____, 2028. As of this reporting period, the performance period for this plan is considered to be __% complete. The Hazard Mitigation Plan has targeted __ hazard mitigation actions to be pursued during the 5-year performance period. As of the reporting period, the following overall progress can be reported:

- __ out of __ actions (__%) reported ongoing action toward completion.
- __ out of __ actions (__%) were reported as being complete.
- __ out of __ actions (___%) reported no action taken.

Purpose: The purpose of this report is to provide an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The objective is to ensure that there is a continuing and responsive planning process that will keep the Hazard Mitigation Plan dynamic and responsive to the needs and capabilities of the planning partners. This report discusses the following:

- Natural hazard events that have occurred within the last year
- Changes in risk exposure within the planning area
- Mitigation success stories
- Review of the action plan
- Changes in capabilities that could impact plan implementation
- Recommendations for changes/enhancement.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee: The Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, made up of planning partners and other stakeholders within the planning area, reviewed and approved this progress report at its annual meeting held on _____, 20XX. It was determined through the plan's development process that a steering committee would remain in service to oversee maintenance of the plan. At a minimum, the Steering Committee will provide technical review and oversight on the development of the annual progress report. It is anticipated that there will be turnover in the membership annually, which will be documented in the progress reports. For this reporting period, the Steering Committee membership is as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1. Steering Committee Members

Name	Title	Jurisdiction/Agency

Natural Hazard Events within the Planning Area: During the reporting period, there were __ natural hazard events in the planning area that had a measurable impact on people or property. A summary of these events is as follows:

- _____
- _____

Changes in Risk Exposure in the Planning Area: *(Insert brief overview of any natural hazard event in the planning area that changed the probability of occurrence or ranking of risk for the hazards addressed in the hazard mitigation plan)*

Mitigation Success Stories: *(Insert brief overview of mitigation accomplishments during the reporting period)*

Review of the Action Plan: Table 2 reviews the action plan, reporting the status of each action. Reviewers of this report should refer to the Hazard Mitigation Plan for more detailed descriptions of each action and the prioritization process.

Address the following in the "status" column of the following table:

- Was any element of the action carried out during the reporting period?
- If no action was completed, why?
- Is the timeline for implementation for the action still appropriate?
- If the action was completed, does it need to be changed or removed from the action plan?

Table 2. Action Plan Matrix

Action Taken? (Yes or No)	Timeline	Priority	Status	Status (X, O,✓)
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				
Action #__—_____[description]				

Completion status legend:
✓= Project Completed
O = Action ongoing toward completion
X = No progress at this time

Changes That May Impact Implementation of the Plan: *(Insert brief overview of any significant changes in the planning area that would have a profound impact on the implementation of the plan. Specify any changes in technical, regulatory and financial capabilities identified during the plan's development)*

Recommendations for Changes or Enhancements: Based on the review of this report by the Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee, the following recommendations will be noted for future updates or revisions to the plan:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Public review notice: *The contents of this report are considered to be public knowledge and have been prepared for total public disclosure. Copies of the report have been provided to the governing boards of all planning partners and to local media outlets. The report is posted on the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan website. Any questions or comments regarding the contents of this report should be directed to:*

Insert Contact Info Here

Appendix F. Steering Committee Meeting Materials

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
FINAL STEERING COMMITTEE GROUND RULES
August 1, 2022

PURPOSE

As the title suggests, the role of the Steering Committee is to guide the Tri-Valley Planning Partners (Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and the Dublin San Ramon Service District) through the process of updating the 2018 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. This process will result in a plan that can be embraced both politically and by the constituency within the planning area. The Committee will provide guidance and leadership, oversee the planning process, and act as the point of contact for all partners and the various interest groups in the planning area. The makeup of this committee was selected to provide the best possible cross section of views to enhance the planning effort and to help build support for hazard mitigation.

CHAIRPERSON

The Steering Committee selected Susan Frost to be chairperson. The role of a chair is to:

1) lead meetings so that agendas are followed and meetings adjourn on-time,
2) allow all members to be heard during discussions,
3) moderate discussions between members with differing points of view,
4) be a sounding board for the Core Planning Team (CPT) in the preparation of agendas and how to best involve the full Committee in work plan tasks,

Cary Fukada, was selected as vice chairperson to take the chair's role when the chair is not available.

The Committee chose to adopt a rule that requires either the chair or the vice chair to be present at any given meeting.

ATTENDANCE

Participation of all Committee members in meetings is important and members should make every effort to attend each meeting. If Committee members cannot attend, they should inform one or more of the following CPT members (Susan Frost smfrost@LivermoreCA.gov, Shweta Bonn sbonn@cityofpleasantonca.gov, John Stefanski john.stefanski@dublin.ca.gov, Sean O'Reilly oreilly@dsrsd.com) before the meeting is conducted. If a member misses two meetings *without an explanation*, the Committee may choose to write a letter to the member to confirm interest and may ultimately seek to replace the member.

QUORUM

A minimum attendance at each meeting often is needed to ensure that the different viewpoints of Committee members are adequately represented.
Since there is an odd number of Committee members, a quorum for this committee will be eight (8) of the Committee membership and the chair or vice chairperson must be present.

ALTERNATES

A specific list of Committee members was selected for the Steering Committee. These members have made a commitment to attend the meetings and gain the understanding of the issues and each other's viewpoints needed to reach agreement on plan recommendations. However, there may be circumstances when regular members cannot attend. To address these circumstances, alternate members may be identified for each active committee member. The Committee decided the role of alternates is fully interchangeable with that of regular Committee members. Alternates will be able to voice opinions and vote, in the place of the absent committee member they represent.

DECISION-MAKING

As the Committee provides advice and guidance on the Plan, it will reach its recommendations through consensus. Consensus is defined as a recommendation that may not be ideal for each Committee member, but that every member can live with (using the consensus continuum as a gauge). The Steering Committee will strive for consensus. If consensus cannot be achieved, a majority vote will determine the decision. Minority dissent will be recorded in the meeting summaries and the Committee chose to note such opinions in their final recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee's recommendations will be recorded in the meeting summaries and reflected in the plan as appropriate. The Committee may also assist in the presentation of the Plan to the elected bodies of participating organizations.

SPOKESPERSONS

Ideally the Committee will present a united recommendation after considering the different viewpoints of its members, recognizing that each member might have made a somewhat different recommendation as an individual. To consistently represent the Committee's united recommendations to participating organizations, the public, and the media, the Committee spokesperson will be the Committee Chairperson or a designee from the CPT.

In addition, each member should have a responsibility to represent the Committee's recommendation when speaking on Plan-related issues as a Committee member. Any differing personal or organizational viewpoints should be clearly distinguished from the Committee's work. Finally, Committee members will need to help with presentations given to governing bodies, especially the governing body that a Committee member is affliatiated with.

STAFFING

The Core Planning Team for this project includes appropriate personnel from each Planning Partner along with staff from Tetra Tech, Inc. The Planning Team will schedule meetings, distribute agendas, prepare information/presentations for Committee meetings, write meeting summaries, and generally seek to facilitate the Committee's activities.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

As they conduct Committee work, members will seek to keep the public and the groups to which they are affiliated informed about the Plan. Committee meetings will be open to the public and agendas and minutes will be posted on the project web page. The preferred method of public input will be via written or emailed documents to CPT or Committee members. However, comments will be taken at the beginning and end of meetings, and on each agenda item, with a 2-minute limit per person.

Public Outreach strategies will likely include social media, and a website for the Plan update with a link to Steering Committee meetings, etc.

COURTESY

Committee members should treat each other with respect, listen to each other, work cooperatively, and allow all members to voice their opinions.

MEETINGS

Meetings generally will be conducted virtually, once per month as needed.

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #1
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	7.11.2022

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☒ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☐ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☒ **Michael Cass**, Principal Planner, City of Dublin (Alternate)
☒ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☒ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☒ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Sean O'Reilly**, Associate Engineer, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☒ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☒ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Ben Murray, City of Livermore
Stephen Riley, City of Livermore
Ken Henneman (Public)
Rob Flaner, Program Manager, Tetra Tech
Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech
Carol Baumann, Risk Assessment Lead, Tetra Tech

Meeting Summary: Introduce Steering Committee to the HMP update process, discuss project coordination, roles and responsibilities, hazards of concern/hazards of interest, public outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1	**Welcome & Introductions** 10:00 am	
2	**Project Overview** (Bart Spencer & Rob Flaner) • Tetra Tech was selected to update the Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for a second time. • The update is following guidance from the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA). • Mitigation is an element of emergency management. • Earthquakes, Wildfires, Drought, and Climate Change are the main hazards in the Bay Area. Each of them will be included in the plan update, along with other natural hazards that impact	

	the planning area. Select non-natural hazards will be discussed qualitatively. • The update incorporates new guidance from FEMA and best practices.	
3	**Project Coordination** (Bart) • A Core Planning Team (CPT) drives the plan update. This includes looking at hazard modeling and engaging in ongoing public outreach. The CPT meets biweekly and is made up of representation from the four planning partners: ○ City of Dublin ○ City of Livermore ○ City of Pleasanton ○ Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) • The Steering Committee (SC) is an advisory board made up of representatives from government and non-government organizations (NGOs) in the planning area. ○ Susan Frost offered to be the chair for the SC. ○ A vice-chair is needed from the NGO members. The vice-chair will conduct the meeting if Susan is absent. ○ Rob recommended Cary Fukada as the vice-chair. Cary accepted the recommendation. ○ The SC will meet about five times during the planning process. Meetings will be scheduled once a month as needed; tentatively planned on the second Monday of each month. Virtual meetings are preferred. ○ 15 Steering Committee members. Quorum is 50% plus one. No objections. ○ Meetings must be open to the public for Community Rating System (CRS) compliance. ○ Ground Rules for participation will be accepted at the August SC meeting. ○ Q: Franc Moufarrej—What is the time commitment? ▪ A: Bart—Each meeting is scheduled for 2 hours. Meeting agendas and supplementary meeting materials will be sent out to review before each meeting. About 10-12 hours will be needed during the planning process. ○ Mission Statement, Goals, and Objectives ▪ Minor modifications were made to the previous plan mission statement, goals and objectives to align with new FEMA guidance for climate change and social vulnerability. ▪ Goals are the “swim lanes” for the plan. Objectives are stand-alone components that support the goals.	**Decisions:** Steering Committee Chair—Susan Frost Steering Committee Vice-chair—Cary Fukada Quorum is 8 No objections **Action Items:** SC to review Mission Statement, Goals, and Objectives before accepting them at the August meeting. CPT to determine document sharing protocol.

	Action items in the plan are tied to one or more objectives. ○ Q: Cary Fukada—How will documents be shared with the Steering Committee? ▪ A: Bart—The CPT will make a decision and circle back.	
	Hazards Assessment & Risk Assessment (Bart & Carol Baumann) • Critical facilities definition (accept at August meeting) • Natural Hazards: ○ Earthquake ○ Wildfire ○ Mass movement/landslide ○ Flood ○ Drought (qualitative assessment) ○ Climate change ○ Severe weather (qualitative assessment) ○ Dam Failure • Hazards of Interest ○ Public health (e.g., pandemic) ○ Terrorism ○ Threats (active, biological, chemical, explosive, cyber) ○ Cyberterrorism ○ Civil unrest ○ Hazardous material ○ Pipeline ○ Utility failure ○ Transportation accident • Q: Tricia Pontau—What is meant by climate change? How is it defined? ○ A: Bart—It's an accelerator. Each natural hazard is analyzed in relation to climate change. Additionally, some hazards are interconnected, and the linkage is defined in the profiles. • Q: Jerry Paulson—The National Risk Index identifies 18 natural hazards. Will they all be addressed in the plan? ○ A: Rob—The NRI is a guide but not the benchmark for local HMPs. Local plans are obligated to be consistent with the state HMP and are under state guidance. According to statutory requirements, we must address natural hazards that impact the planning area. The NRI looks at social vulnerability, but it is at a national census tract level which does not apply well to California due to the higher cost of living in the state.	**Decision:** Recommend accepting the natural hazard list: Matt Fuzie: Moved to accept as written Cary Fukada: Seconded the motion 11 ayes 0 noes **Action Item:** Herbert Cole to share information with Tetra Tech on Livermore / California DWR dam failure and flood response exercise.

	• Hazards of interest are included in the plan with a qualitative discussion, but FEMA does not provide grant funding for these hazards. The objective is to assess hazards and qualify for grants. Natural hazards qualify for FEMA grant funding. • Q: Michael Cass—Why "utility failure" and not "utility and infrastructure failure" such as roads and bridges? ○ A: Rob—An extensive risk analysis is done for all roads and bridges for natural hazards. Community lifelines, which include roads and bridges, will be assessed under each profiled hazard of concern. ○ A: Susan Frost—There is a difference between how a natural hazard affects a utility and how a utility may fail on its own such as a gas line bursting. • Q: Tricia: Why is dam failure listed as a natural hazard? ○ A: Bart—A dam can fail from natural causes like erosion or earthquake. ○ Rob—Every dam has a protection level. A spillway event is considered a dam failure event. A spillway event can occur when a natural event (extreme precipitation) exceeds levels the dam was built for. • Accept natural hazards so the risk analysis can begin but discuss and accept non-natural hazards at the August meeting. • Ken Henneman (Public): Del Valle dam needs to be considered in relation to increased storm intensities. • Q: Herbert—Livermore is working with California DWR on an exercise for the Livermore area regarding dam failure and flood response. Can these plans coordinate with the HMP? ○ Rob—Yes, we use DSOD data in our Hazus modeling, which will inform emergency response planning. We want to use the best available data, so any information that Livermore can share is appreciated.	
3	**Outreach and Engagement** (Bart) • A public hazard awareness and preparedness survey is being developed. It will be open for responses during most of the planning process. • The City of Livermore will host the HMP website content. • A 2-week public comment period at the end of the planning process will allow for comments on the draft plan.	

	Requests from Committee Members • Q: Cary—What does social vulnerability mean? Can you send guidance out in advance to facilitate the discussion? ○ Bart: Every area can define social vulnerability. The CPT is looking at different options and inputs to help define it. When jurisdictions develop action items, they will consider how the action addresses social vulnerability. • Critical facilities/lifelines definition will be sent out for SC review	**Action Items:** • Tetra Tech to inform SC of state social vulnerability definition when available. • Tetra Tech to send critical facilities/lifelines definition to the SC with the agenda for the August meeting
4	**Public comments** No additional	
5	Adjourned at 11:17 am by Susan.	

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #2
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	8.01.2022

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☒ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☐ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☐ **Michael Cass**, Principal Planner, City of Dublin (Alternate)
☒ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☐ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☒ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☒ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Sean O'Reilly**, Associate Engineer, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☒ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☐ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☐ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Ben Murray, City of Livermore
Rob Flaner, Program Manager, Tetra Tech
Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech

Meeting Summary: Discuss project coordination; approve Ground Rules; approve Mission Statement, Goals, Objectives; approve lifelines definition; approve hazards; discuss outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1	**Welcome & Introductions** 1:01 pm	N/A
	Public Comments None	N/A
2	**Project Coordination** (Bart Spencer) • Acceptance of Steering Committee #1 Summary ○ Tricia Pontau: Change meeting quorum to 8 ○ Cary Fukada: Definition of social vulnerability was discussed, but not listed as an action item • CPT meets every other week as needed for this update. Currently ahead of schedule. • Steering Committee ○ Ground Rules ▪ Choose consensus or vote to accept	**Decisions:** Recommend accepting the 07.11. 2022 Steering Committee Meeting summary as corrected. Cary Fukada: Moved to approve as corrected Jerry Paulson: Seconded the motion *Consensus achieved*

	❖ Cary: Does consensus mean a yes vote from everyone? ❖ Rob Flaner: The only time consensus is not achieved is if someone says "no". Any dissenting vote can be noted. Add to ground rules: "The Steering Committee will strive for consensus. If consensus cannot be achieved, a majority vote will determine the decision." ▪ Public comment, when and how? ❖ Bart Spencer: No requirement for SC to follow the Brown Act. ❖ Rob: At the start of each meeting, we need to convey when the public can comment. ❖ Susan Frost: City Council meetings have public comment after agenda items. At the beginning of each meeting, public can bring up items not on the agenda, but the items will not be discussed at that meeting. ❖ Rob: Add a bullet item under each agenda item for public comment. No public comments will be accepted from prior meetings. ❖ Cary: Allow comments after each agenda item to show transparency. Limit to 2 minutes. ❖ Franc Moufarrej: Can public comment on other things besides the current agenda? ❖ Bart: The public can submit comments on the HMP website. ❖ Susan: The public can bring up items for future discussion at the end of each meeting. ❖ Tricia Pontau: Add *General comments should be allowed at the beginning of each meeting on items related to hazard mitigation, then on every agenda item. 2 minute limit. Submit written comments in advance.* • Mission Statement, Goals, Objectives ○ Potential Goal #9 based on the State HMP: "Prioritize and direct resources to increase disaster resiliency among historically underserved populations, individuals with access and functional needs, and in communities disproportionately impacted by disasters." ○ Herbert Cole: The definition for social vulnerability seems too broad. ○ Cary: Turn the goal into focused objectives. The objectives should be updated in 5 years to acknowledge gentrification in the planning area.	Ground Rules as revised: • Decision making: ○ The Steering Committee will strive for consensus. If consensus cannot be achieved, a majority vote will determine the decision. • Public comment: ○ General comments related to hazard mitigation will be allowed before the meeting and on each agenda item, with a 2-minute limit. Written comments may be submitted via the plan website. *Consensus achieved* Mission Statement, Goals, Objectives as revised: • Add Goal 9 • Revisions to Objectives 8, 9, 12 *Consensus achieved*

	○ Rob: The purpose of this plan is to qualify for funding. The goal of the Justice 40 Initiative is that 40 percent of the overall benefits of the funding must benefit socially vulnerable populations. Indicate in the plan that the definition in not clearly defined, data is lacking to define social vulnerability, but the definition will be revised over the next 5 years. If the plan does not define social vulnerability, FEMA will use the National Risk Index (NRI). The NRI census block resolution does not accurately represent social vulnerability. ○ Cary: Are other metrics available to use as a proxy? ○ Rob: The state is going to recommend a dataset. ○ Cary: Recommend using the state's definition and improve upon it over the next five years. ○ Tricia: Current objectives use *encourage* and *consider*. Suggest using stronger language. *Hazards, all hazards,* or *natural hazards* in the objectives? Objective 12, *social vulnerability* seems tacked on, suggest removing it. ○ Bart: FEMA will fund natural hazards but does not fund non-natural hazards. ○ Herbert: Emergency managers plan for all hazards, not just natural hazards. Social vulnerability ties to all hazards. Use the term *all hazards*. ○ Aaron Lacey: Fire uses *all hazards*. ○ Susan: Should there be a separate objective to address social vulnerability, or work it into another one? ○ Herbert: Use objective #9 as an opportunity to educate the community. ○ Bart: Change #9 to "underrepresented *and marginalized* communities" ○ Cary: Diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) is not defined in a standard way. Projects should be assessed and prioritized in an equitable way considering the language and culture of the community. ○ Susan: #12 remove *and promote social equity* ○ Susan: Remove *natural* from #9 ○ Cary: A*ll hazards* or *hazards*? ○ Susan: All is too encompassing. Use *hazards*. ○ Tricia: Remove *natural* from #8	
	Hazards Assessment & Risk Assessment (Bart) • Critical facilities definition • Natural Hazards: ○ Earthquake ○ Wildfire ○ Mass movement/landslide	**Decisions:** Lifelines Definition *Consensus achieved* Natural Hazards and Hazards of Interest *Consensus achieved*

	○ Flood ○ Drought (qualitative assessment) ○ Climate change ○ Severe weather (qualitative assessment) ○ Dam Failure • Hazards of Interest ○ Public health (e.g., pandemic) ○ Terrorism ○ Threats (active, biological, chemical, explosive, cyber) ○ Cyberterrorism ○ Civil unrest ○ Hazardous material ○ Pipeline ○ Utility failure ○ Transportation accident • Susan: Public may question why hazards of interest are not addressed in more detail in the plan. • Bart: Threats (hazards of interest) are discussed in a THIRA or by other agency plans and programs (AWIA, NTSB, CPUC, etc.) FEMA makes a distinction between a hazard and a threat. Threats cannot be analyzed for frequency or severity. • Susan, Cary, Adam Nelkie: The HMP needs to cite the other agencies and plans that provide analysis on threats. • Cary: Why is public health in the lower section? • Bart: FEMA does not acknowledge public health (pandemic) as a natural hazard. It cannot be analyzed the same way earthquake can. No mitigation funding is available for pandemic. • Rob: FEMA will not even look at the non-natural hazards. Most hazards of interest are response, not mitigation. The HMP is not an emergency management plan. It only addresses actionable actions to reduce risk. • Cary: Awareness of an action for the fairgrounds to be better prepared for max vaccinations. • Rob: $3.54 billion was allotted for mitigation of natural hazards due to COVID because of the declared disaster declaration under the Stafford Act. Pandemic may become a FEMA requirement for HMPs in the future.	**TT Action Item:** Include citations in the HMP for each hazard of interest to indicate which agency or plan addresses the threat/hazard.
3	**Outreach and Engagement** (Bart) • Website ○ Livermore is hosting the HMP website with links to the other planning partners • Social Media • Public Survey	**SC Action Item:** Promote the public hazard awareness survey.

	○ Begin promoting the public hazard awareness survey	
	Requests from Committee Members • Cary: Can school districts still join this plan? • Rob: No, the plan is too far along for additional partners to come in and catch up.	N/A
4	**Public comments** None	N/A
	No Steering Committee Meeting in September	N/A
5	Adjourned at 2:36 pm by Susan.	N/A

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #3
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	10.03.2022

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☒ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☐ **Michael Cass**, Principal Planner, City of Dublin (Alternate)
☐ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☒ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☒ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☐ **Aaron Johnson**, GIS, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☒ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☒ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Rob Flaner, Program Manager, Tetra Tech
Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech

Meeting Summary: Discuss project coordination, hazard assessment, and outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1a	**Welcome** 1:03 pm	N/A
1b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
2a	**Project Coordination** • Acceptance of Steering Committee #2 Summary (Susan Frost) ○ No adjustments to the August summary • Project update (Bart Spencer) ○ Planning progress is being made on the risk assessment ○ The Tri-Valley plan will incorporate new FEMA guidance for social vulnerability and climate change • Social vulnerability discussion/guidance (Bart & Rob Flaner) ○ Rob: FEMA doesn't define social vulnerability. The planning process needs to define the terminology.	**Decisions:** Accepted 08.01.2022 Steering Committee Meeting summary as written. *Consensus achieved* Continuing the social vulnerability conversation at the next SC meeting. **Action Item:** Tetra Tech to send state's draft definition and slides from APA conference presentation.

	Available datasets include: CDC SOVI (health focus), CalEnviroScreen (transportation focus), NRI (emergency management focus, but based on old data) The State HMP is using the terminology: Equity, Environmental Justice, and Social Vulnerability Once Tri-Valley identifies which terminology to use, the hazard risk data can be analyzed through an equity lens. The equity lens brings out the inherent differences to draw attention to what is typically not seen as risk in a traditional context. Risk analysis will be qualitative. Loss estimates will be in dollars. ○ Cary Fukada: Vulnerability does not indicate fault but identifies those who may be more at risk. ○ Susan: Livermore has an equity and inclusion committee. Recommend consolidating the definition from the planning partners to form a term that the communities are familiar with. ○ Stephanie Egidio: Council Subcommittee convened on equity and inclusion in Livermore, but there is no official equity lens in the city. ○ John Stefanski: Dublin does not have a social vulnerability framework yet. Define at the staff level. ○ Rob: The definition must be politically and publicly acceptable. Options for defining social vulnerability for this planning effort: ▪ Table the discussion until the planning partners define it. ▪ Use the state definition. ○ Cary Fukada: Recommend following state guidance. Look at a people-focused damage assessment. Those with higher income may have more ability to recover than a family with lower income. ○ Matt Fuzie: Use the state's language for best planning practices. ○ Shweta: Use the state's language. ○ Franc Moufarrej: Mirror the state's vision. ○ Susan: Consider using the state's definition but discuss other options as the planning process continues. The definition in the plan will not set policy for the community.	
2b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
3a	**Hazards Assessment and Risk Assessment**	

	• Some hazards are addressed with numbers (quantitative), while others are analyzed with words (qualitative). • In recent years, wildfire has been more concern statewide than flooding. • Flash flooding is increasing in California due to the dry, hard-packed ground from years of drought. Water sheets off in flash floods. This type of flooding is being considered in the risk assessment.	
3b	**Public Comments** None	
4a	**Outreach and Engagement** • Website ○ Livermore is hosting the HMP website with links to the other planning partners • StoryMap (Bart and Megan Brotherton) ○ The StoryMap is a tool that will be hosted on the Livermore website. It will contain hazard data, interactive hazard maps, and public outreach information. • Public Survey (Megan) ○ More than 550 responses to date ○ Nearly half of the respondents are from Pleasanton ○ Most speak English ○ The majority are retirement age ○ Consider promoting the survey in all communities, among other language groups, and to a younger working-age audience for the broadest representation of the communities. ○ Steering committee members should document any outreach and send it to the CPT (social media posts, email blasts, etc.)	**SC Action Item:** Promote the public hazard awareness survey. https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Tri-ValleyHazardAwareness
4b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
5a	**Requests from Committee Members** None	N/A
5b	**Public comments** None	N/A
6	Next Steering Committee Meeting TBD	N/A
7	Adjourned at 2:06 pm by Susan.	N/A

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #4
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	12.05.2022

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☐ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☐ **Michael Cass**, Principal Planner, City of Dublin (Alternate)
☐ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☐ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☐ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☐ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☒ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Aaron Johnson**, GIS, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☐ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☒ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech
Stephen Riley, City of Livermore
Melinda Denis, City of Pleasanton Planning and Permit Center Manager/Deputy Director of Community Development

Meeting Summary: Discuss project coordination, hazard assessment, and outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1a	**Welcome** 1:05 pm	N/A
1b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
2a	**Project Coordination** • Acceptance of Steering Committee #3 Summary (Cary Fukada) ○ No adjustments to the October summary • Project update (Bart Spencer) ○ Project is moving forward and is on schedule. ○ Mitigation action development is in progress • Social vulnerability definition discussion (Bart) ○ Cary Fukada: Recommend going with the state for continuity ○ Adam Nelkie: Update as needed when the state recommends any changes ○ Jake Potter: How would the social vulnerability definition affect the plan?	**Decisions:** Accepted 10.03.2022 Steering Committee Meeting summary as written. *Motion to accept: John Stefanski* *Second: Tricia Pontau* *Accepted by consensus* State definition of social vulnerability *Accepted by consensus*

	▪ Bart: Planning partners will incorporate the definition to develop at least one action item to address social vulnerability. Do not exclude other parts of the community to focus exclusively on social vulnerability.	
2b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
3a	**Hazards Assessment** • Updated Risk Rankings o Rankings are developed for each jurisdiction o Jurisdictions must develop one action item for each high-ranked hazard o The ranking does not affect funding or action prioritization o Flood mitigation actions should be included for CRS compliance	N/A
3b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
4a	**Outreach and Engagement** • Public Survey (Megan Brotherton) o 585 responses to date o Steering committee members should document any outreach and send it to the CPT (social media posts, email blasts, etc.) • StoryMap (Megan) o The StoryMap contains hazard data, interactive hazard maps, and public outreach information o Use the magnifying glass icon to enter an address o Turn hazard layers off and on to determine which hazards impact the location	**SC Action Item:** Promote the public hazard awareness survey and the StoryMap https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Tri-ValleyHazardAwareness Tri-Valley StoryMap (arcgis.com)
4b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
5a	**Requests from Committee Members** None	N/A
5b	**Public comments** None	N/A
6	Next Steering Committee Meeting TBD	N/A
7	Adjourned at 2:15 pm by Cary.	N/A

Tri-Valley
Meeting Minutes

Purpose of Meeting:	Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Steering Committee Meeting #5
Location of Meeting:	Virtual
Date of Meeting:	5.15.2023

Steering Committee Members and Alternates:

☒ **Shweta Bonn**, Senior Planner, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Lincoln Casimere**, Emergency Manager, Alameda County Fire Department
☒ **Herbert Cole**, Emergency Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Stephanie Egidio**, Management Analyst, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☒ **Susan Frost**, Special Projects Coordinator, City of Livermore
☒ **Cary Fukada**, CERT
☐ **Matt Fuzie**, General Manager RPD, City of Livermore
☒ **Tracy Hein**, Emergency Preparedness Manager, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☒ **Aaron Lacey**, Deputy Chief, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
☐ **Christine Martin**, Assistant City Manager, City of Livermore
☒ **Franc Moufarrej**, Permit Center Manager, City of Livermore
☐ **Adam Nelkie**, Assistant Director of Engineering, City of Pleasanton
☒ **Aaron Johnson**, GIS, Dublin San Ramon Services District
☐ **Jerry Paulson**, Emergency Manager, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
☒**Tricia Pontau**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore
☒ **Jake Potter**, Associate Planner, City of Livermore (Alternate)
☐ **John Stefanski**, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dublin

Other Attendees:

Bart Spencer, Lead Project Planner, Tetra Tech
Megan Brotherton, Support Planner, Tetra Tech
Diego Mora, City of Pleasanton
Ben Murray, City of Livermore

Meeting Summary: Discuss project coordination, hazard assessment, and outreach and engagement.

Item No.	Description	Action/Decision item(s):
1a	**Welcome** 1:04 pm	N/A
1b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
2a	**Project Coordination** • Acceptance of Steering Committee #4 Summary (Susan Frost) ○ No adjustments to the December summary • Project update / overview (Bart Spencer) ○ Project is in its final phases ○ We are currently in the public comment period ○ The CPT will review comments for potential incorporation in the draft plan ○ Then the plan will be submitted to Cal OES for review **Social Vulnerability and Wildfire Data Discussion**	**Decisions:** Accepted 12.05.2022 Steering Committee Meeting summary as written. *Motion to accept: Aaron Johnson* *Second: Cary Fukada* *Accepted by consensus*

	• Why is the discussion about social vulnerability limited in the draft? ○ Early in the planning process, the Steering Committee chose to use a 0.70 threshold for the vulnerability analysis ○ No tracts within the Tri-Valley area met that threshold for vulnerability so a numerical analysis was not possible ○ Instead, a qualitative discussion is included in each hazard section ○ Performing a spatial analysis of vulnerable populations is relatively new to the hazard mitigation planning process and will be refined in coming years ○ Each municipal planning partner included a mitigation action to address the gap in social vulnerability datasets • How does the wildfire hazard reflect best available data? ○ CAL FIRE is in the process of updating wildfire mapping throughout the state ○ Those maps are not available yet ○ When the data and mapping is released by CAL FIRE, it can be incorporated in future updates of the plan ○ Tetra Tech and the Tri-Valley planning partners will continue to coordinate throughout the performance period of the plan to ensure that any new data that becomes available will be shared for future planning efforts	
2b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
3a	**Outreach and Engagement** ○ The public comment period will be open until May 22, 2023.	**SC Action Item:** Encourage constituents to comment on the draft plan. Linked here: Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan | Livermore, CA (livermoreca.gov)
3b	**Public Comments** None	N/A
5	**Concluding Comments** Thank you to all the Steering Committee members and the Core Planning Team for participating in the planning process!	N/A
6	Adjourned at 1:39 pm by Susan.	N/A



LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA

THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

Dublin San Ramon
Services District
Water, wastewater, recycled water



TRI-VALLEY
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Volume 2
Planning Partner Annexes

Agency Review Draft
October 2023



TETRA TECH

Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Volume 2—Planning Partner Annexes

October 2023

PREPARED FOR

City of Dublin
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568

City of Livermore
1052 S. Livermore Avenue
Livermore, CA 94550

City of Pleasanton
123 Main Street
Pleasanton, CA 94566

Dublin San Ramon Services District
7051 Dublin Blvd.
Dublin, CA 94568

PREPARED BY

Tetra Tech
1999 Harrison Street
Suite 500
Oakland, CA 94612

Phone: (510) 302-6300
Fax: (510) 433-0830
tetratech.com

Tetra Tech Project #103S8169

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Appendices

Appendix A. Planning Partner Expectations
Appendix B. Annex Instructions and Templates

ACRONYMS

The following acronyms are used throughout the annexes in this volume:

- AB—Assembly Bill
- BRIC—Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
- Cal OES—California Office of Emergency Services
- CAP—Climate action plan
- CBC—California Building Code
- CDD—Community Development Department
- CEQA— California Environmental Quality Act
- CERT—Community Emergency Response Team
- CFR—Code of Federal Regulations
- CIP—Capital improvement plan
- CRS—Community Rating System
- DMA—Disaster Mitigation Act
- DMC—Dublin Municipal Code
- DSRSD— Dublin San Ramon Services District
- EBMUD—East Base Municipal Utility District
- EOP—emergency operations plan
- FEMA—Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FMA—Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program
- FY—fiscal year
- GHAD— Geological Hazard Abatement District
- GHG—greenhouse gas
- GIS—Geographic information system
- HMGP—Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- IBC—International Building Code
- ICS—incidental command system
- ISO—Insurance Services Office (insurance underwriter)
- LPFD—Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department
- MRP— Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit
- NFIP— National Flood Insurance Program

- NIMS—National Incident Management System
- NPDES—National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- NRCS—Natural Resources Conservation Service
- OSD—Operations Services Department
- PMC—Pleasanton Municipal Code
- POC—point of contact
- SB—Senate Bill
- SEMS—Standardized Emergency Management System
- THIRA—Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment
- TVHMP—Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Program

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages multi-jurisdictional planning for hazard mitigation. All participating jurisdictions must meet the requirements of Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR):

> "Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process and has officially adopted the plan." (Section 201.6.a(4))

For the Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, a Planning Partnership was formed to leverage resources and to meet requirements of the federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) for as many eligible local governments as possible. The DMA defines a local government as follows:

> "Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity."

There are two types of Planning Partners that participated in this process, with distinct needs and capabilities:

- Incorporated municipalities
- Special purpose districts.

Each participating planning partner has prepared a jurisdiction-specific annex to this plan. These annexes, as well as information on the process by which they were created, are contained in this volume.

THE PLANNING PARTNERSHIP

Prior Collaboration and Solicitation of Potential Additional Partners

The agencies that participated in the 2018 Hazard Mitigation Plan, Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and the Dublin San Ramon Services District agreed to again collaborate on the 2023 plan update. One additional special district, Zone 7 Water Agency, was contacted in June 2022 for possible participation. Zone 7 opted not to participate.

Planning Partner Expectations

The planning team developed the following list of planning partner expectations, which were confirmed by participating planning partners (see Appendix A for details):

- Complete administrative tasks:
  - Planning partner collaboration agreement
  - Designate points of contact.
  - Approve the steering committee.
- Participate, as able, in additional opportunities:
  - Attend steering committee meetings.
  - Attend or host public meetings or open houses.
  - Participate in and advertise the public review and comment period prior to adoption.
- Support the steering committee.
- Support the public involvement strategy.
- Complete the jurisdictional annex template:
  - Attend the mandatory workshop.
  - Perform a capability assessment.
  - Review the risk assessment.
  - Review area-wide mitigation recommendations.
  - Develop a mitigation action plan.
- Adopt the plan.

By adopting this plan, each planning partner also agrees to the plan implementation and maintenance protocol established in Volume 1. Failure to meet these criteria may result in a partner being dropped from the partnership by the Steering Committee, and thus losing eligibility under the scope of this plan.

ANNEX-PREPARATION PROCESS

Templates

Templates were created to help the Planning Partners prepare their jurisdiction-specific annexes. Since special purpose districts operate differently from incorporated municipalities, separate templates were created for the two types of jurisdictions. The templates were created so that all criteria of Section 201.6 of 44 CFR would be met, based on the partners' capabilities and mode of operation. Templates available for the planning partners' use were specific as to whether the partner's annex is an update to a previous hazard mitigation plan or a first-time hazard mitigation plan. The templates were set up to lead each partner through a series of steps that would generate the DMA-required elements that are specific for each partner. Detailed instructions on the completion of these templates, including key definitions of required jurisdiction-specific components, were provided to all participating planning partners. Reviewers of this plan seeking to "crosswalk" plan content to the Section 201.6 44 CFR requirements are encouraged to review these instructions in conjunction with the content of this volume. The templates and their instructions can be found in Appendix B to this volume.

Jurisdictional annexes were completed in three phases. Phase 1 was initiated in June 2022 and Phase 3 concluded in December 2022. At the Phase 3 Workshop, the planning team reviewed instructions for completing the Phase 3

portion of the annexes, which focuses on action plan development. All planning partners seeking DMA compliance under this plan attended the meeting. The following topics were discussed:

- Jurisdiction-specific natural events history
- Risk ranking
- Action plan development.

In the risk-ranking discussion, each planning partner was asked to review the ranked risk specifically for its jurisdiction, based on the impact on its population and/or facilities. Municipalities based this ranking on probability of occurrence and the potential impact on people, property and the economy. Special purpose districts based this ranking on probability of occurrence and the potential impact on their constituency, their vital facilities and the facilities' functionality after an event. The methodology followed that used for the area-wide risk ranking presented in Volume 1. The objectives of this exercise were to familiarize the partnership with how to use the risk assessment as a tool to support other planning and hazard mitigation processes and to help prioritize types of mitigation actions that should be considered. Hazards that were ranked as "high" or "medium" for each jurisdiction as a result of this exercise were considered to be priorities for identifying appropriate mitigation actions, although jurisdictions also identified actions to mitigate "low" ranked hazards as appropriate.

Tool Kit

Each planning partner was provided with a tool kit to assist in completing the annex template and developing an action plan. The tool kits contained the following:

- Previous hazard mitigation plan annexes for those jurisdictions who are updating existing plans
- A catalog of mitigation best practices
- The goals and objectives developed for the update to the plan
- Information on the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program
- Information on past hazard events that have impacted the planning area
- County-wide and jurisdiction-specific maps for hazards of concern
- The risk assessment results developed for this plan
- Jurisdiction-specific annex templates, with instructions for completing them
- FEMA guidance on plan integration
- The results of the public survey conducted as part of the public involvement strategy

The toolkit provided each planning partner with resources to develop a mitigation action plan. Planning partners were asked to review the following to assist in the identification of actions:

- **The jurisdiction's capability assessment**—Reviewed to identify capabilities that the jurisdiction does not currently have but should consider pursuing, or capabilities that should be revisited and updated to include best available information. Reviewed to determine how existing capabilities can be leveraged to increase or improve hazard mitigation in the jurisdiction. Additionally, planning partners used this capability assessment to identify existing capabilities that may be expanded or enhanced to better support the mitigation goals and objectives of this plan.

- **The jurisdiction's National Flood Insurance Program compliance table**—Reviewed to identify opportunities to increase floodplain management capabilities.
- **The jurisdiction's review of its adaptive capacity for climate change**—Reviewed to identify ways to leverage or continue to improve existing capacities and to improve understanding of other capacities.
- **The jurisdiction's identified opportunities for future integration**—Reviewed to identify specific integration actions to be included in the mitigation strategy.
- **Jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities**—Reviewed to identify actions that will help reduce known vulnerabilities.
- **The mitigation best practices catalog**—Reviewed to identify actions that the jurisdiction should consider including in its action plan.
- **Public input**—Reviewed to identify potential actions and community priorities.

Prioritization

44 CFR requires actions identified in the action plan to be prioritized (Section 201.c.3.iii). The planning team and steering committee developed a methodology for prioritizing the action plans that meets the needs of the partnership and the requirements of 44 CFR. All identified actions were prioritized in two categories—implementation and grant pursuit—as defined by the following criteria:

- Implementation priority
  - **High Priority**—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and has a designated source of funding. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years). The key factors for high-priority actions are that they have designated funding sources and can be completed in the short term.
  - **Medium Priority**—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and does not have a designated source of funding but is eligible for funding. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years) once funding is secured. The key factors for medium-priority actions are that they are eligible for funding though no specific funding source has been designated, and they can be completed within the short term. Medium-priority actions become high-priority actions once funding is secured.
  - **Low Priority**—An action that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, has no designated source of funding, and is not eligible for any known grant funding. Action can be completed in the long term (1 to 10 years). Low-priority actions are generally "wish-list" actions. Their financing is unknown, and they have a long-term timeframe for completion. These actions may be eligible for grant funding from programs that have not yet been identified.

- Grant pursuit priority
  - **High Priority**—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has high benefits, and is listed as high or medium priority; local funding options are unavailable or available local funds could be used instead for actions that are not eligible for grant funding.
  - **Medium Priority**—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has medium or low benefits, and is listed as medium or low priority; local funding options are unavailable.
  - **Low Priority**—An action that has not been identified as meeting any grant eligibility requirements.

These priority definitions are dynamic and can change from one category to another based on changes to a parameter such as availability of funding. For example, a project might be assigned a medium priority because of the uncertainty of a funding source but be changed to high priority once a funding source has been identified. The prioritization schedule for this plan will be reviewed and updated as needed annually through the plan maintenance strategy.

Benefit/Cost Review

44 CFR requires the prioritization of the action plan to emphasize a benefit/cost analysis of the proposed actions. Because some actions may not be implemented for up to 10 years, benefit/cost analysis was qualitative and not of the detail required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program. A review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project was performed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to benefits and costs as follows:

- Benefit ratings:
  - **High—**The action will have an immediate impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.
  - **Medium**—The action will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property or will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure to property.
  - **Low—**Long-term benefits of the action are difficult to quantify in the short term.
- Cost ratings:
  - **High—**Existing funding levels are not adequate to cover the costs of the proposed action; implementation would require an increase in revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).
  - **Medium—**The action could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the action would have to be spread over multiple years.
  - **Low—**The action could be funded under the existing budget. The action is part of or can be part of an existing, ongoing program.

Using this approach, projects with positive benefit versus cost ratios (such as high over high, high over medium, medium over low, etc.) are considered cost-beneficial and are prioritized accordingly.

For many of the strategies identified in this action plan, funding might be sought under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant program. This program requires detailed benefit/cost analysis as part of the application process. These analyses will be performed on projects at the time of application preparation. The FEMA benefit-cost model will be used to perform this review. For projects not seeking financial assistance from grant programs that require this sort of analysis, the Partners reserve the right to define "benefits" according to parameters that meet their needs and the goals and objectives of this plan.

Analysis of Mitigation Actions

All planning partners reviewed their recommended actions to classify each action based on the hazard it addresses and the type of mitigation it involves. Mitigation types used for this categorization are as follows:

- **Prevention**—Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
- **Property Protection**—Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- **Public Education and Awareness**—Actions to inform citizens and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
- **Natural Resource Protection**—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- **Emergency Services**—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
- **Structural Projects**—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- **Climate Resilient**—Actions that incorporate methods to mitigate and/or adapt to the impacts of climate change. Includes aquifer storage and recovery activities, incorporating future-conditions projections in project design or planning, or actions that specifically address jurisdiction-specific climate change risks, such as sea level rise or urban heat island effect.
- **Community Capacity Building**—Actions that increase or enhance local capabilities to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences. Includes staff training, memorandums of understanding, development of plans and studies, and monitoring programs.

These categories include categories identified in the Community Rating System (CRS) 2017 *CRS Coordinators Manual* (OMB No. 1660-0022, Figure 510-4). The CRS categories expand on the four categories in FEMA's 2013 *Local Mitigation Handbook*. They provide a more comprehensive range of options, thus increasing integration opportunities. The use of CRS guidance enhances the CRS credit potential for this plan, for the benefit of planning partners who participate in the CRS program.

In addition to the CRS categories, two other categories were included in the analysis. The climate resilient category was added to facilitate the incorporation of climate adaptation planning into hazard mitigation plans in accordance with California Senate Bill 379 (see Section 4.8.2 in Volume 1 of this plan). Community capacity building was added to clearly identify opportunities for expanding on existing capabilities.

COMPATIBILITY WITH PREVIOUS APPROVED PLANS

All of the identified planning partners for this updated were covered by the FEMA-approved 2018 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Table 1 lists all the partners, the role this multi-jurisdictional plan will play in achieving compliance, and CRS status.

Table 1. Prior Plan Status

	Prior Plan Adoption Date	Will Be Covered by This Hazard Mitigation Plan?	CRS Community	This Hazard Mitigation Plan Will Become CRS Plan of Record?
City of Dublin	7/17/2018	Yes	No	N/A
City of Livermore	6/11/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Pleasanton	8/21/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dublin San Ramon Services District	5/15/2018	Yes	N/A	N/A

FINAL COVERAGE UNDER THE PLAN

All planning partners fully met the participation requirements specified by the Steering Committee, have annexes included in this volume, and will seek DMA compliance under this plan. Table 2 lists the jurisdictions and their ultimate status in this plan.

Table 2. Planning Partner Status

	Attended Steering Committee Annex Completion Discussion?	Completed Template?	Covered by This Plan?
City of Dublin	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Livermore	Yes	Yes	Yes
City of Pleasanton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dublin San Ramon Services District	Yes	Yes	Yes

1. CITY OF DUBLIN

1.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Jordan Foss, Management Analyst
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568
925-833-6679
jordan.foss@dublin.ca.gov

Alternate Point of Contact
Colleen Tribby, Assistant City Manager
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA 94568
925-833-6610
colleen.tribby@dublin.ca.gov

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Michael Cass	Principal Planner
Andrew Russell	Director of Public Works
Jeff Baker	Director of Community Development
Gregory Shreeve	Building Official
John Stefanski	Assistant to the City Manager
Laurie Sucgang	City Engineer/Assistant Director of Public Works

1.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

1.2.1 Location and Features

Dublin is a suburban city of the East Bay Area (San Francisco) and Tri-Valley regions of Alameda County, California, United States. Located along the north side of Interstate 580 and at the intersection of Interstate 680, roughly 35 miles (56 km) east of downtown San Francisco, 23 miles (37 km) east of downtown Oakland, and 31 miles (50 km) north of downtown San Jose. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 15.23 square miles (40 km2) of which 0.03% is water. The City of Dublin is generally bounded by the City of San Ramon to the north, Castro Valley to the west, the City of Pleasanton to the south, and the City of Livermore to the east.

1.2.2 History

Dublin has long been known as the Crossroads of the Bay Area. Dublin now sits at the crossroads of two major freeways: Interstate 580 and Interstate 680. However, the significance of the crossroads dates back more than 200 years when Dublin served as the crossroads of two important stage routes - one from the Bay Area to Stockton

and the other from Martinez to San Jose. The Alamilla Spring, located in the Dublin area, provided a place for travelers to change horses and freshen up before continuing their journey. Dublin has a rich history dating back to 1772 when Pedro Fages led an expedition of 16 mounted men on a journey in search of a land route to Drake's Bay, now known as San Francisco Bay. Their return journey brought them through the Amador Valley. The city of Dublin was incorporated on February 2, 1982.

During the past 20 years, the rapidly expanding Tri-Valley area has become renowned as a place of prosperity, a center for internationally acclaimed business parks, and home to some of the world's largest corporations. The City of Dublin, located at the crossroads of the Tri-Valley, has contributed to the planned growth and forward thinking of the area. The City continues to look ahead to expand and enhance the quality of life for members of the community.

1.2.3 Governance

The City of Dublin is a general law city operating under a City Council / City Manager form of local government. This form of government combines an elected mayor and council and an appointed local government administrator. The City Council elections are nonpartisan. The Mayor serves a two-year term, and Council members serve four-year terms. The Mayor and City Council, as a collegial body, are responsible for setting policy, setting/prioritizing goals and objectives, and approving the budget. The Mayor, with confirmation by the City Council, makes appointments to the City's advisory commissions and committees. The Council appoints the City Manager, who is responsible for the day-to-day administrative operation of the City, including: delivery of services, hiring of personnel, implementation of capital projects and preparation.

The City Council assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the City Manager will oversee its implementation.

1.3 CURRENT TRENDS

1.3.1 Population

According to the California Department of Finance, the population of the city of Dublin as of January 1, 2022, was 72,932. Since 2017, the population has grown at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent.

1.3.2 Development

The City of Dublin has consistently been listed as one of the fastest growing cities in the State. Since 2010, the City has witnessed significant population growth from 46,036 residents to 72,932 residents in 2022. While the City expects to see continued growth in population as new residential and mixed-use developments are planned and constructed in the Downtown and Eastern Dublin, population growth is expected to slow as the City approaches an estimated build-out population level of 83,595.

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community. Table 1-2 summarizes development trends in the performance period since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan, as well as expected future development trends.

Table 1-2. Recent and Expected Future Development Trends

Criterion	Response
Has your jurisdiction annexed any land since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?	No
If yes, give the estimated area annexed and estimated number of parcels or structures.	
Is your jurisdiction expected to annex any areas during the performance period of this plan?	No
If yes, describe land areas and dominant uses.	
If yes, who currently has permitting authority over these areas?	
Are any areas targeted for development or major redevelopment in the next five years?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe, including whether any of the areas are in known hazard risk areas	Major development includes the East Ranch development in eastern Dublin, continued buildout of the Boulevard project, and several projects located around the West Dublin and Dublin BART Stations. Western Dublin has several projects that fall within a high wildfire severity zone, including the Inspiration Drive Assisted Care and Memory Care Facilities and the Hexel Redevelopment Project. Downtown Dublin has several projects that will be developed, including Amador Station, Regional Street Affordable, St. Patrick Way/Avalon West, portions of which fall within the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, Medium Liquefaction Zone and FEMA Flood Zones. There are undeveloped parcels along I-580 in the Eastern Dublin Specific Plan Area located within a FEMA flood zone that are anticipated for future development.

How many permits for new construction were issued in your jurisdiction since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Single Family	643	488	141	137	108
Multi-Family	90	42	13	19	23
Other	6	4	6	4	10
Total	739	534	160	160	141

Provide the number of new construction permits for each hazard area or provide a qualitative description of where development has occurred.

- Special Flood Hazard Areas: 4
- Landslide: 0
- High Liquefaction Areas: 0
- Wildfire Risk Areas: 248

Describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction, based on your jurisdiction's buildable lands inventory. If no such inventory exists, provide a qualitative description.

The City has a current population of 72,932 and an anticipated buildout population of 83,595 residents.

1.4 CHANGES IN PRIORITIES

The City's mitigation priorities have remained the same since the last mitigation plan update.

1.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and

determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 1-3.
- Development and permitting capabilities are presented in Table 1-4.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 1-5.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 1-6.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 1-7.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 1-8.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 1-9.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 1-10.

Table 1-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements				
Building Code	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *Title 7, Chapter 7.32 DMC adopts The 2022 California Building Code, Part 2, Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, a portion of the California Building Standards Code, as defined in the California State Health and Safety Code Section 18901 et seq. (hereinafter referred to as the "state code"), and any rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto including the International Building Code, 2021 Edition, including Appendix Chapters C, F, G, H, and I, as published by the International Code Council, and as referenced in and adopted pursuant to California State Health and Safety Code Sections 17922 and 18935, (hereinafter referred to as the "IBC") are hereby adopted and incorporated by reference herein. (Ordinance 137-22, Adopted on November 15, 2022)*				
Zoning Code	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *Title 8, DMC, Chapters 8.04 to 8.144. The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote and protect the public health, safety, peace, comfort, convenience, and general welfare and to preserve and enhance the aesthetic quality of the City by providing regulations to ensure an appropriate mix of land uses, and that each land use relates properly to adjacent land uses in an orderly manner, and for the following more particularly specified purposes.*				
Subdivisions	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *Title 9, DMC, Chapters 9.04 to 9.56. This title shall regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions of land within the city and supplement the provisions of the Subdivision Map Act of the State of California set forth at Government Code Section 66410 et seq. concerning the design, improvement and survey data of subdivisions, the form and content of all maps provided for by the Subdivision Map Act, and the procedure to be followed in securing the official approval of the city regarding the maps.*				
Stormwater Management	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Title 7, Chapter 7.74 DMC. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure the future health, safety and general welfare of city of Dublin citizens by: (1) Eliminating non-stormwater discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer; (2) Controlling the discharge to municipal separate storm sewers from spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater; and (3) Reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable. The intention of this chapter is to protect and enhance the water quality of our watercourses, water bodies and wetlands, in a manner pursuant to and consistent with the Clean Water Act. Integration Opportunity: Pursue mitigation opportunities through green infrastructure planning.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Appendix F of the City's Emergency Operations Plan includes the City's Recovery Operations Framework which identifies the roles, responsibilities, and tasks associated with the nine functions typically performed in all disaster recovery operations with the objectives of increasing awareness of the issues involved in disaster recovery, explaining roles and responsibilities, and providing guidelines for disaster recovery programs.*				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Real Estate Disclosure	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *California State Civil Code 1102 requires full disclosure on natural hazard exposure of the sale/re-sale of any and all real property. To be implemented by sellers and realtors. Integration Opportunity: The information of hazards and risk contained in this plan could be used to support enforcement of this law.*				
Growth Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *California state law requires that every county and city prepare and adopt a comprehensive long-range plan to serve as a guide for community development. The General Plan for the City of Dublin was adopted February 11, 1985, and most recently amended November 15, 2022. The General Plan contains 12 elements that address many aspects of the community including: land use, housing, parks and open space, community design, infrastructure, safety, sustainability, and conservation of resources. The General Plan is the City's overarching policy document. All City policies and ordinances must be consistent with the General Plan. The Planning Division is responsible for maintaining the General Plan and preparing amendments to the document as directed by the City Council. Integration Opportunity: Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into the General Plan pursuant to California AB2140 and SB 379.*				
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Title 9, Chapter 9.08 DMC. The form and contents, submittal and approval of tentative tract maps for the subdivision of five or more parcels and tentative parcel maps for the subdivision of four (4) or fewer parcels shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter. (Ordinance 4-16, Adopted in 2016)*				
Environmental Protection	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Several Ordinances pertain to Environmental Protection including Title 7, Chapter 7.20, DMC: WATERCOURSE PROTECTION, Title 7, Chapter 7.30, DMC: WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, Title 7, Chapter 7.56, DMC: TREES, Title 7, Chapter 7.94, DMC: GREEN BUILDING, Title 5, Chapter 5.56, DMC. GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES FOR CITY PROJECTS*				
Floodplain Management Regulations	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Title 7, Chapter 7.24, DMC. It is the purpose and objective of these regulations, and the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the building codes are to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific flood hazard areas through the establishment of comprehensive regulations for management of flood hazard areas. (Ordinance 137-22, Adopted on November 15, 2022)*				
Emergency Management	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Title 2, Chapter 2.44, DMC. The declared purposes of this chapter are to provide for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within this city in the event of an emergency; the direction of the emergency organization; and the coordination of the emergency functions of this city with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations, and affected private persons. Integration Opportunity: This plan should fully support and integrate into the City's Emergency Management program.*				
Other	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. California Senate Bill 379 requires that local government incorporate climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety element of their general plans.*				
Planning Documents				
General Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Is the plan compliant with Assembly Bill 2140? Yes				
Comment: *The General Plan for the City of Dublin was adopted February 11, 1985, and most recently amended November 15, 2022. Chapter 8, section 8.3 of the General Plan includes the Safety Element. This section includes an emergency preparedness policy that states: In 2010 the City adopted a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan as an annex to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to assess hazards and mitigate risks prior to a disaster event. The City will periodically review the Plan to prepare for emergencies.*				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
How often is the plan updated? *Every year.*				
Comment: *Current CIP in effect for the City covers Fiscal Year 2022-2023 through Fiscal Year 2026-2027. The projects as proposed in this document have been prioritized based on the need for infrastructure preservation, repair and safety, and critical planning for future city service delivery. Program funding is allocated under the following categories: general improvements, public art, parks, and streets. Integration opportunity: FEMA grant eligible projects within the CIP that will reduce risk from hazards assessed by this plan could be included in the City's action plan.*				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: The City adopted the Cities of Dublin and Pleasanton Disaster Debris Management Plan on March 15, 2022				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *The City is a participating community in the National Flood Insurance Program and implements the program thorough the Dublin Municipal Code, Chapter 7.24. The City does not currently have a stand-alone flood hazard management plan or watershed management plan.*				
Stormwater Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *The City of Dublin Municipal code contains regulations pertaining to watercourse protection, floodplain management and stormwater management in Chapters 7.20, 7.24, and 7.74. The City is a permittee under the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit, Order No. R2-2022-0018, NPDES Permit No. CAS612008.*				
Urban Water Management Plan	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: *The City receives retail water services from Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) and DSRSD receives wholesale water services from Zone 7 Water Agency (Zone 7). Both DSRSD and Zone 7 have collaborated together on their respective Urban Water Management Plans.*				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *N/A for the City of Dublin*				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *The City's general plan includes an economic development element which was most recently amended on November 14, 2016.*				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *N/A for the City of Dublin*				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *City of Dublin Wildfire Management Plan. Adopted July 9, 1996; revised March 5, 2002. The City upholds the building and fire code requirements in the adopted California Building and Fire Codes for those areas the City has designated as urban-wildland interface.*				
Forest Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *N/A for the City of Dublin*				
Climate Action Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *The City Council adopted the Climate Action Plan, 2030 and Beyond in September 2020. The Climate Action Plan (CAP) establishes the beginning of a vision for the City of Dublin (City) to reach carbon naturality by 2045 and includes quantified actions the City will take to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 65,090 MT CO2e by 2030 while growing the population and economy.*				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	No	Yes	No
Comment: *The City Council adopted an Emergency Operations Plan on November 17, 2020.*				
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *This is identified in the City's Emergency Operations Plan, Chapter 2.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *This is identified in the City's Emergency Operations Plan, Appendix F.*				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *This is identified in the City's Emergency Operations Plan, Appendix G.*				
Public Health Plan	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: *Alameda County Health Care Services Agency: mission of Health Care Services Agency is to provide fully integrated health care services through a comprehensive network of public and private partnerships that ensure optimal health and well-being and respect the diversity of all residents.*				

Planning and regulatory capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action DUB-2. The following will be taken into consideration:

- Future emergency management capabilities considerations:
  - To improve its capabilities, Dublin will be undertaking an assessment of its existing emergency management program by performing a gap analysis, conducting multiple EOC trainings and

exercises, and supplemental EOC position trainings. These position trainings will include the EOC sections—management, operations, planning, logistics, and finance. *Action items: DUB 13,14,15*

- The City will collaborate with various partners—Alameda County Fire Department, Alameda County Sheriff's Department, and Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD)—in its effort to improve all aspects of emergency management. *Action items: DUB 13,14,15*

- Future flood management capabilities considerations
  - The City may consider participation in the Community Rating System (CRS).
  - The City may consider the drafting of a substantial damage response plan. *Action item DUB 20*
- Future planning partners collaboration:
  - The City will consider participating with the other HMP planning partners for grant opportunities on matters that would relate to all of them.

Table 1-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Criterion	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits?	Yes
If yes, which department? Building and Safety Division of the Community Development Department	
If no, who does?	
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	No
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory?	No

Development and permitting capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action DUB-17.

Table 1-5. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	No
If yes, specify:	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Other	No
If yes, specify:	

The City would consider applying for mitigation and other grants for related projects that exceed the City's current budget.

The City could expand its fiscal authority by adopting utility user fees, using private activity bonds, or withholding public expenditures in hazard-prone areas. However, the City has not identified a need for any of these actions at this time.

Table 1-6. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department	Yes
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Public Works Department, Community Development Department, Chief Building Official.	Yes
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department, Public Works Department; Geological Hazard Abatement Districts (GHAD)	Yes
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Finance/Administrative Services Department	Yes
Surveyors ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** The City contracts for these services	Yes
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** The City contracts for these services	Yes
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** The City contracts for these services	Yes
Emergency manager ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** City Manager's Office, Assistant to the City Manager	Yes
Grant writers ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Various Departments and Positions.	Yes
Other ***If Yes, Department /Position:***	No

Administrative and technical capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action DUB-13.

Table 1-7. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Links to the Tri-Valley hazard mitigation plan web site are provided on the City's Disaster preparedness page: http://www.dublin.ca.gov/94/Disaster-Preparedness	Yes
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** City utilizes Nextdoor, Twitter and Facebook for education and outreach on a variety of topics including hazard mitigation.	Yes
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? ***If yes, briefly describe:***	No
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** CERT, Alameda County Fire Department	Yes
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** The City has partnered with Alameda County on a new emergency notification system, "AC Alert," powered by Everbridge. It is an ultra-high-speed telephonic communication service used for emergency notifications.	Yes

Education and outreach capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action DUB-10.

Table 1-8. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Criterion	Response
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Community Development Department
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Gregory Shreeve, Community Development Department, Building and Safety Division, Chief Building Official
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	11/15/2022
Does your jurisdiction have an NFIP Substantial Damage Response Plan? ***If yes, what is the date of adoption and is it a stand-alone plan or a component of another plan (if another plan, please specify)?*** ***If no, how does your jurisdiction enforce substantial damage provisions of the NFIP-required floodplain management regulations?*** Unknown. This need is addressed in the Mitigation Action Plan.	No
Does your floodplain management program exceed minimum requirements? ***If yes, in what ways?*** We are in the process of updating this and will be exceeding the minimum requirements.	Yes
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact? ***Note:*** *The State Water Resources Control Board assisted the City in the adoption of the updated Floodplain Management Program.*	02/05/2016
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? ***If no, state why.***	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? ***If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?***	No
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? ***If yes, is your jurisdiction interested in improving its CRS Classification?*** ***If no, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*** No	No
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What is the insurance in force?*** $31,013,800 ***What is the premium in force?*** $150,817	91
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What were the total payments for losses?*** $0	3

a. According to FEMA statistics as of 04/30/2022

Table 1-9. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
FIPS Code	Yes	06-001-20018	N/A	N/A
Unique Entity ID #	Yes	H7R6FXBY88V5	N/A	N/A
Community Rating System	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	060705	2	09/26/2018
Public Protection	Yes	Unknown	02/2X	10/01/2020
StormReady	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 1-10. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	Low
Comment: The City's Climate Action Plan speaks broadly to heat and drought impacts. However, the City has not completed a comprehensive jurisdiction level evaluation of climate change impacts.	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	Low
Comment: The City is not monitoring jurisdiction-level impacts	
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities	Medium
Comment: The City of Dublin has a professional staff with the capabilities to assess strategies. In addition, the State of California offers a variety of planning guidance and resources to assist local communities with climate change strategies.	
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory	High
Comment: The City of Dublin adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) to reduce GHG emissions in 2010 and updated the plan in 2013 and 2020. The 2020 CAP update includes a detailed emissions inventory for both community and municipal emissions. The GHG emissions inventory in the 2020 CAP update is based on 2015 data. Subsequent inventories have been completed for 2017 and 2019. Another GHG inventory will be completed for the year 2022.	
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts	Medium
Comment: The CAP contains several GHG emission reduction strategies pertaining to land use and the General Plan includes policies and actions related to reducing risk from natural hazard events, such as flood and wildfire, in the Safety Element; however, these strategies do not account for impacts from climate change. The City has a Capital Improvement Program in which all projects conform to the General Plan and the California Environmental Quality Act.	
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks	Medium
Comment: The City joined the Alameda County Climate Protection Project in 2007 and is part of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. City staff participates in regional committees such as the Bay Area Energy Resource Network, the goal of which is to develop successful climate, resource, and sustainability programs.	
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes	Medium
Comment: There are several state actions and regulations that require local governments to consider climate change in public decision-making processes such as Senate Bill 379 (SB379), which requires that the impacts of climate change be addressed in local general plans. The CAP sets forth several areas where GHG emissions are considered in decision-making and development processes.	
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts	High
Comment: The City Council adopted the Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond in September 2020. The Climate Action Plan (CAP) includes 22 measures to achieve a 40% reduction in GHG emissions below 1990 levels by 2030 and established the path for the City to reach carbon neutrality by 2045.	
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts	Medium
Comment: **Although the CAP is focused on GHG reduction strategies rather than climate change adaptation, it identifies strategies that support co-benefits such as implementing the City's Green Stormwater Infrastructure Plan to decrease heat island effect and control stormwater runoff. In addition, the City's General Plan includes a sustainability element that includes policies related to drought tolerant landscaping, reduction of heat island effect, and stormwater retention.**	
Champions for climate action in local government departments	Medium
Comment: **The Public Works Department implements and champions the CAP, along with support from the City Manager's Office.**	
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies	Low
Comment: **The City Council has a long history of supporting efforts related to climate change including the endorsement of the U.S. Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement in 2005 and the adoption of the CAP in 2010, 2013 and 2020; however, a clear set of climate change adaptation strategies and directives have not yet been developed.**	
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation	Low
Comment: There have been no financial resources devoted to climate change adaption to date.	

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted	Medium
Comment: Dublin San Ramon Services District is the water utility for the City. The City shares responsibility for stormwater facilities with private property owners and the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The City is a participant in the NFIP and enforces the provisions of its flood damage prevention ordinance. Fire protection services are contracted through the Alameda County Fire Department.	
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk	Medium
Comment: **The City is a leader in environmental stewardship and has placed emphasis on conservation efforts and the establishment of renewable energy resources. The CAP includes a number of strategies to increase the public's awareness of climate change and GHG reduction strategies; however, no public outreach program focused on climate change impacts and adaptation currently exists.**	
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts	Low
Comment: **The City is a leader in environmental stewardship and has placed emphasis on conservation efforts and the establishment of renewable energy resources. The CAP includes a number of strategies to increase the public's awareness of climate change and GHG reduction strategies; however, no public outreach program focused on climate change impacts and adaptation currently exists.**	
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Medium
Comment: **The City of Dublin's population would be expected to be able to adapt to many climate impacts as residents are well educated with more than 67 percent of the adult population holding a bachelor's degree or higher, relatively well off with a median household income almost double the state average, relatively young with only 9 percent of the population 65 years and over, and relatively healthy with about 4 percent of residents under age 65 reporting a disability, which is less than half the national average. However, residents may not know what actions to take to adapt to climate change impacts.**	
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts	High
Comment: *The majority of the employed population in the City works in management, business, science and the arts, which would be likely to be able to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Only a very small portion of the population is employed in natural resource-based industries such as farming or forestry.*	
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unsure
Comment: Local ecosystems ability to adapt to climate impacts at this time is unclear. The western hills are ecologically important and part of an area of regional significance identified by the National Park Service. Riparian areas, particularly in western Dublin, are important wildlife habitat. The General Plan identified policies for the conservation of these areas.	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

1.6 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

1.6.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration has already been established between local hazard mitigation planning and the following other local plans and programs:

- **City of Dublin General Plan**—the November 14, 2016, amendment to the City's General Plan includes an emergency preparedness policy that integrates the City's hazard mitigation plan.
- **City of Dublin Emergency Operations Plan**—In 2010 and in 2017 the City adopted a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan as an annex to the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to assess hazards and mitigate risks prior to a disaster event.
- **Post-Disaster Recovery Program**— Appendix F of the City's Emergency Operations Plan includes the City's Recovery Operations Framework which identifies the roles, responsibilities, and tasks associated with the functions typically performed in all disaster recovery operations with the objectives of increasing awareness of the issues involved in disaster recovery, explaining roles and responsibilities, and providing guidelines for disaster recovery programs.
- **Climate Change**—Pursuant to California SB379, all future updates to the City's General Plan and Climate Action Plan should address the adaptive capacity requirements of SB379 which includes full integration of the hazard mitigation plan.

1.6.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **City of Dublin General Plan**—Since this 2017 hazard mitigation planning effort differs substantially from the prior hazard mitigation plan of record for the City of Dublin, all future amendments to the General Plan should revisit hazard mitigation plan integration opportunities by adopting relevant policies in its safety element.
- **City of Dublin Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)**—All future updates to the City's EOP should look to the 2023 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan as a major source of information on exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards of concern for the City.
- **Post-Disaster Recovery Program**—Future updates to the City's General Plan, EOP or the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan should consider the inclusion of a post-disaster recovery component. Since these three programs are already fully integrated, only one of these programs would need to include this component.
- **Floodplain Management Regulations Ordinance**—The City should consider the inclusion of higher regulatory flood protection standards appropriate for the flood risk within the City as mitigation actions for this plan.
- **Climate Change**—Pursuant to California SB379, all future updates to the City's General Plan and Climate action plan should address the adaptive capacity requirements of SB379 which includes full integration of the hazard mitigation plan.
- **Capital Improvement Program (CIP)**—The City should look to the Hazard Mitigation Plan as a possible source to grant funding that could leverage City's funding for grant eligible capital projects. This plan has the ability to fold in new capital projects through the plan maintenance strategy of the plan.
- **City of Dublin Green Infrastructure Plan**—This plan is required by the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP) and mandates the inclusion of low impact development drainage design into storm drain infrastructure. The intent of the plan is to describe how permittees under the MRP

will shift their impervious surfaces and storm drain infrastructure from traditional storm drain infrastructure to a more resilient, sustainable system that slows runoff by dispersing it and/or infiltrating it. The goals, objectives and actions identified in this plan and the hazard mitigation plan should be coordinated and complementary, as appropriate.

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

1.7 RISK ASSESSMENT

1.7.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 1-11 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 1-11. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe Weather & Flood	EM-3591	December 31, 2022-January 13, 2023	The Bay Area was hit by repeated atmospheric river events resulting in numerous shallow landslides, downed trees, and localized flooding. Damage Estimate: Approximately $1M +
Wildfire	N/A	August 22, 2022	58-acre wildfire off I-580 near Eden Canyon Road and the Schaefer Ranch neighborhood. Required the City to open the Shannon Community Center as a reunification center for those who chose to evacuate. No Damage: $0
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	January 20, 2020 - ongoing	Staffing interruptions
Wildfire	N/A	October 17, 2017	50-acre wildfire requiring automated alert system notification to 150 residents to evacuated to City sponsored Shelter. No Damage $0
Wildfire	N/A	August 22, 2017	75-acre wildfire on Camp Parks requiring road closures and automated alert system notification residents directed to City sponsored reunification center. No Damage $0
Drought	N/A	Years 2014-2015	California Governor declared a state of emergency based on drought conditions in California; City proclaimed Local Emergency and mandatory conservation efforts to show support to water purveyors.
Gas Line Leak	N/A	June, 2006	Private undergrounded jet fuel gas line traversing City of Dublin sustained a leak.
Gasoline Spill	N/A	May, 2009	Privately operated gasoline tanker spill in neighboring jurisdiction leaked into City of Dublin storm-drain system. City had partial emergency operation center activation, provided temporary lodging vouchers and animal sheltering services to impacted neighborhoods.
Flash Flood	N/A	February, 1999	Weeks of severe winter weather and horizontal rain caused significant damage to public facilities.

1.7.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 1-12 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and the economy. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 1-12. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
1	Earthquake	36	High
2	Severe Weather	33	Medium
3	Landslide	28	Medium
4	Flood	15	Low
5	Wildfire	10	Low
6	Drought	9	Low
7	Dam Failure	6	Low

1.7.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. This section provides information on a few key vulnerabilities for this jurisdiction. Available jurisdiction-specific risk maps of the hazards are provided at the end of this annex.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated: None

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

No additional jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources.

1.8 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Table 1-13 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 1-13. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action D-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing structures that have experienced repetitive losses.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-1
Comment: Not started due to staffing capacity. Carry over to plan update. The former Dolan Lumber building on Scarlett Court received extensive water damage and was demolished in 2005. There are other properties in the flood plain, but none have experienced repetitive losses.		
Action D-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community as feasible.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-2
Comment: The City Council adopted an update to the General Plan Safety Element on November 15, 2022 (Resolution 133-22), which integrates the Hazard Mitigation Plan by reference.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action D-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-3
Comment: The City of Dublin actively participated in the plan maintenance strategy included in the TVHMP including monitoring and evaluation. The City of Dublin will participate in the five-year comprehensive update to the TVHMP.		
Action D-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: **• Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance.** **• Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates.** **• Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.**	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-4
Comment: Ongoing. The City has been in compliance with ISO / NFIP for over 20 years. No issues or comments were raised during the last audit. The City has an ISO / NFIP score of 7.		
Action D-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: Conduct a Climate Adaptation Evaluation and Develop a Climate Adaptation Plan.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-5
Comment: **The City Council of the City of Dublin adopted the "City of Dublin Climate Action Plan, 2030 and Beyond" on September 15, 2020, by Resolution 100-20.** The City has not completed a Climate Adaptation Plan.		
Action D-6—Integrate flood protection mechanisms into the City's Green Infrastructure Plan.	Completed	
Comment: **The City Council of the City of Dublin adopted the "City of Dublin Green Stormwater Infrastructure Plan" on June 18, 2019, by Resolution 65-19. The City of Dublin Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2020-2025 includes a project, ST0121 Green Stormwater Infrastructure, with funding appropriation through Fiscal Year 2022-23 for planning, design, and construction of various citywide green stormwater infrastructure projects. Many such projects will provide flood prevention benefits.**		
Action D-7—Develop a Regional Catastrophic Debris Management Plan to minimize recovery time post-disaster.	Completed	
Comment: **The City Council of the City of Dublin adopted the "Cities of Dublin and Pleasanton Joint Disaster Debris Management Plan on March 15, 2022, by Resolution 21-22.**		
Action D-8—Coordinate with existing GHADs, as applicable, on the mitigation of geological hazards, including landslides.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-6
Comment: Ongoing. Members of the City Council of the City of Dublin serve as Board members of the three geologic hazard abatement districts (GHADs) within the corporate limits of the City of Dublin. City of Dublin staff serve as GHAD staff, with day-to-day GHAD services provided though agreements between the GHADs and consultants/contractors.		
Action D-9—Complete a Citywide Street Storm Drain Condition Assessment.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-7
Comment: City of Dublin Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027 includes a project, STNEW02 Citywide Storm Drain Improvements, with funding in Fiscal Year 2023-24 for a storm drainage master plan and/or condition assessment report with recommendations for maintenance or improvements.		
Action D-10—Update City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance in accordance with State of California model.	Completed	
Comment: The City Council adopted an update to the Floodplain Management Regulations (DMC 7.24) on November 15, 2022, by resolution 137-22.		
Action D-11—Utilize vegetation management to reduce risks in existing development and open space land.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-8
Comment: Ongoing. Each year the City Council declares there is a public nuisance created by weeds and combustible debris growing and accumulating upon the streets, sidewalks, and property in the City of Dublin. Property owners are notified of violations and orders for abatement. If abatement is not completed, the City of Dublin shall, at the expense of owners, have weeds or refuse removed.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action D-12—Reduce hazard vulnerabilities for non-City owned building throughout Dublin. Continually update and adopt building standard codes to incorporate the latest knowledge and design standard to protect people and property against know seismic, fire, flood and landslide risk in both structural and non-structural building and site components.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-9
Comment: Ongoing. The City adopts new building standard codes every three years.		
Action D-13—Streamline the permitting process to rebuild residential and commercial structures following disaster; prepare an informational handout for property owner and contractors on steps to rebuild following a major disaster.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-18
Comment: The City has not established a post-disaster streamlined permitting process for residential and commercial structures.		
Action D-14—Improve the disaster-resistance of natural gas delivery system to increase public safety and to minimize damage and service disruption following a disaster. Educate private property owners about gas line shut off procedures.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The City of Dublin does not control natural gas delivery system standards. PG&E and the California Public Utilities Commission are responsible for this.		
Action D-15—Provide outreach activities related to hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness. Revitalize and maintain Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan website, create printed materials for public and business owners.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-10
Comment: **The City of Dublin posted the TVHMP to the City's website at https://dublin.ca.gov/94/Disaster-Preparedness. This website also serves as the City's clearinghouse for all information regarding hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness.**		
Action D-16—Establish cooling centers and encourage landscaping improvement to reduce Dublin's residents' vulnerability to extreme heat events, severe storms, and associated hazards. Integrate extreme heat readiness into City operations, services and best practices.	Completed	
Comment: **On July 1, 2020, the City Manager of the City of Dublin approved Administrative Policy 5.3 which formalized the City's Cooling Center Activation Protocol.**		
Action D-17—Coordinate disaster preparation and mitigation practices with private sector, public institutions and other public bodies. Maintain an emergency notification system (reverse 9-1-1) to deliver community alerts. Seek guidance from Cal OES and Alameda County OES how best to work and educate private sector about business resilience.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-11
Comment: The City no longer maintains an emergency notification system (reverse 9-1-1) as Alameda County has enacted AC Alert, Countywide emergency notification system and smartphone app. The City promotes AC Alert on its various Social Media Channels and print publications to encourage the public to sign-up and subscribe to emergency notifications. The City continues to engage with the Alameda County Emergency Management Association to learn about best practices for community engagement around disaster preparedness. The action carried over to the next plan is revised to capture AC Alert.		
Action D-18—Explore local legislation to regulate the storage of hazardous materials to be protected from flood zones. Continue to assess the potential impact from hazardous material stored and transported through Dublin.	Completed	
Comment: This is addressed within the Building Code, Fire Code, and Flood Plain Ordinance. The City currently applies State standards, not local requirements.		
Action D-19—Reduce hazard vulnerabilities for City owned building and public facilities throughout Dublin. Continue City's Injury and Illness Prevention Program and Safety Plan of Action including regular facility inspections including office spaces to eliminate hazards.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-12
Comment: Ongoing. The Injury and Illness Prevention Program and Safety Plan of Action continue annually with regular facility inspections.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action D-20—Collaborate with Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD), Zone 7, local, state, regional and federal partners to increase the security of Dublin's water supply from climate change impacts. Continue to encourage private and public water recycling, gray water use, and ensure compliance with State's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and Bay Friendly Landscaping Guidelines.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The City utilizes recycled water for the maintenance of its public parks and facility landscaping. However, DSRSD and Zone 7 are the appropriate entities to increase security of Dublin's water supply. The City would prefer listed action items be more explicit around the roles and activities the City can undertake itself.		
Action D-21—Protect vulnerable electric systems and facilities and build resiliency so disruption to the system is minimized during and following disasters. Ensure adequate redundancy in the form of photovoltaic generation, battery storage systems, energy efficiency, and mobile generators including fuel is available to maintain critical facilities.	Completed	
Comment: In progress and estimated to be completed in 2023. The City of Dublin Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027 includes a project, G10121 Citywide Energy Improvements. This project will increase energy efficiency and resiliency at several City buildings and street intersections. Project improvements include, but are not limited to, installing, or enlarging solar PV electricity generation, battery storage and backups, generators, hydrogen fuel cell traffic signal backup power supplies, upgraded HVAC and lighting systems and controls.		
Action D-22—Conduct ongoing training for City Personnel to ensure they have necessary training and equipment to deal with a hazard (including natural and man-made disasters); Test and train City Disaster Service Workers and those assigned to Emergency Operations Center (R.A.C.E.S.); pre-screen, train and educate Disaster Services Volunteers for same.	Carried over to updated plan	DUB-13
Comment: *The City typically provides annual disaster preparedness and emergency operations training each year, typically during the month of October in collaboration with the Alameda County Fire Department. New employees are required to take basic SEMS/NIMS and ICS courses.*		

1.9 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 1-14 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 1-15 identifies the priority for each action. Table 1-16 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 1-14. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DUB-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in hazard areas, prioritizing those that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high- or medium-risk hazard areas.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	4, 5, 6, 10	City of Dublin Public Works	N/A	High	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Long-term
Action DUB-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, as feasible.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12	City of Dublin Community Development	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DUB-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan with ongoing participation and cooperation among planning partners.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	All City of Dublin departments identified as lead or support agencies	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: • Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance. • Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates. • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Flood						
Both	1, 4, 6, 8, 11	City of Dublin Community Development	City of Dublin Public Works	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: • **Conduct a Climate Adaptation Evaluation** • **Develop a Climate Adaptation Plan**						
Hazards Mitigated: Drought, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 8, 9, 12	City of Dublin Public Works / Environmental Services	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DUB-6—Coordinate with existing GHADs, as applicable, on the mitigation of geological hazards, including landslides.						
Hazards Mitigated: Landslide, Earthquake						
Both	1, 8, 10	City of Dublin Public Works	GHADs	Low	Staff Time, GHAD and HMGP, BRIC and other grants	Ongoing
Action DUB-7—Complete a Citywide Street Storm Drain Condition Assessment.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 4, 8, 10	City of Dublin Public Works	N/A	High	Staff Time, Capital Project with general funds	Short-term
Action DUB-8—Utilize vegetation management to reduce risks in existing development and open space land.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	10, 12	City of Dublin Fire Prevention Bureau & Public Works	Alameda County Fire Department, Private Property Owners, East Bay Regional Park District	Low	Staff Time	Ongoing
Action DUB-9—Reduce hazard vulnerabilities for non-City owned building throughout Dublin. Continually update and adopt building standard codes to incorporate the latest knowledge and design standard to protect people and property against known seismic, fire, flood and landslide risk in both structural and non-structural building and site components.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11	City of Dublin Community Development / Building	Alameda County Fire Department, International Code Council	Low	Staff Time	Ongoing

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DUB-10—Provide outreach activities related to hazard mitigation and disaster preparedness. Update and maintain Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan website, create printed materials for public and business owners. Maintain an emergency notification system (AC Alert) to deliver community alerts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	3, 7, 9	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department, Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-11—Coordinate disaster preparation and mitigation practices with private sector, public institutions, and other public bodies. Seek guidance from Cal OES and Alameda County OES how best to work and educate private sector about business resilience.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	3, 7, 9	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department, Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-12—Reduce hazard vulnerabilities for City owned building and public facilities throughout Dublin. Continue City's Injury and Illness Prevention Program and Safety Plan of Action including regular facility inspections including office spaces to eliminate hazards.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather						
Both	1, 5, 8	City of Dublin Human Resources	Alameda County Fire Department, City of Dublin Safety Consultant	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-13—Conduct ongoing annual training for City Personnel to ensure they have necessary training and equipment to deal with a hazard (including natural and man-made disasters); Test and train City Disaster Service Workers and those assigned to Emergency Operations Center; pre-screen, train and educate Disaster Services Volunteers for same.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 7, 10	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department; Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DUB-14—Update the City's Continuity of Operations Annex to the Emergency Operations Plan						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	1, 7	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DUB-15—Update the City of Dublin Post-Disaster Recovery Plan Annex to the Emergency Operations Plan						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	1, 7	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness	Alameda County Fire Department	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DUB-16—Offer GIS Hazard Mapping online for residents and design professionals. Expand GIS capabilities to track permits by hazard zone.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 7, 9	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Information Technology	N/A	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds, BRIC	Short-term
Action DUB-17—Streamline the permitting process to rebuild residential and commercial structures following disaster; prepare an informational handout for property owners and contractors on steps to rebuild following a major disaster						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2	City of Dublin Community Development	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-Term

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DUB-18—Pursue a long-term maintenance permit for riparian areas from the appropriate resource agencies to allow the city to be able to proactively maintain riparian and drainage courses.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	5, 8, 10,12	City of Dublin Public Works	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Long-Term
Action DUB-19—Identify and construct landslide prevention and protection projects for the areas with historic recurring slides including along Dublin Blvd. (between Silvergate and Inspiration Drive) and along Crossridge and the surrounding streets around the Iron Horse Open Space Park.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Landslide, Flood, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	5, 8, 10, 12	City of Dublin Public Works	N/A	High	Staff Time, General Funds, HMGP, BRIC	Short-Term
Action DUB-20—Explore the feasibility of developing a Substantial Damage Response/Management Plan and develop the plan if feasible.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness, Community Development Department, Building and Safety Division	N/A	Low	Staff Time, California Adaptation Grant Program	Short-Term
Action DUB-21—Explore the feasibility of identifying socially vulnerable populations at the census block level. If deemed feasible, develop the dataset for future planning efforts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 9, 10, 12	City of Dublin City Manager's Office / Disaster Preparedness, Community Development Department, Building and Safety Division	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Fund	Short-Term

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 1-15. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	4	High	High	No	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	7	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	12	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
4	5	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
5	5	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Medium
6	3	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	High
7	4	High	High	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
8	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
9	6	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
10	3	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
11	3	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
12	3	High	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
13	3	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
14	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
15	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
16	3	Low	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Medium
17	2	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
18	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
19	4	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
20	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	No	High	Medium
21	4	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 1-16. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	2, 9, 17	1, 6, 9, 12, 19	10, 11, 16	20	10	6, 20		2, 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	2, 7, 9, 17	1, 7, 8, 9, 12, 19	10, 11, 16	8, 18, 20	10	19		2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13,14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21
Landslide	2, 9, 17	1, 6, 8, 9, 19	10, 11, 16	8, 20	10	6, 19		2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21
Low-Risk Hazards								
Flood	2, 4, 7, 9, 17	1, 7, 8, 9, 19	4, 10, 11, 16	8, 18, 20	10	19		2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21
Wildfire	2, 9, 17	1, 8, 9, 19	10, 11, 16	8, 20	10	19		2, 3, 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21
Drought	2	1	10, 11		10			2, 3, 5, 11, 14, 17
Dam Failure	2, 4, 17	1	4, 10, 11, 16		10			2, 3, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

1.10 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 1-17 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 1-17. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
News Flash Email	August 22, 2022	1,076
Twitter Post	September 12, 2022	479
Twitter Post	September 29, 2022	466
Facebook Post	September 12, 2022	3
Facebook Post	September 29, 2022	173

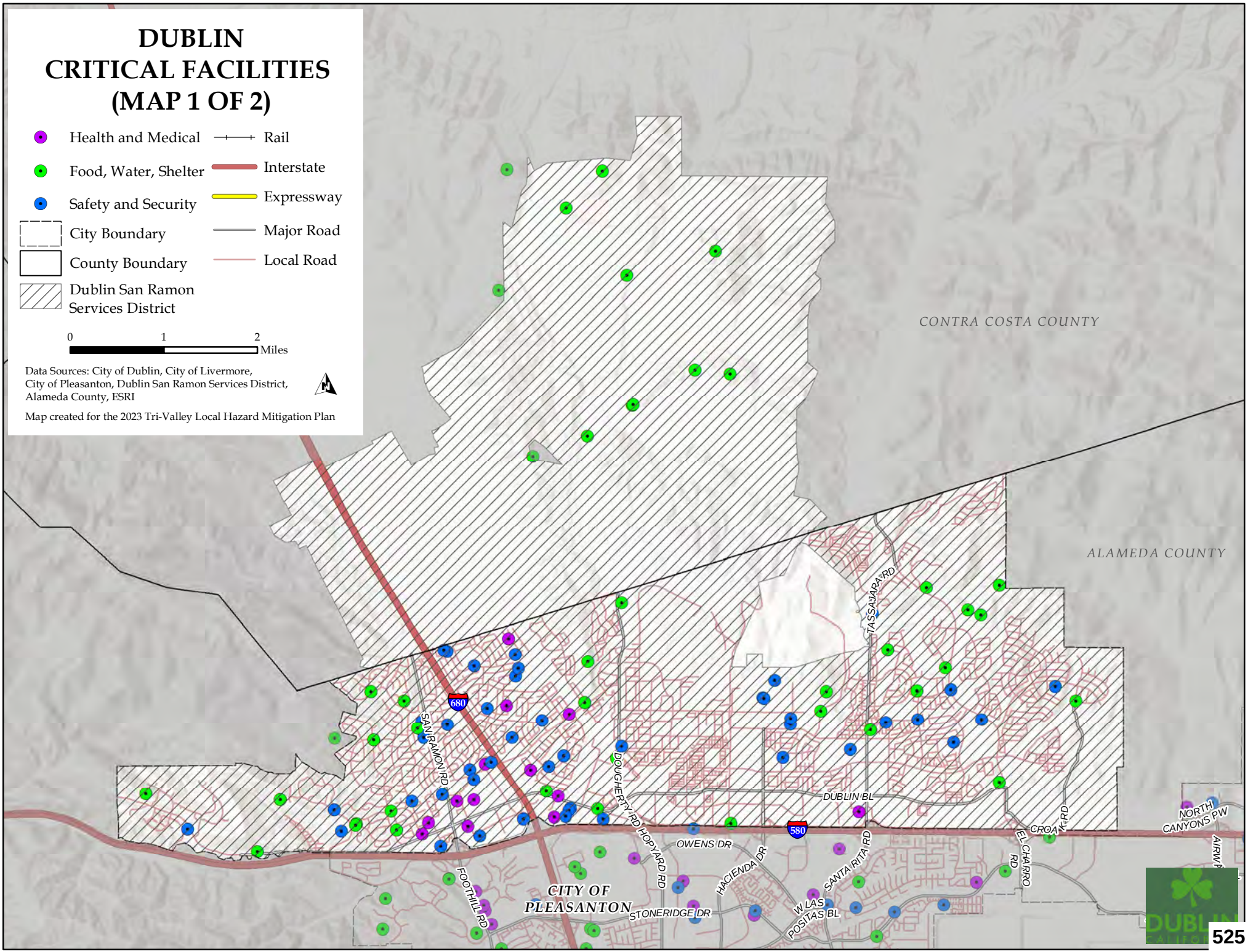
1.11 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

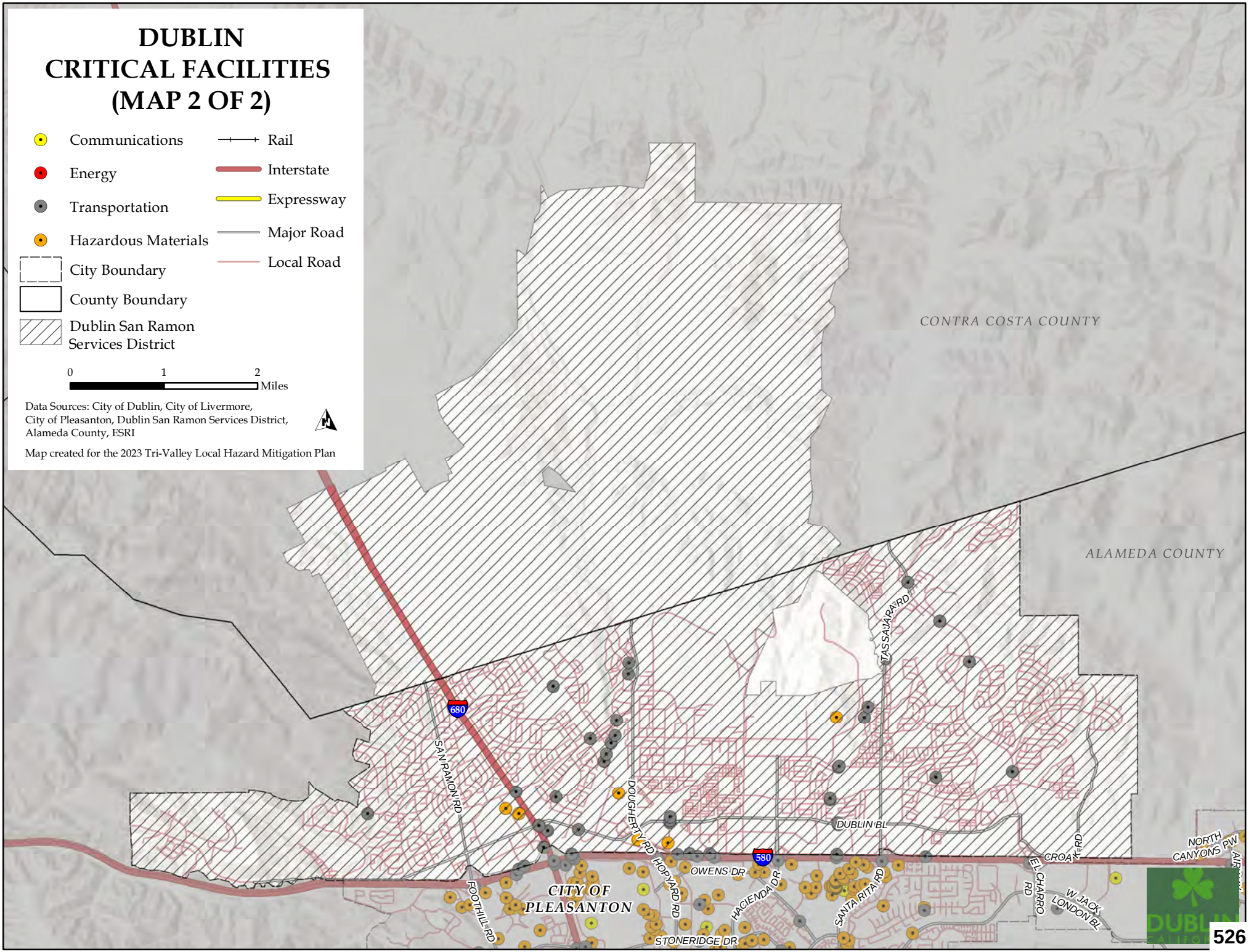
- **City of Dublin Municipal Code**—The municipal code was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **City of Dublin Floodplain Management Regulations Ordinance**—The Floodplain Management Regulations ordinance was reviewed for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **City of Dublin Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027**—The Capital Improvement Program was reviewed for identifying information for this annex, including existing and future capital projects to be incorporated.
- **City of Dublin Climate Action Plan 2030 & Beyond**—The Climate Action Plan was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **Cities of Dublin and Pleasanton Disaster Debris Management Plan**—The Disaster Debris Management Plan was reviewed for consistency and identifying information for this annex.
- **City of Dublin Emergency Operations Plan**—The Emergency Operations Plan was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **City of Dublin General Plan: Safety Element**—The Safety Element was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.

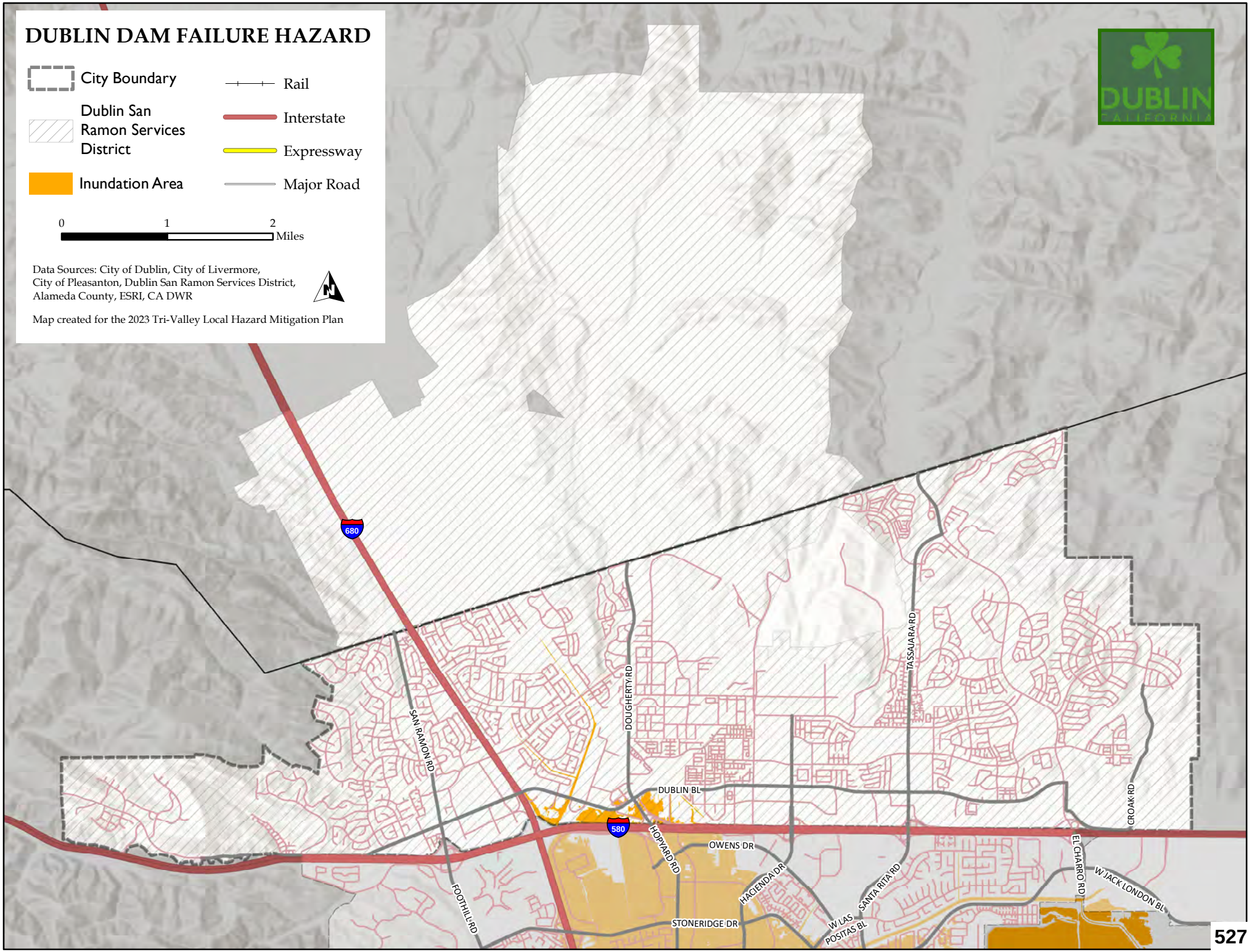
The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.

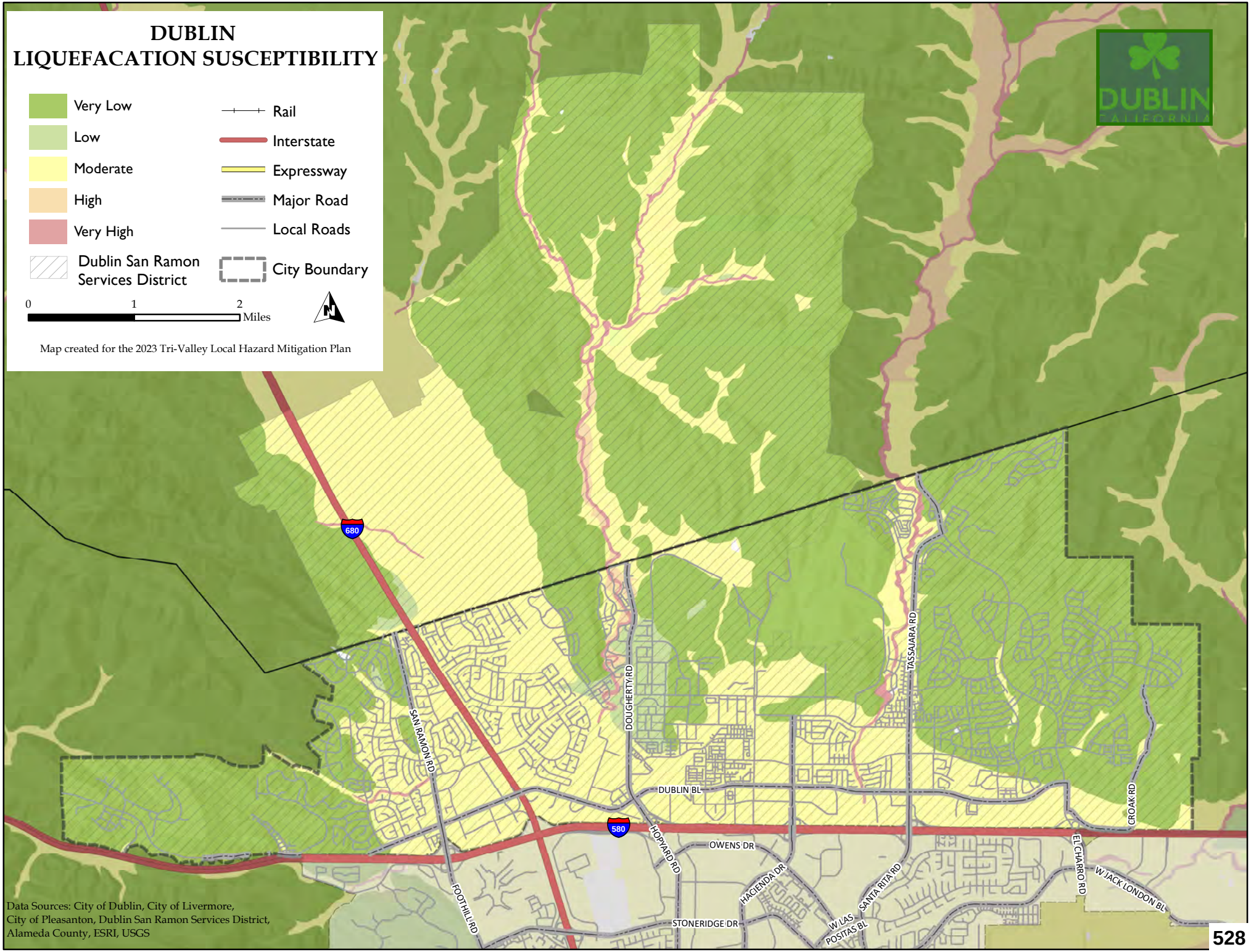

DUBLIN
CRITICAL FACILITIES
(MAP 1 OF 2)
Health and Medical
Food, Water, Shelter
Safety and Security
City Boundary
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Road
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF PLEASANTON
680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
HOPYARD RD
FOOTHILL RD
STONERIDGE DR
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
W LAS POSITAS BL
DUBLIN BL
TASSAJARA RD
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW

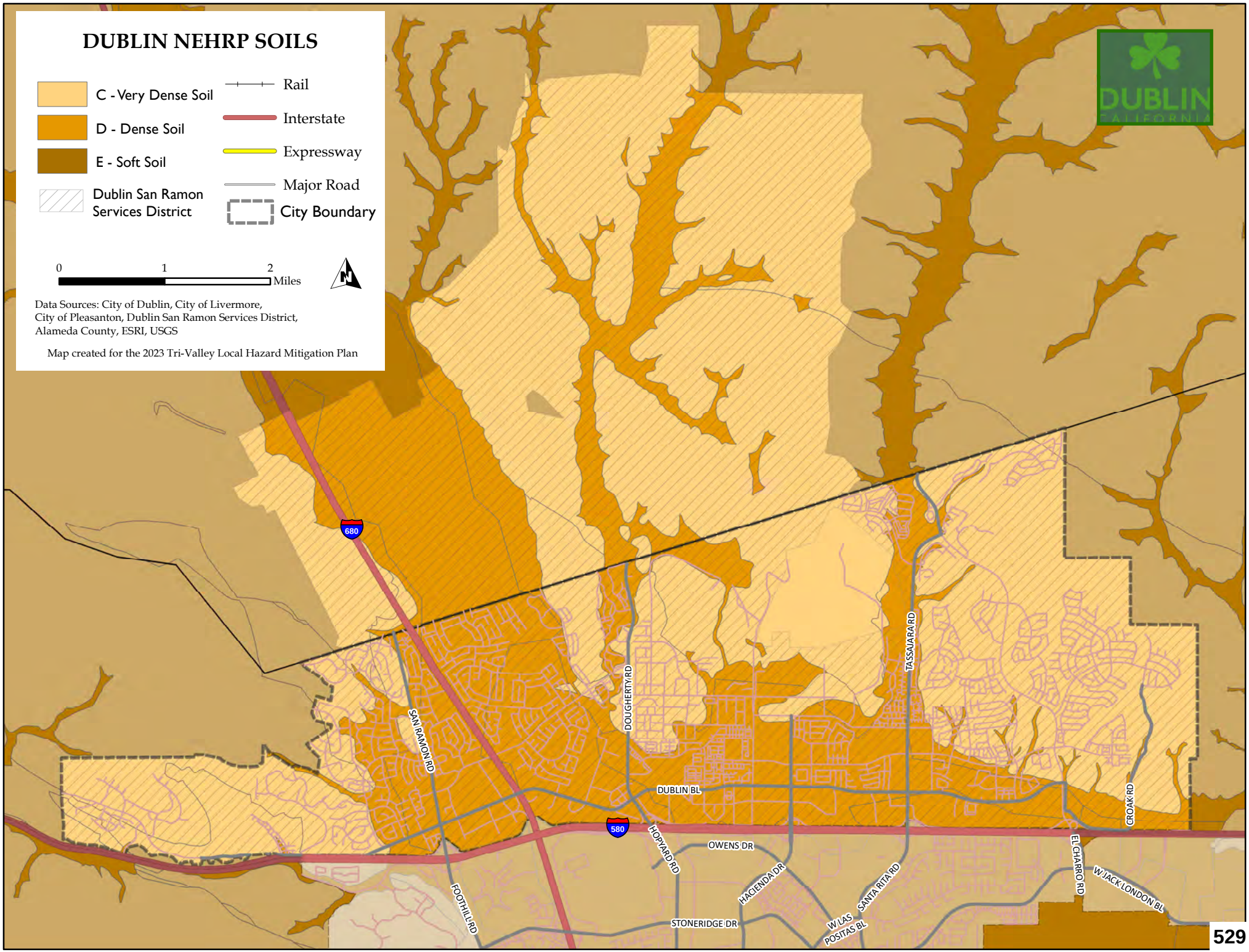
DUBLIN CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 2 OF 2)

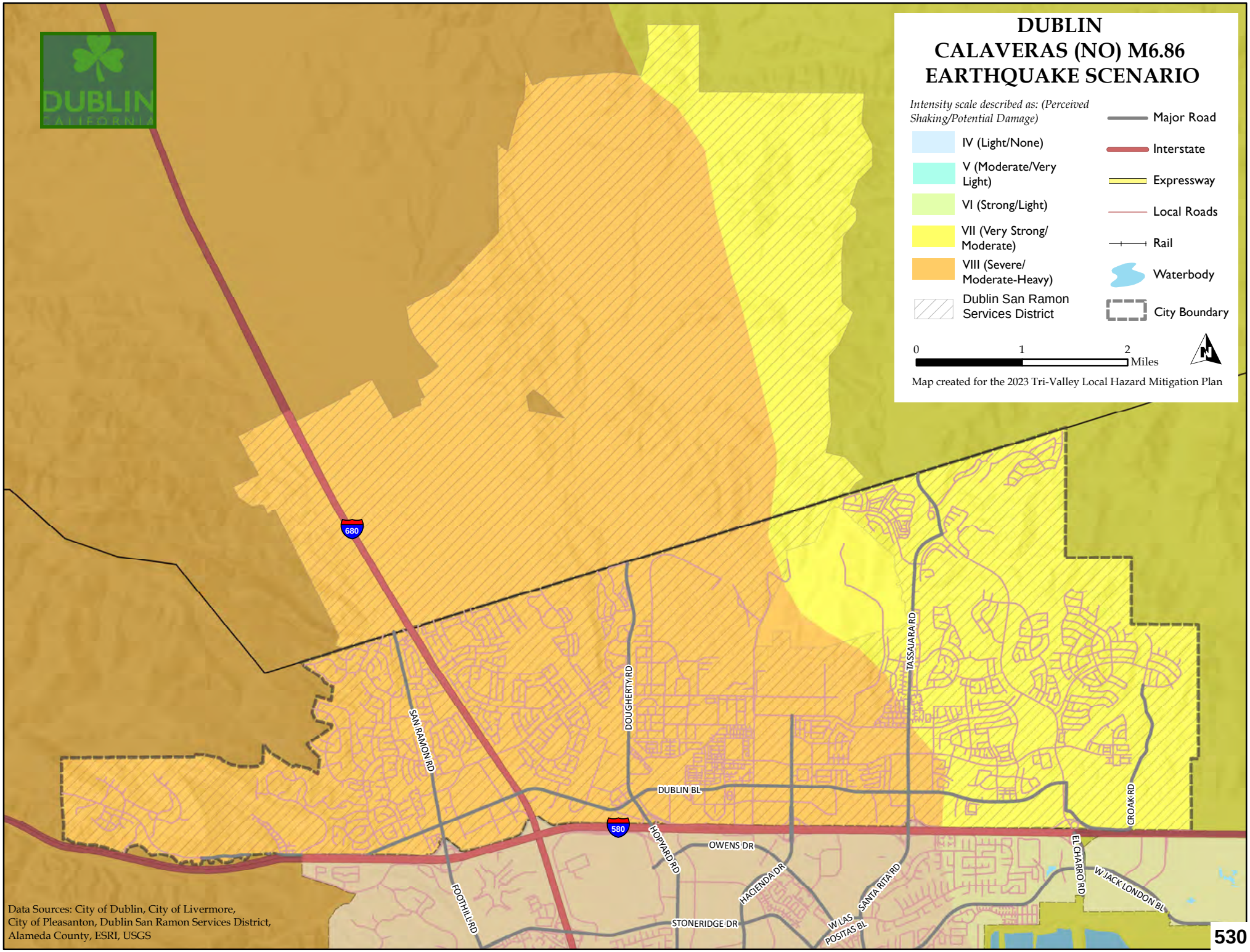


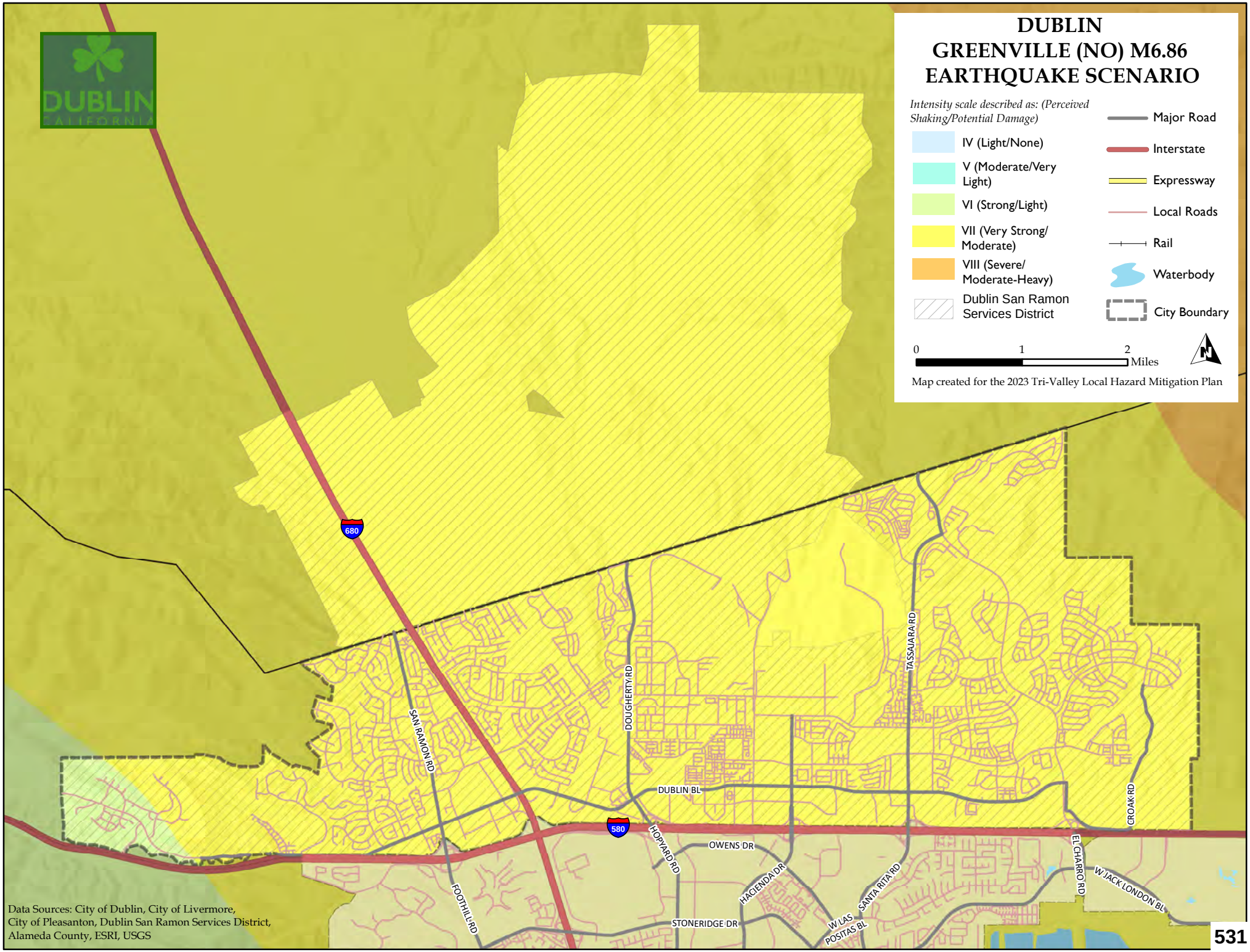

DUBLIN DAM FAILURE HAZARD
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Inundation Area
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CA DWR
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA
680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
HOPYARD RD
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
W JACK LONDON BL
W LAS POSITAS BL
STONERIDGE DR
FOOTHILL RD

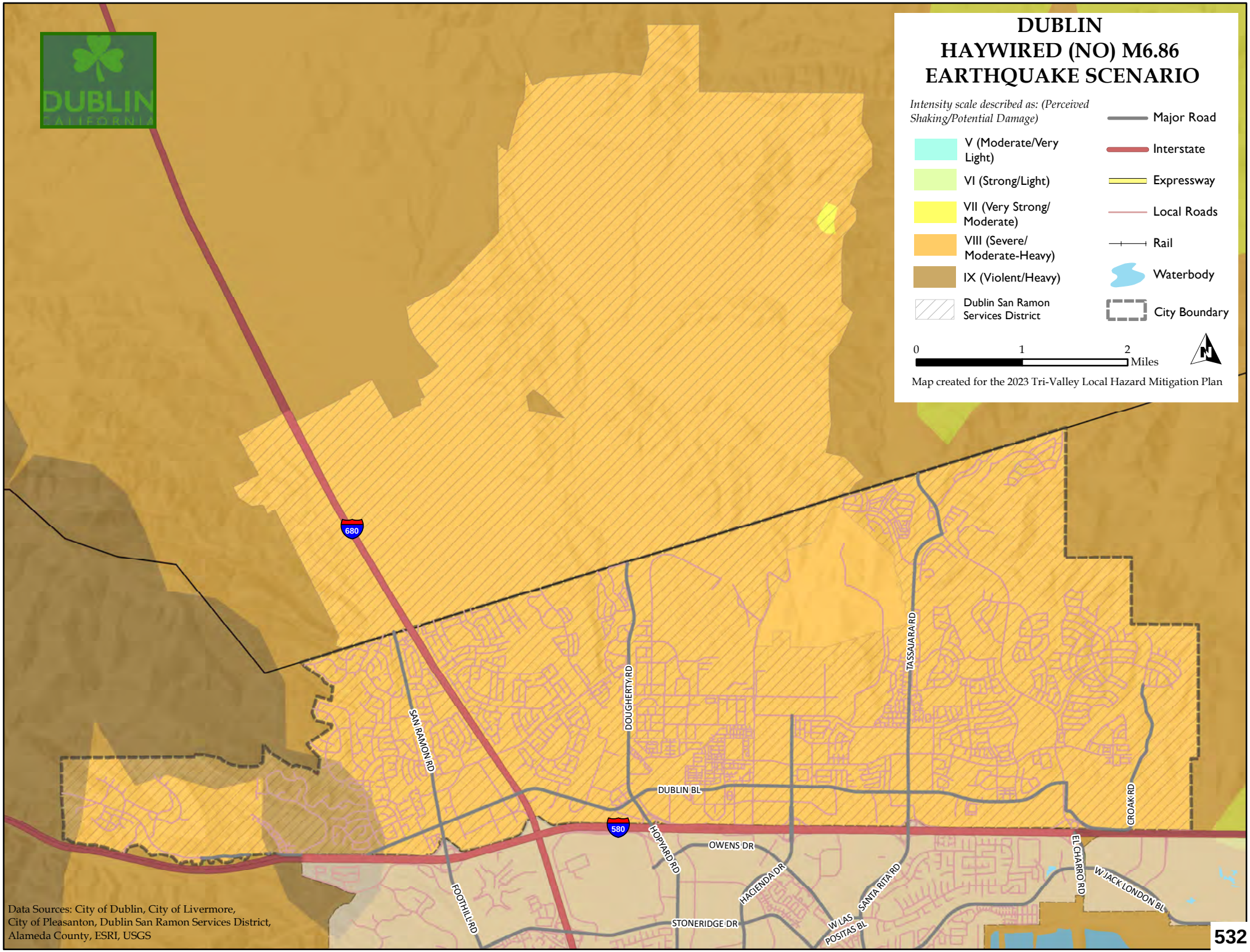
DUBLIN
LIQUEFACATION SUSCEPTIBILITY

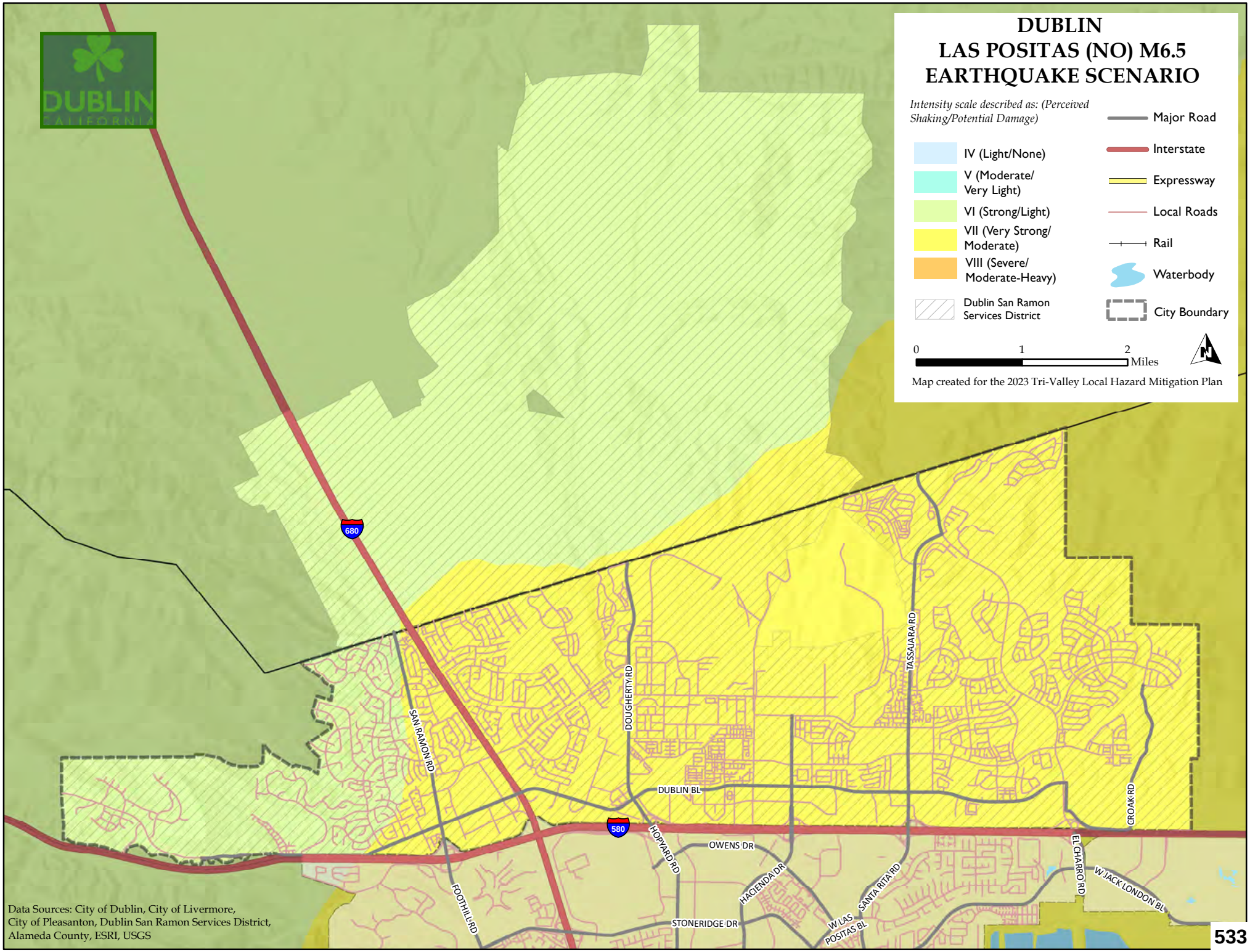


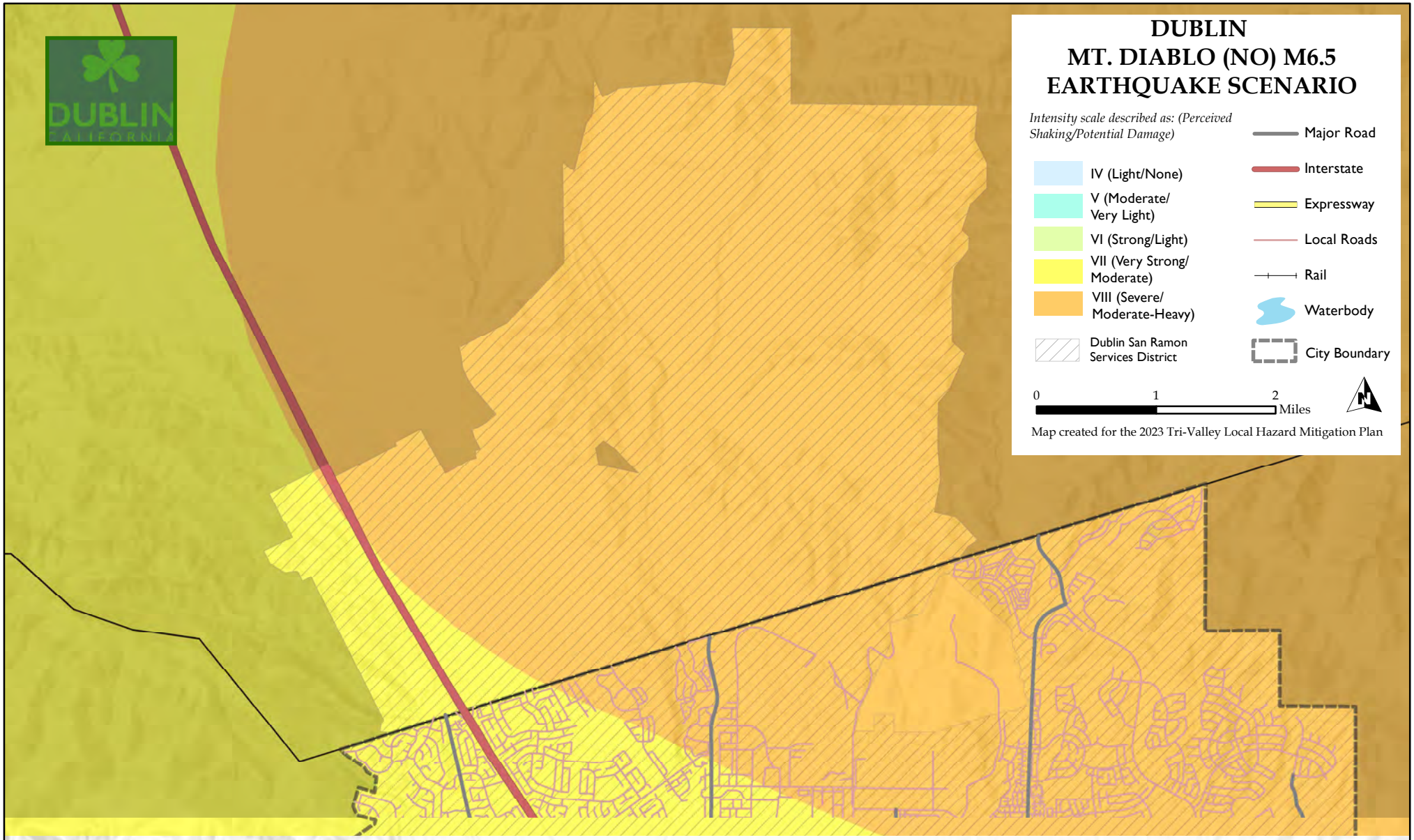

DUBLIN NEHRP SOILS
C - Very Dense Soil
D - Dense Soil
E - Soft Soil
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA
680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
CROAK RD
HOPYARD RD
OWENS DR
EL CHARRO RD
W JACK LONDON BL
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
FOOTHILL RD
STONERIDGE DR
W LAS POSITAS BL


DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN
CALAVERAS (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/ Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Major Road
Interstate
Expressway
Local Roads
Rail
Waterbody
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
HOPYARD RD
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
W JACK LONDON BL
FOOTHILL RD
STONERIDGE DR
W LAS POSITAS BL
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS

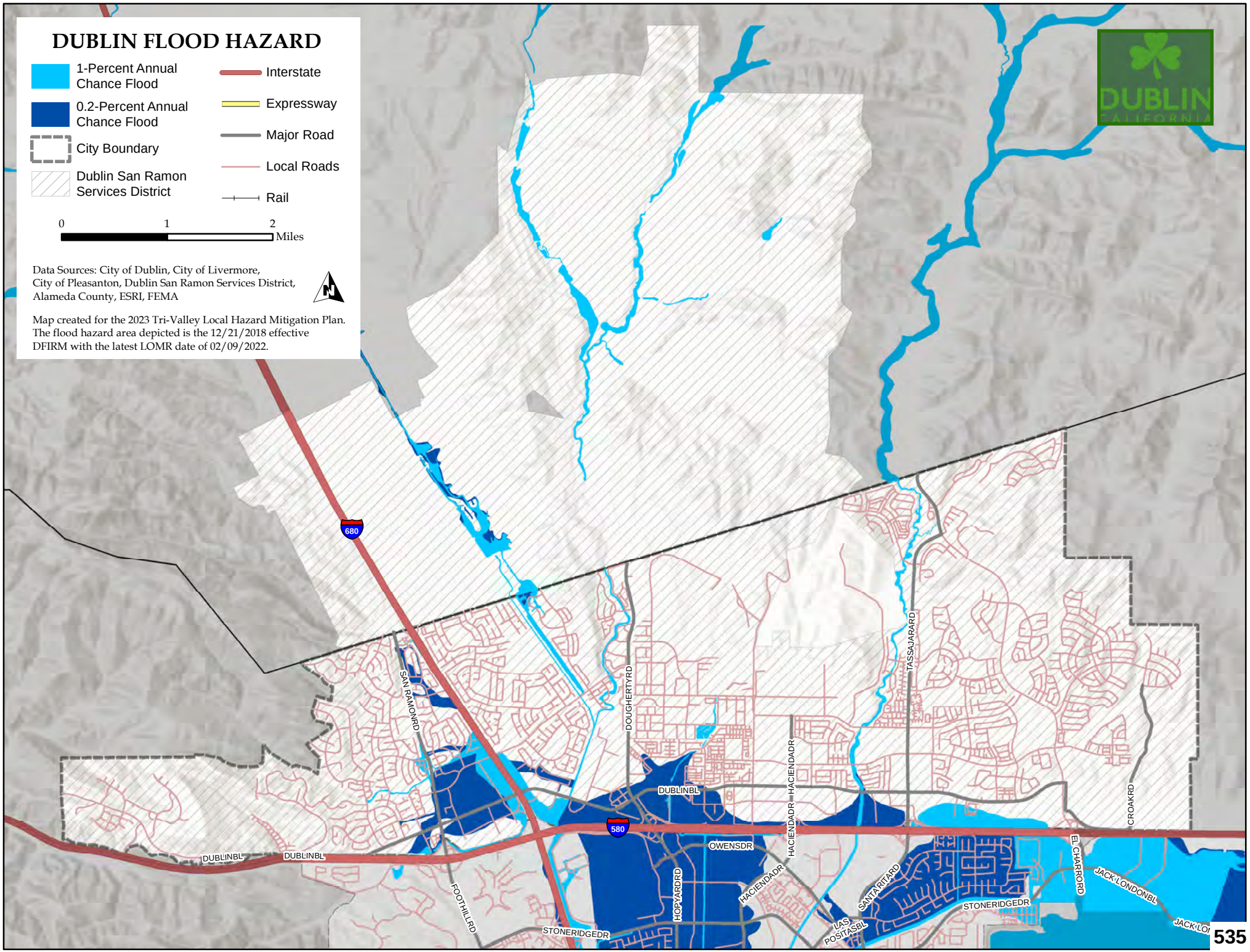

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN
GREENVILLE (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/ Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Major Road
Interstate
Expressway
Local Roads
Rail
Waterbody
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
DUBLIN BL
TASSAJARA RD
CROAK RD
HOPYARD RD
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
EL CHARRO RD
W JACK LONDON BL
W LAS POSITAS BL
STONERIDGE DR
FOOTHILL RD
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS


DUBLIN
HAYWIRED (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/ Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Violent/Heavy)
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Major Road
Interstate
Expressway
Local Roads
Rail
Waterbody
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
HOPYARD RD
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
W JACK LONDON BL
FOOTHILL RD
STONERIDGE DR
W LAS POSITAS BL
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS

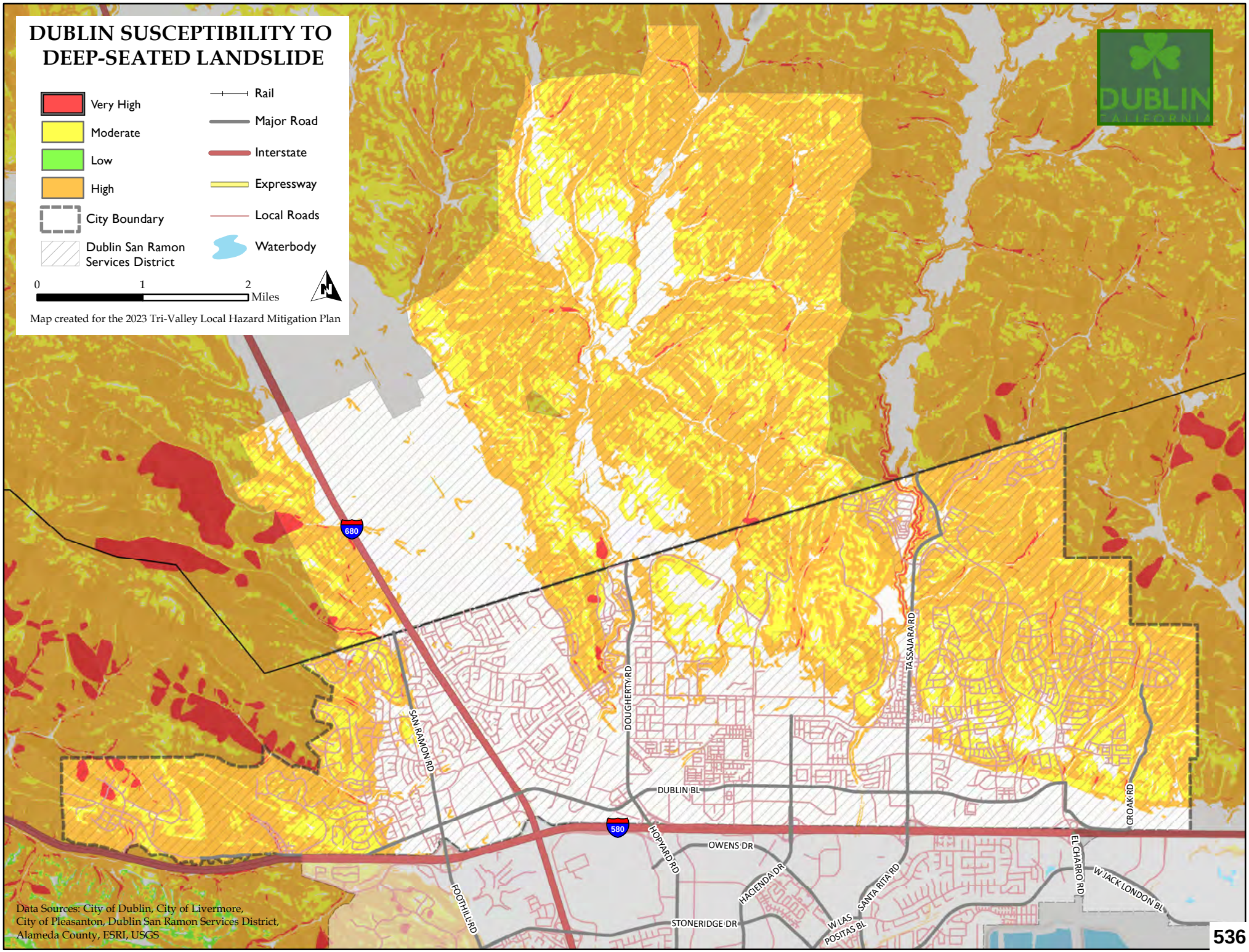

DUBLIN
LAS POSITAS (NO) M6.5
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/ Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/ Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Major Road
Interstate
Expressway
Local Roads
Rail
Waterbody
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
680
580
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
HOPYARD RD
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
W JACK LONDON BL
W LAS POSITAS BL
STONERIDGE DR
FOOTHILL RD
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS



Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS


DUBLIN FLOOD HAZARD
1-Percent Annual Chance Flood
0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood
City Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, FEMA
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The flood hazard area depicted is the 12/21/2018 effective DFIRM with the latest LOMR date of 02/09/2022.
DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA
680
580
SAN RAMONRD
DOUGHERTYRD
TASSAJARARD
DUBLINBL
HACIENDADR
CROAKRD
OWENSDR
EL CHARRORD
HOPYARDRD
SANTARITARD
STONERIDGEDR
JACK LONDONBL
FOOTHILLRD
LAS POSITASBL

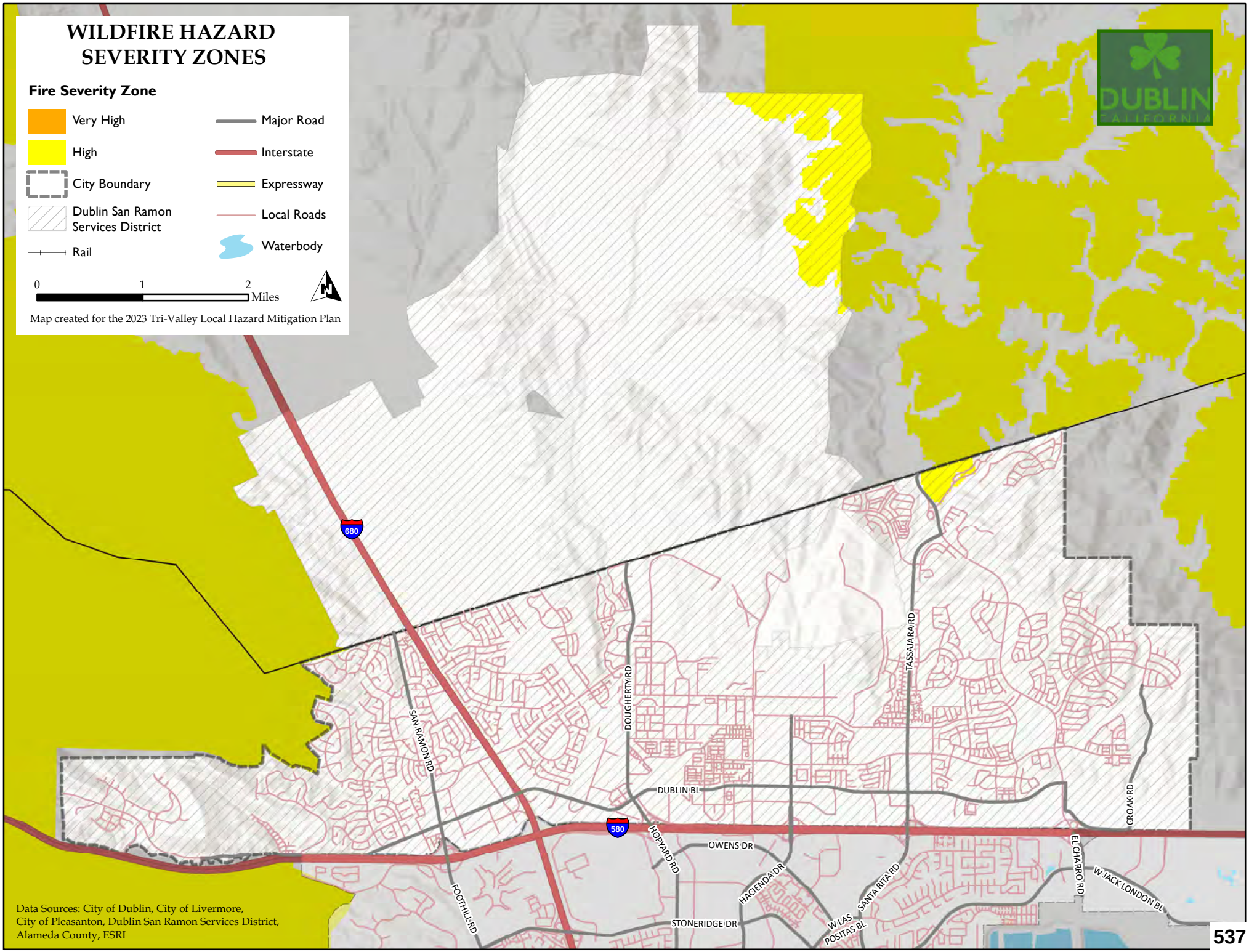
DUBLIN SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEEP-SEATED LANDSLIDE



Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS

WILDFIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES



2. CITY OF LIVERMORE

2.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Jake Potter, Associate Planner
1052 South Livermore Avenue
Livermore, CA, 94550
(925) 960-4548
japotter@LivermoreCA.gov

Alternate Point of Contact
Susan Frost, Special Projects Coordinator
1052 South Livermore Avenue
Livermore, CA, 94550
(925) 960-4434
smfrost@LivermoreCA.gov

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Steve Riley	Principal Planner
Ben Murray	Principal Planner
Susan Frost	Special Projects Coordinator
Jake Potter	Associate Planner
Herbert Cole	Emergency Manager
Anthony Smith	Water Resources Division Manager
Bob Vinn	City Engineer
Edward Reyes	Assistant Civil Engineer
Rick Teczon	Senior Civil Engineer
Tricia Pontau	Senior Planner
Jana Ruijgrok-Neubauerova	Special Projects Coordinator
Joe Prime	Maintenance and Golf Operations Manager
Tracy Hein	Livermore Pleasanton Fire Department Disaster Preparedness Manager
Aaron Lacey	LPFD Deputy Fire Chief
Ryan Rucker	LPFD Deputy Fire Chief/ Fire Marshal
Mallika Ramachandran	Assistant Engineer

2.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

2.2.1 Location and Features

Livermore is located in the Livermore Valley in eastern Alameda County about 43 miles southeast of San Francisco, 30 miles southeast of Oakland, and 29 miles northeast of San Jose. The Livermore Valley is edged to

the north, south and east by rolling hills within which the urbanized area is located. Several creeks and arroyos traverse the city including Altamont Creek, Arroyo Seco, Arroyo Mocho, Arroyo Las Positas, Collier Canyon Creek and Arroyo del Valle. Livermore is bisected by Interstate 580 which runs east-west through Alameda County. The Union Pacific Railroad, which also serves the ACE train commuter rail service, roughly parallels the freeway to the south. The Livermore Municipal Airport, located on the western edge of the city, is a general aviation airport which primarily serves the Tri-Valley Area.

2.2.2 History

The City of Livermore was founded in 1869 by William Mendenhall. In the years leading up to incorporation in 1876, the Livermore Valley was used mainly for grazing land for cattle and sheep. Mendenhall named the city in honor of his friend Robert Livermore, a prominent rancher in the valley. Livermore's development as a city was based on the Western Pacific Railroad and the commerce the railroad brought with it, as well as cattle ranches and vineyards. Since its incorporation, Livermore has grown from its agricultural roots to a thriving suburban community. While retaining much of its agricultural heritage, Livermore now provides a variety of housing and employment opportunities. Major employers include Lawrence Livermore and Sandia National Laboratories, Valley Care Health Systems, US Foods and several local public agencies, including the City of Livermore, Livermore Area Recreation and Park District and the Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District.

2.2.3 Governance

The City of Livermore operates under the Council/Manager form of government. The Council, as the legislative body, represents the entire community and is empowered under the General Law of California to formulate city-wide policy. The city council is comprised of four council members and a mayor. Council members serve four-year terms, and the mayor serves a two-year term. The mayor is elected at-large; and beginning in 2020, council members are elected from districts. The city manager is appointed by the council and serves as the chief executive officer responsible for day-to-day administration of city affairs and implementation of council policies.

The city council assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the city manager will oversee its implementation.

2.3 CURRENT TRENDS

2.3.1 Population

In January 2022, the population of Livermore was 86,149 (California Department of Finance). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, as of July 1, 2021, approximately 59% of Livermore's population was White alone, 21% was Hispanic, 13% was Asian alone, and 2% was Black alone. Further, approximately 23% of Livermore's population was under the age of 18, 13% were over the age of 65, and approximately 5% were below 65 years in age with a disability, based on 2021 U.S. Census Bureau records. According to Livermore's *2022 Point in Time Unsheltered and Sheltered Report*, there were 242 homeless individuals in the City as of February 23, 2022, including 174 unsheltered and 68 sheltered. Livermore's median household income (2016-2020) was $131,664, the median home value (2016-2020; owner occupied) was $806,100, and approximately 94% of those above the age of 25 held at least a high school diploma, according to July 1, 2021 U.S. Census Bureau data.

Although Livermore contains a highly educated, diverse, and high-income-earning populace, it does contain

vulnerable populations that could be more acutely impacted by local hazards like fire or flood. Such populations include children, the elderly, those with disabilities, and the homeless/ unsheltered.

2.3.2 Development

Under general plan policies, residential development is limited to an average range between 140 to 700 units per year. Due to the urban growth boundary, residential development has primarily been in-fill in recent years. In 2020, there were 32,390 households and 46,110 jobs in Livermore. The 2003 Livermore General Plan anticipates about 40,000 residential units and 86,000 jobs at buildout.

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community. Table 2-2 summarizes development trends in the performance period since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan, as well as expected future development trends.

2.4 CHANGES IN PRIORITIES

The City's mitigation priorities have remained the same since the last mitigation plan update.

2.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 2-3.
- Development and permitting capabilities are presented in Table 2-4.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 2-5.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 2-6.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 2-7.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 2-8.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 2-9.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 2-10.

Table 2-2. Recent and Expected Future Development Trends

Criterion	Response
Has your jurisdiction annexed any land since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?	Yes
If yes, give the estimated area annexed and estimated number of parcels or structures.	Approximately 104 total acres consisting of 6 parcels and approximately five existing buildings. Annexed uses include the existing Concannon Winery and adjacent vineyards and vacant lands for new commercial and open space.
Is your jurisdiction expected to annex any areas during the performance period of this plan?	Yes
If yes, describe land areas and dominant uses.	The city intends to annex mining lands on its western periphery. The parcels are currently vacant, are approximately 122 acres in size, and would be zoned to accommodate industrial uses.
If yes, who currently has permitting authority over these areas?	Alameda County
Are any areas targeted for development or major redevelopment in the next five years?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe, including whether any of the areas are in known hazard risk areas	The city intends to implement the council-adopted Isabel Neighborhood Specific Plan in the northwest part of the city. Primary uses would include residential, office, and commercial. Portions of the plan area are within high wildfire severity zones and have a high and very high susceptibility to deep-seated landslides. Annexed mining lands along Livermore's western periphery would also be redeveloped with industrial uses. The mining lands have a high susceptibility to liquefaction and are within the 100-year and 500-year flood zones. The city anticipates implementation of the Arroyo Vista Neighborhood Plan and redevelopment around the Southfront area in the industrial portion of the city north of Las Positas Road. Proposed uses include residential. There are no significant hazards in the area.

How many permits for new construction were issued in your jurisdiction since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Single Family	9	91	48	14	1
Multi-Family	28	28	110	55	88
Other	0	1	6	4	11
Total	37	120	164	73	100

Provide the number of new construction permits for each hazard area or provide a qualitative description of where development has occurred.

- Special Flood Hazard Areas: 17
- Landslide: 27
- High Liquefaction Areas: 3
- Wildfire Risk Areas: 0

Describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction, based on your jurisdiction's buildable lands inventory. If no such inventory exists, provide a qualitative description.

According to the city's draft 2023 Housing Element's vacant and underutilized lands inventory, Livermore has viable capacity for another 5,419 residential units, including development of the Isabel Neighborhood Specific Plan in the northwest part of the city. The specific plan also includes approximately two million square feet of office and commercial uses. The draft 2023-2031 Housing Element is scheduled for consideration by the city council in March 2023, and an update of the general plan is in progress. Therefore, buildout and housing projections will likely change prior to the next Tri Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan Update in five years.

Table 2-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements				
Building Code	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore Building Code incorporates the California Building Code with small adjustments. Most current code adopted in 2019. Livermore adopted the 2022 Building Code on January 1, 2023, in accordance with state requirements.*				
Zoning Code	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore Development Code adopted in 2010; updated through December 13, 2021, by Ordinance 2131.*				
Subdivisions	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore's Subdivision Ordinance is incorporated into the Livermore Development Code, as passed in May 2010 updated through December 13, 2021, by Ordinance 2131.*				
Stormwater Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *City Storm Drain Master Plan for city-owned property was adopted in January 2022; Zone 7 Stream Management Master Plan for Zone 7 owned facilities/property adopted in 2006 with a plan horizon of 2034.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery	No	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Preparation of plan proposed.*				
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *City uses real estate disclosure to provide notice regarding special conditions and requirements on properties; Cal. Civ. Code §1102 et seq.*				
Growth Management	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore's General Plan Land Use Element contains maximum residential density ranges for all residential land use designations in the City, in conformance with Cal. Gov. Code §65300 et seq. City policy conforms to the requirements of The California Housing Crisis Act of 2019 (SB 330), which prevents cities from implementing growth management programs or limiting the number of annual housing units.*				
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Site plan approval required by Livermore Development Code Chapter 9 and Livermore's specific plan areas for all new development and redevelopment projects.*				
Environmental Protection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *The city conforms to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act for development review as well as applicable environmental protection requirements for businesses. The city coordinates with other agencies including Regional Water Quality Control Board, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Alameda County Health Department.*				
Flood Damage Prevention	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *The city has agreements with Zone 7 for stream management and flood protection projects. The city's floodplain ordinance implements NFIP requirements, plus 1' of freeboard and elevation certificates of new buildings adjacent to creeks.*				
Emergency Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore's comprehensive Emergency Management Plan consists of the Emergency Operations Plan, adopted Jan. 22, 2018, by City Council Resolution 2018-009, and plan annexes that include Mass Care and Shelter Plan, Debris Management Plan, etc.; Plan conforms with the state-mandated Standardized Emergency Management System and the National Incident Management System.*				
Climate Change	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: *General Plan Climate Change Element adopted in 2009; Climate Action Plan adopted in 2012; updated Climate Action Plan adopted on November 28, 2022. California Senate Bill 379 requires cities to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in their general plans. 2022 Climate Action Plan that includes GHG reduction strategies and mitigation and resiliency policies.*				
Historic Preservation	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Livermore maintains a comprehensive historic preservation program that includes a citywide historic context statement, citywide historic resources inventory, and historic preservation ordinance, adopted April 12, 2021, by City Council Ord. 21-22.*				
Planning Documents				
General Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Is the plan compliant with Assembly Bill 2140? Yes ***Comment:*** *Current Livermore General Plan was adopted in 2004. The Safety Element of the General Plan was amended by Council Resolution 2018-163 consistent with the requirements of AB 2140.*				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
How often is the plan updated? *Every 2 years* ***Comment:*** *FY 2021-2023 CIP adopted in June 2021 by City Council Resolution 2021-088. The CIP is coordinated with Zone 7 and Livermore Area Recreation & Park District improvement plans.*				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: Debris Management Master Plan reviewed by California Office of Emergency Services and the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency. City adopted the plan in March 2019.				
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: *City coordinates with Zone 7 who is responsible for flood control. The city regulates the watershed by enforcing the Municipal Regional Permit and the NFIP requirements plus 1' freeboard and elevation certificates for all new buildings next to creeks. The city has a stream maintenance program which allows the city to maintain all creeks within city limits including creeks owned by Livermore Area Recreation & Park District and Zone 7.*				
Stormwater Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *City Storm Drain Master Plan adopted in January 2022; Zone 7 Stream Management Master Plan adopted in 2006 with a plan horizon of 2034.*				
Urban Water Management Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore adopted a Water Master Plan in 2018. Livermore also adopted the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan in June 2021, which applies in areas served by city. California Water Service provides water to remaining areas of the city, which is governed by the CalWater 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, also adopted in June 2021.*				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: *City participates in the Eastern Alameda County Conservation Strategy.*				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *The 2020-2025 Economic Development Strategic Plan was approved by the city council in October 2019.*				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *Not applicable*				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: *Alameda County*				
Forest Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: *Not applicable*				
Climate Action Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *City CAP adopted in 2012. Livermore is undergoing a comprehensive update to its Climate Action Plan that includes GHG reduction strategies and mitigation and resiliency policies. The City Council will consider adoption of the plan by the end of 2022.*				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Livermore's comprehensive Emergency Management Plan consists of the Emergency Operations Plan, adopted Jan. 22, 2018, by City Council Resolution 2018-009, and plan annexes that include Mass Care and Shelter Plan, Debris Management Plan, etc.; Plan conforms with the state-mandated Standardized Emergency Management System and the National Incident Management System.*				
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *TVHMP Volume 1: Planning Area Wide Elements, Part 2; Chapter 5-16 is the THIRA.*				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Preparation of plan proposed.*				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: *Continuity of Operations Plan/ Continuity of Government Plan completed and under review by city manager's office and executive team. Anticipated adoption by end of 2022.*				
Public Health Plan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: *Alameda County Public Health Department prepares a Community Health Improvement Plan*				
Historic Preservation	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: *Livermore maintains a comprehensive historic preservation program that includes a citywide Historic Context Statement, citywide Historic Resources Inventory, and Historic Preservation Ordinance, adopted April 12, 2021, by City Council Ord. 21-22.*				

Planning and regulatory capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action LIV-15.

The City would consider collaborating with the planning partners on an area-wide substantial damage response plan (Action LIV-18).

Table 2-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Criterion	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits?	Yes
If yes, which department? *Building, Planning and Engineering Divisions of the Community Development Department (CDD); Water Resources Division of Public Works Department*	
If no, who does?	
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	Yes
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory?	No

Development and permitting capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action LIV-11.

Table 2-5. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
If yes, specify: Water, Sewer	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Other	Yes
If yes, specify: Landscape maintenance districts	

The City would be interested in pursuing grant opportunities, including mitigation and other emergency management related grants, to fund projects that exceed the City's fiscal limitations.

The City could expand its fiscal authority by using private activity bonds or withholding public expenditures in hazard-prone areas. However, the City has not identified a need for any of these actions at this time.

Table 2-6. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/ Planning/Assistant, Associate, Senior Planners; Engineering/Assistant and Associate Engineers	
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD; Building and Engineering	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/ Planning/Assistant, Associate, Senior Planners; Engineering/Assistant and Associate Engineers	
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/Engineering/ Assistant and Associate Engineers/ Associate and Senior Planners	
Surveyors	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/Engineering/Contract	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Information Technology/Contract; CDD/Planning/ Assistant, Associate, Senior Planners; Engineering/Engineering Tech	
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/Planning/Contract	
Emergency manager	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: City Manager's Office/Management Analyst-Disaster Preparedness; LPFD/Disaster Preparedness Coordinator	
Grant writers	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: CDD/ Planning/Assistant, Associate, Senior Planners; Engineering/Assistant and Associate Engineers	
Other	No
If Yes, Department /Position:	

In the future, the City would consider adding new technical capabilities to the EOC, which would incorporate integration with neighboring jurisdictions and agencies and flood monitoring, among others.

Table 2-7. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** 2018 Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan	Yes
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Advertise CERT trainings; post family disaster preparedness tips	Yes
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? ***If yes, briefly describe:***	No
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Living Arroyos Program, LPFD Public Education Program	Yes
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Next Door, Nixle, AC Alert	Yes

Education and outreach capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action LIV-1.

Table 2-8. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Criterion	Response
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Engineering Div; Community Development Department
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Pam Lung, Coordinator
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	11/15/2022
Does your jurisdiction have an NFIP Substantial Damage Response Plan? ***If yes, what is the date of adoption and is it a stand-alone plan or a component of another plan (if another plan, please specify)?*** ***If no, how does your jurisdiction enforce substantial damage provisions of the NFIP-required floodplain management regulations?*** Unknown. This need is addressed in the Mitigation Action Plan.	No
Does your floodplain management program exceed minimum requirements? ***If yes, in what ways?*** 1 ft. freeboard requirement, requires elevation certificates for new construction next to creeks	Yes
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	2019
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? ***If no, state why.*** Inundation due to storm drains.	No
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? ***If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?*** Training additional staff in duties of floodplain management	Yes
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? ***If yes, is your jurisdiction interested in improving its CRS Classification?*** Yes ***If no, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?***	Yes
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What is the insurance in force?*** $32,401,800 ***What is the premium in force?*** $105,042	86
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What were the total payments for losses?*** N/A	1

a. According to FEMA statistics as of 04/30/2022

Table 2-9. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
FIPS Code	Yes	06-001-00000-41992	N/A	N/A
Unique Entity ID #	Yes	KGBMZK3CQF36	N/A	N/A
Community Rating System	Yes	N/A	6	10/01/2020
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Protection	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
StormReady	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2-10. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	High
Comment: The City expanded the scope of its Climate Action Plan to include climate adaptation. In 2020, as part of the CAP update, the City conducted a Climate Change Vulnerability Analysis that evaluates climate change impacts in Livermore. The City is currently updating the Vulnerability Analysis as part of the General Plan Update to include additional analysis of sensitive community structures, functions and populations.	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	High
Comment: The City's updated CAP includes an analysis of climate change impacts and calls for regular updates to the plan to monitor climate change impacts and adjust the City's climate adaptation strategy as needed.	
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities	Medium
Comment: **City staff and/or consultants are available to assess strategies for feasibility.**	
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory	Medium
Comment: City staff utilize consultants to prepare greenhouse gas emissions inventories.	
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts	Low
Climate change impacts are typically not considered during capital planning or land use decisions beyond what is required during CEQA environmental review. The City's updated CAP calls for the City to consider potential climate impacts in capital planning and land use decisions, however, the process to do so has not been established.	
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks	High
Comment: Staff participates in regional discussions with StopWaste, East Bay Community Energy, Bay Area Climate Adaptation Network, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission and the Association of Bay Area Governments.	
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes	Low
Comment: While CEQA requires consideration of GHG emissions during environmental review there is no clear authority to otherwise consider climate change impacts during the decision-making process.	
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts	High
Comment: Climate Action Plan outlines strategies for reducing GHG emissions within the community and city operations.	
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts	High
Comment: The Climate Action Plan outlines strategies to adapt to climate change impacts within the community and City operations	
Champions for climate action in local government departments	Medium
Comment: The City is working to fill a new staff position to coordinate climate action efforts across City departments.	
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies	Medium
Comment: The city currently has support for climate change adaptation within city management and the city council.	
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation	Medium
Comment: The City currently dedicates limited staff time to implement climate adaptation efforts. Additionally, many capital improvement projects address climate adaption. The new climate staff position mentioned above will be tasked with developing a more robust City program to implement climate adaptation projects.	
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted	Medium
Comment: The City has authority over critical municipal facilities and public infrastructure and coordinates with other public agencies, such as Zone 7, Regional Water Quality Control Board, CalTrans, Livermore Area Recreation and Park District, regarding hazard mitigation. The City also has authority to establish standards for new private development that facilitate more climate-resilient buildings, infrastructure, and landscapes.	

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk	Medium
Comment: Approximately 58 percent of Climate Action Plan survey respondents indicated that they are well informed about the local climate change impacts facing Livermore.	
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts	High
Comment: Approximately 75% of Climate Action Plan survey respondents indicated that it is important for the City to take action on climate change. The climate impacts of most concern are drought/water availability and wildfire/air quality impacts. Approximately 68% of respondents said the City should be either very or moderately invested in pursuing climate action.	
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Medium
Comment: Approximately 50% of Climate Action Plan survey respondents feel that they have the proper capacity to prepare for and/or respond to climate change impacts in Livermore.	
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unsure
Comment:	
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unsure
Comment:	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

2.6 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

2.6.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration of content from the 2018 Tri-Valley local hazard mitigation plan has already been established in the following local plans and programs:

- **Urban Water Management Plan**—Consistent with the California Water Code, this plan provides long-term water supply and resource planning. The plan as updated in 2021 and assesses seismic risk to facilities, including measures to address the risk
- **Capital Improvement Program**—Incorporates identified hazard mitigation projects from the 2018 plan that are consistent with other adopted plans and programs
- **Living Arroyos Program**—Regional volunteer program for hands-on stream maintenance and restoration. Apprenticeship program for students at Las Positas Community College.
- **Zone 7 Stream Management Master Plan**—Multi-objective master plan addressing flood control, water quality, recycled water, and recreation.
- **Livermore Storm Management Plan**—City-wide program for maintaining creeks and outfalls that considers risks identified in the current HMP.

- **Storm Drain Master Plan**—City master plan prioritizing capital improvements to storm drains.
- **Livermore General Plan**—The General Plan includes an updated Safety Element, which addresses identified natural hazards specified in the current HMP.
- **Livermore Development Code**—The Development Code includes development requirements that can address hazard mitigation.
- **Livermore Municipal Code**—The Municipal Code includes development requirements that can address hazard mitigation.
- **Livermore Building Code**—The Building Code includes related State codes for hazard mitigation.
- **Climate Action Plan**—The 2022 Climate Action Plan was adopted in November 2022, following the completion of the 2018 HMP, and provides an assessment of greenhouse gas emissions by the community and identifies strategies for reducing emissions. Discussion of climate change resiliency and adaptation and identification of appropriate community actions to address resiliency are included in the CAP.

2.6.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Design Standards and Guidelines**—The Design Standards and Guidelines provide design guidance for private and public developments. Acknowledgement of information from the hazard mitigation plan, including identification of potential hazards and mitigation requirements, will be incorporated into the next update of the Design Standards and Guidelines. The update will include identification of additional design elements that can address hazard mitigation.
- **Capital Improvement Program**—Incorporates hazard mitigation projects consistent with other adopted plans and programs. Improvement plans and projects that address hazard mitigation will be identified.
- **Living Arroyos Program**—Regional volunteer program for hands-on stream maintenance and restoration. This is an apprenticeship program for students at Las Positas Community College. The City will work with the Community College to incorporate identification of natural hazards and mitigation opportunities in the curriculum of this program.
- **Livermore Storm Management Plan**—This is a city-wide program for maintaining creeks and outfalls. Information from the hazard mitigation plan will be incorporated into the plan including identification of projects that address hazard mitigation.
- **Storm Drain Master Plan**—This is the city master plan prioritizing capital improvements to storm drains. Information from the hazard mitigation plan will be incorporated into the plan including identification of projects that address hazard mitigation.
- **Livermore General Plan**—The General Plan includes a Safety Element that addresses natural hazards. An update of the General Plan is in progress and will be consistent with the requirements of AB 2140 and SB 379.
- **Livermore Development Code**—The Development Code includes zoning and subdivision regulations. Information from the hazard mitigation plan will be incorporated into the Development Code that addresses hazard mitigation.

- **Livermore Municipal Code**—The Municipal Code includes ordinances regarding city operations and other regulations. The Municipal Code will be updated, as appropriate, to incorporate the information from the hazard mitigation plan.

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

2.7 RISK ASSESSMENT

2.7.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 2-11 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 2-11. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe winter storms, flooding	FEMA-3591-EM	12/30/2022 – ongoing	As of the writing of this report: $8,333,500
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	January 20, 2020 - ongoing	Impacts to staffing and resources
Severe winter storms, flooding and mudslides	DR-4308	4/1/2017	$11,715,000
Winter storm, Doolan Road tree damage	—	4/18/2015	$5,000
Severe winter storms, flooding, landslides and mudslides	DR-1646	6/5/2006	Minor damage in the community
Flash Flood	DR-1203	2/2/1998	$28,052
Flash Flood	DR-1044	1/3/1995-2/10/1995	$13,796
Flash Flood	DR-1046	2/13/1995-4/19/1995	$147,737
Tornado	—	4/25/1994	Minor damage in the community
Earthquake – Greenville Fault	—	1/12/1980	Moderate structural damage in the community

2.7.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 2-12 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and the economy. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 2-12. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
1	Earthquake	34	High
2	Severe Weather	33	Medium
3	Flood	15	Low
4	Landslide	12	Low
5	Drought	9	Low
6	Wildfire	6	Low
7	Dam Failure	8	Low

2.7.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. This section provides information on a few key vulnerabilities for this jurisdiction. Available jurisdiction-specific risk maps of the hazards are provided at the end of this annex.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated: None

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

The based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources, no other vulnerabilities have been identified.

2.8 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Table 2-13 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 2-13. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing structures that have experienced repetitive losses.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-18.
Comment: The city has not identified facilities that experience repetitive losses, but this action will be carried over to address potential future needs.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including General Plan, Development Code, Municipal Code, Design Standards and Guidelines, Specific Plans.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-11
Comment: Ongoing. Amendment to the Safety Element to include TVHMP was approved by City Council 9-26-18 (Reso. 2018-163). Updated Climate Action Plan adopted on November 28, 2022. General Plan Update and update to the Livermore Development Code are currently underway. Hazard Mitigation considered in the Storm Drain Master Plan Update approved January 2022. Integration of hazard mitigation to be considered for other development-related plans as appropriate. Revised carryover action wording for 2023 plan update.		
Action L-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The city plans to assess appropriate actions for preparing the 2023 hazard mitigation plan update. Grant Monitoring & Coordination- The city has pursued FEMA Hazard Mitigation grants to implement projects for the Arroyo Las Positas and Collier Canyon. Plan Integration - Amendment to the Safety Element to include TVHMP approved by the city council on 9-26-18 (Reso. 2018-163). Plan to integrate relevant information from the TVHMP into the General Plan Update, and hazard identification and mitigation considered in Climate Action Plan Update (2022), and Storm Drain Master Plan update (2021). Continuing Public Involvement- The city completed the Public Information Plan and is working to enhance the Community Disaster Preparedness Education Plan, as well as expand CERT and community education and training opportunities. Staff handed out emergency preparedness materials at multiple Farmers Market events, made two public disaster preparedness presentations at the library, and created public education campaign materials for website, social media, and downtown kiosks on disaster preparedness. The city will continue to support plan maintenance for the 2023 plan update. This is part of the city's ongoing capabilities and does not need to be included in the mitigation plan.		
Action L-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: **• Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance.** **• Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates.** **• Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.**	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-16
Comment: Ongoing. The city exceeds the minimum NFIP requirements. The city continues to work to maintain a good standing and is compliant under NFIP. The city CRS rating was upgraded to a Class 6.		
Action L-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including, but not limited to, updates of the General Plan and Climate Action Plan.	Completed	
Comment: Ongoing. The Climate Action Plan Update completed and November 2022. General Plan update currently underway and will include consideration of the TVHMP.		
Action L-6—Develop/update Continuity of Operations (COO) and Continuity of Government (COG) Plans to support organizational resiliency in the event of a disaster.	Completed	
Comment: Update of COO and COG completed in 2022.		
Action L-7—Develop a Post Disaster Recovery Plan that addresses all potential hazards and supports the efficient, timely and effective recovery of the community and public services and facilities. Ensure that Post Disaster Recovery Plan complies with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, NRCS, FEMA, and state and local regulatory requirements to repair damage and receive public assistance in a timely manner.	Completed	
Comment: The City of Livermore Emergency Operations Plan updated in January of 2018 includes a Post-Disaster Recovery Operations Section. The plan is also in process of a two-year update.		
Action L-8—Consider hazard mitigation when designing the new construction, rehabilitation, retrofitting and/or replacement of projects identified in the CIP, particularly critical facilities.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The city continues to consider hazard mitigation with projects included in the capital improvement plan in addition to meeting current state and local building standards. The 2023 hazard mitigation plan includes specific capital improvement projects that address identified hazards. This is done programmatically and does not need to be a stand-alone mitigation action.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-9—Update and maintain GIS mapping to include information for all mapped hazards that may affect properties in the community.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-12
Comment: **Ongoing. FEMA flood layers have been included in the City's GIS maps. Staff is currently working with the Information Technology Division to add additional hazard layers (like fire and landslide) to the GIS platform.**		
Action L-10—Support the area-wide initiatives identified in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The City of Livermore will continue to support area-wide initiatives as has been done over the last five years. This is a part of the city's ongoing capabilities and does not need to be included as a mitigation action.		
Action L-11—Continue and expand public information and education activities for residents and businesses regarding hazard mitigation, emergency preparation, emergency response, and real estate disclosures.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: This action is too broad. Public outreach regarding seismic retrofits will be included as a new action item.		
Action L-12—Develop evacuation plan that addresses all members of the community including special needs populations including, but not limited to, seniors, low-income households, disabled, and non-English speaking households.	Completed	
Comment: The city uses Zonehaven AWARE to notify residents on evacuation information. Information is available in four languages.		
Action L-13—Provide staff training as needed to support plan implementation, plan maintenance and reporting requirements. Coordinate training with plan partners.	Completed	
Comment: City staff has appropriate training and education for implementation of projects identified in hazard mitigation plan. This is done programmatically and does not need to be part of the mitigation action plan.		
Action L-14—Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g., high watermarks, preliminary damage estimates, and damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan.	Completed	
Comment: City uses Veoci to capture and store all damage assessments and photographs for significant events. This is programmatic and does not need to be part of the mitigation action plan.		
Action L-15—Participate in programs such as Firewise, StormReady and the Community Rating System.	Completed	
Comment: The City participates in StormReady and the Community Rating System Programs.		
Action L-16—Implement programs such as "Tree Watch" that proactively manage problem areas through use of selective removal of hazardous trees, tree replacement, trimming, etc.	Completed	
Comment: The Public Works Maintenance Department has completed a city-side tree inventory in 2022.		
Action L-17—Amend existing landscape and other related ordinances to encourage appropriate planting near overhead power, cable, and phone lines.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-13
Comment: Not completed due to lack of funding and staff resources.		
Action L-18—Continue Annual Weed Abatement program.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-14
Comment: Ongoing. The Public Works Maintenance Department annually provides weed abatement to areas where it is needed through staff and contractors.		
Action L-19—Install emergency generators, or secure lease/rental agreements, in critical facilities, as identified in the CIP, including the Water Reclamation Plant, Fire Stations, and Airport facilities.	Completed	
Comment: Installation of a permanent on-site emergency generator at the Water Reclamation Plant was completed in October 2020. Installation of a generator at the airport is planned for FY 20-21. The City is also planning to replace the backup generator at Fire Station # 6 in 2022.		
Action L-20—Install backup battery systems for traffic signals as identified in the CIP.	Completed	
Comment: All new traffic signals have battery back-ups installed. The city is in the process of installing batter backups to existing locations.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-21—As part of the approved Civic Center Meeting Hall, include facilities for an Emergency Operations Center.	Completed	
Comment: An Emergency Operations Center was included in the new Civic Center Meeting Hall.		
Action L-22—Develop a Floodplain Management Plan to describe how city will maintain CRS Classification 9 and work towards Classification 8 and integrate flood damage reduction into public information, development and capital improvement processes.	Completed	
Comment: The City achieved a CRS Class 6 Rating in 2020 and continues to integrate flood damage considerations into its CIP and routine maintenance programs but has not done so in a formal Floodplain Management Plan.		
Action L-23—Develop a Climate Resiliency Plan as part of an update to the Climate Action Plan to identify weather trends and infrastructure subject to damage in increasingly severe weather events and identify mitigation projects.	Completed	
Comment: Updated Climate Action Plan adopted in November 2022 addresses climate resiliency.		
Action L-24—Maintain annual inspection records and update GIS and cost tracking process to reflect accurate city facility data.	Completed	
Comment: Public Works Maintenance/Asset Management implemented the NexGen computerized maintenance management system to more efficiently track records and provide updated information to inform GIS edits. Implementation of the NexGen system completed in fall 2021.		
Action L-25—Develop a Debris Management Plan that is coordinated with other regional agencies, addresses all potential hazards and supports the efficient, timely and effective recovery of the community and public services and facilities.	Completed	
Comment: The City has completed the Debris Management Plan. It is currently pending FEMA and state approval.		
Action L-26—Complete an inundation study to develop flood data for 2-year to 100-year storms that is integrated with the updated Zone 7 flood study.	Completed	
Comment: Storm Drain Master Plan Update adopted in January 2021.		
Action L-27—Incorporate grant eligible capital improvement projects into the hazard mitigation plan annually.	Carried over to updated plan	LIV-15
Comment: Incorporation of grant eligible capital improvement projects into the hazard mitigation plan will be coordinated with the biannual CIP.		
Action L-28—Mitigate for landslide and flood damage on Collier Creek by adding to the CIP projects to design and construct a debris basin upstream of Collier Canyon Road and to grade and plant creek banks to restore capacity of Arroyo Las Positas through the Las Positas Golf Course.	Completed	
Comment: Project has been funded with completion of design for the Collier Creek improvements in 2023 and design for the Arroyo Las Positas improvements in 2024.		
Action L-29—Continue and expand public education and outreach programs, including CERT, to provide consistent and accessible information regarding hazards and mitigation for residents and businesses.	Completed	
Comment: The Livermore Pleasanton Fire Department has an active Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program. The City completed the Public Information Plan and is working to enhance the Community Disaster Preparedness Education Plan, as well as expand CERT and community education and training opportunities. Staff handed out emergency preparedness materials at multiple Farmers Market events, made two public disaster preparedness presentations at the library, and created public education campaign materials for website, social media, and downtown kiosks on disaster preparedness.		
Action L-30—Develop a restoration plan to preserve and restore Cottonwood Creek on the city owned property along Doolan Road. Plan would restore the drainage function of Cottonwood Creek and minimize loss to Doolan Road, public utilities and private property threatened by eucalyptus tree grove at the top of the creek bank.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: Work is not currently being planned to restore this portion of Cottonwood Creek. The City will continue to evaluate the hazards and the feasibility of this project.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action L-31—Complete the update to the Emergency Operations Plan.	Completed	
Comment: The City of Livermore Emergency Operations Plan update was completed in January 2018.		
Action L-32—Develop a Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA).	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: The city has determined that a stand-alone THIRA is not necessary. Portions of the TVHMP provide information regarding potential hazards and threats.		
Action L-33—Install storm drain back-up pumps and back-up power at road and railroad undercrossings (Isabel Ave., Murietta Blvd., P Street, L Street, Livermore Avenue).	Completed	
Comment: Three stations (Livermore, P Street, and Murrieta) have back-up pumps, but not back-up power, installed. Isabel Station was turned over the Caltrans several years back and isn't the City's responsibility.		
Action L-34—Assess the earthquake vulnerability of existing road undercrossings (Isabel Ave., Murietta Blvd., P Street, Livermore Avenue, Greenville Rd.) and overcrossings (First St./railroad, Mines Road/railroad, Vasco Road/railroad) and existing culverts and bridges over creeks(Arroyo Mocho at Concannon Blvd., Holmes St., Arroyo Rd., Stanley Blvd.; Arroyo Las Positas at Vasco Rd., Central Ave., Heather Lane, Bluebell Ave.).	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: This project is on the CIP list but not budgeted for the next two years. The city will continue to evaluate the hazard and incorporate this action programmatically if deemed feasible in the future.		

2.9 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 2-14 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 2-15 identifies the priority for each action. Table 2-16 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 2-14. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action LIV-1—Seismic Hazard Public Outreach: Create a comprehensive outreach program to inform the public of seismic hazards and provide resources to improve community resilience during earthquakes. Outreach to include the following components: 1) Contact owners of residential properties constructed prior to 1980, inform that home may not be tied to the foundation, and provide resources to increase safety; 2) Contact residents to inform about safety hazards of unanchored furniture during earthquake; 3) Contact owners of soft story buildings, provide resources to increase safety.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake						
Existing	4, 7, 9, 10	Community Development	Public Information Officer	Low	General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-2—City Asset Seismic Evaluation: Evaluate the city's critical facilities (such as city hall, fire/police, airport, etc.), utilities (such as storm, sewer, water, etc.), bridges/overcrossings, and above-ground storage tanks (such as water and fuel tanks) for system vulnerabilities and resilience in an earthquake. Identify strategies to increase resilience, redundancies, and to bring facilities to current seismic standards. Identify project partners, stakeholders and potential grants for the evaluation and strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake						
Existing	1, 4, 6, 8, 10	Engineering	Asset Management	High	FEMA Grants (HMGP, BRIC), General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-3—Maintenance Service Center Flood Protection: Study the Maintenance Service Center and its proximity to the Arroyo Mocho Channel to determine its resilience during flooding events. Identify and undertake feasible projects to mitigate flooding damages and identify funding strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 4, 6, 10, 12	Engineering	Maintenance	Medium	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action LIV-4—Airport Flood Protection: Evaluate recommendations in the Schaaf & Wheeler 2016 Airport Flood Protection Analysis and Alternatives Summary Report and update the study. Identify and undertake feasible projects to mitigate flooding damages and identify funding strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	4, 6, 10	Engineering	Airport	Medium	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-5—Debris Basin Study: Conduct a study with Zone 7 and other agencies to identify feasible locations for implementation of upstream watershed debris basin or other drainage system redundancies (e.g., overflow pipes) to reduce flood impacts. Redundancy locations could include Collier Canyon Creek, Arroyo Las Positas, and other major water courses. Identify project partners, stakeholders and potential grants for the study.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 7, 8, 10, 12	Engineering		Medium	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-6—Advance Flood Warning System: Create a citywide advance flood warning system that informs city staff and the public of future impacts from flood, severe weather, or dam failure. System may include digital and/or physical infrastructure.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	1, 3, 7, 9	Engineering	Emergency Management	Medium	FEMA Grants (HMGP, FMA), General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-7—Active Water Level Management: Identify City-owned storm drain manholes, stream culverts, and other stormwater infrastructure as appropriate locations for active water level management. At each location, install "smart cover" style sensors, level gauges, remote level sensors, or other monitoring equipment to help determine flow levels, schedule maintenance activities, and respond to floods in progress.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	1, 8, 10	Water Resources	Engineering	Medium	General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-8—Arroyo Desilting: Conduct desilting operations along the Arroyo Las Positas east and west of Airway Boulevard to ensure proper hydraulic flow and to prevent future flooding impacts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather						
Existing	10, 12	Water Resources	Engineering	Low	General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-9—Ag Land Runoff Study: Evaluate impacts of surface drainage from vineyard and agricultural areas to residential tracts, including areas such as Tuscany Circle and Charlotte Way/ Stockton Loop. Identify and undertake feasible projects to mitigate flooding damages and identify funding strategies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood						
Existing	1, 6, 10, 12	Water Resources	Engineering	Low	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Short-term
Action LIV-10—Creek Embankment Study: In partnership with other agencies, conduct citywide creek embankment studies to determine seismic and flood vulnerabilities and identify mitigation measures such as slope stabilization. Identify project partners, stakeholders and potential grants for the study.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Severe Weather, Earthquake						
Existing	1, 6, 7, 10, 12	Engineering		High	FEMA FMA, General Fund	Long-term
Action LIV-11—Development Code Update: Update the Livermore Development Code and/or Zoning Map to: 1) require that new development consider and reduce impacts of natural hazards; 2) provide incentives for seismic upgrades; and 3) streamline reconstruction after declared disasters. Updates could include overlay districts, new entitlement process, etc.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Drought, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
New	2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11	Planning		Low	Staff Time	Short-term

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action LIV-12—GIS Hazard Mapping: Incorporate all hazard maps into the City's Geographic Information System, including Wildland-Urban Interface areas. Ensure maps are dynamic and searchable, and that staff and public have access [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 3, 7, 9	Planning	Information Technology	Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Short-term
Action LIV-13—Overhead Utility Landscaping: Amend existing landscape and other related ordinances to encourage appropriate planting near overhead power, cable, and phone lines [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	2, 8, 10, 12	Planning		Low	Staff Time	Short-term
Action LIV-14—Annual Weed Abatement Program: Continue Annual Weed Abatement program [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Wildfire, Flood, Severe Weather						
Both	10, 12	Maintenance		Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing
Action LIV-15—Capital Improvement Plan Review: Incorporate grant eligible capital improvement projects into the Hazard Mitigation Plan biannually to coincide with Capital Improvement Plan/ budget review [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Drought, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Both	8, 10	Planning	Engineering	Low	Staff Time	Ongoing
Action LIV-16—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: • Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance. • Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates. • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts. [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood						
Both	1, 4, 6, 9	Community Development		Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing
Action LIV-17—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing structures that have experienced repetitive losses. [carried over from previous plan].						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Flood, Landslide, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 2, 4, 6, 8	Engineering		High	FEMA Grants (HMGP, BRIC, FMA)	Ongoing
Action LIV-18—Substantial Damage Response/Management Plan • Explore feasibility of developing the plan • Develop plan if deemed feasible						
Hazards Mitigated: Severe Weather, Flood						
Both	1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10	Planning		Low	General Fund, Staff Time, California Adaptation Grant Program	Ongoing
Action LIV-19—Explore the feasibility of identifying socially vulnerable populations at the census block level. If deemed feasible, develop the dataset for future planning efforts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 9, 10, 12	Planning		Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 2-15. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
2	5	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
3	5	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
4	3	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	High
5	5	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
6	4	Medium	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	Medium
7	3	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
8	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
9	4	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Medium
10	5	Medium	High	No	Yes	No	Low	Medium
11	7	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
12	4	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
13	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
14	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
15	2	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
16	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
17	5	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
18	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	No	High	Medium
19	4	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 2-16. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	11	2, 17	1, 12					2, 12, 15, 19
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	11, 13	17	6	8, 14	6, 7	3, 4, 5, 7	13	3, 4, 5, 15, 18, 19
Low-Risk Hazards								
Flood	11, 16	17	6, 12, 16	8, 14	6, 7	3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10		3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19
Landslide	11	17	12					12, 15, 19
Drought	11	17						15, 19
Wildfire	11, 13	17	12	14			13	12, 15, 19
Dam Failure	11	17	12					12, 15, 19

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

2.10 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 2-17 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 2-17. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
City Interactive Story Map	12/1/22	N/A
Downtown Farmers' Market	9/22/22	~30
City Social Media Postings	9/9/22	~30
City Online Survey	8/11/22	149

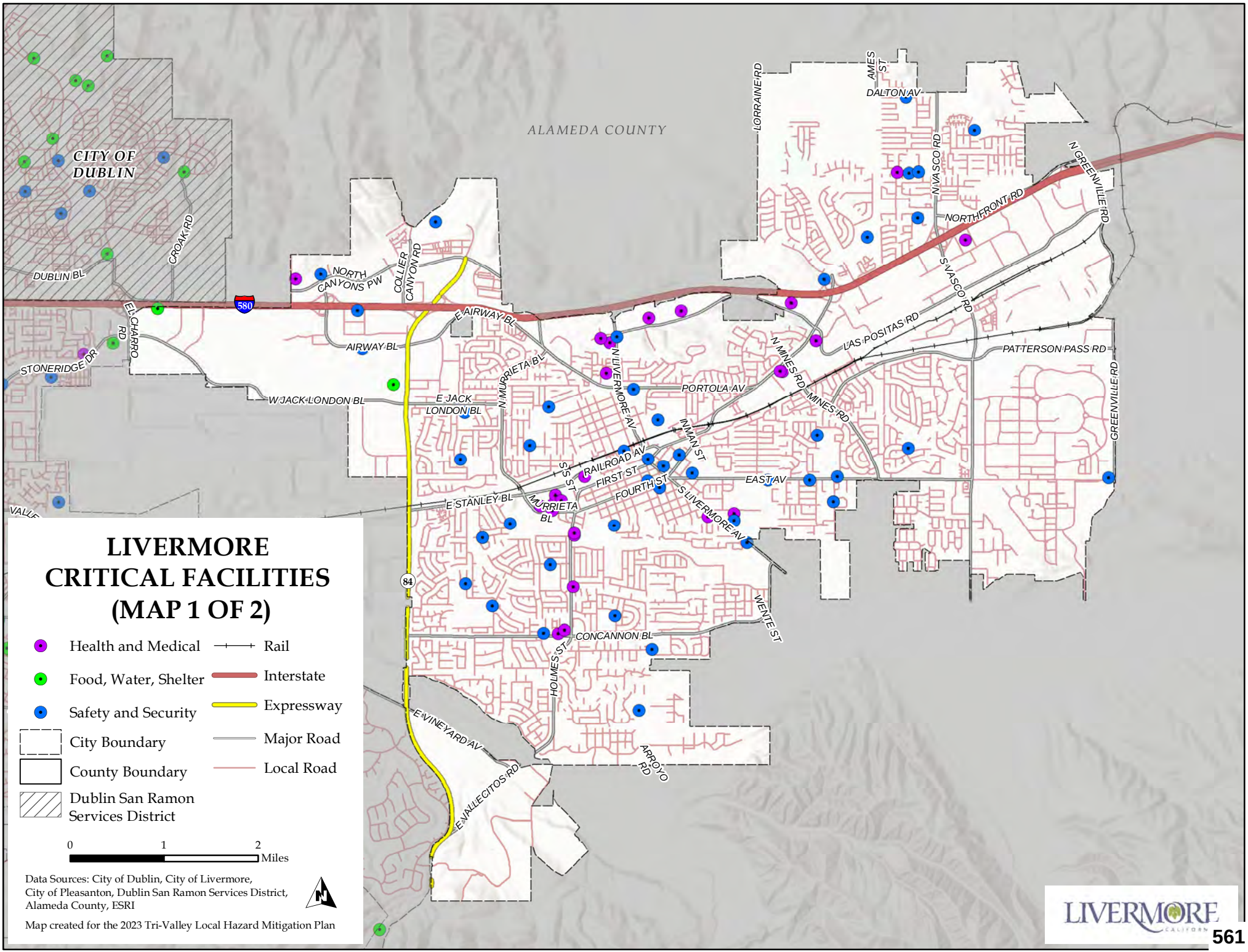
2.11 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

- **City of Livermore Municipal Code**—The municipal code was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **City of Livermore Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**—The flood damage prevention ordinance was reviewed for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **City of Livermore Permit Center Permit Records**—The Permit Center Permit Records were reviewed for identifying the number of Building Permits in the City from 2017-2021.
- **City of Livermore 2003 – 2025 General Plan Environmental Impact Report**—Livermore's General Plan Environmental Impact Report was reviewed to obtain projected number of dwelling units at build out.
- **City of Livermore Draft 2023 Housing Element**—Livermore's draft 2023 Housing Element was reviewed to obtain vacant and underutilized land information and population data.
- **City of Livermore 2022 Point in Time Count – Unsheltered and Sheltered Report**—Livermore's 2022 Point in Time Count was reviewed to obtain the number of homeless individuals in the City.

The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.



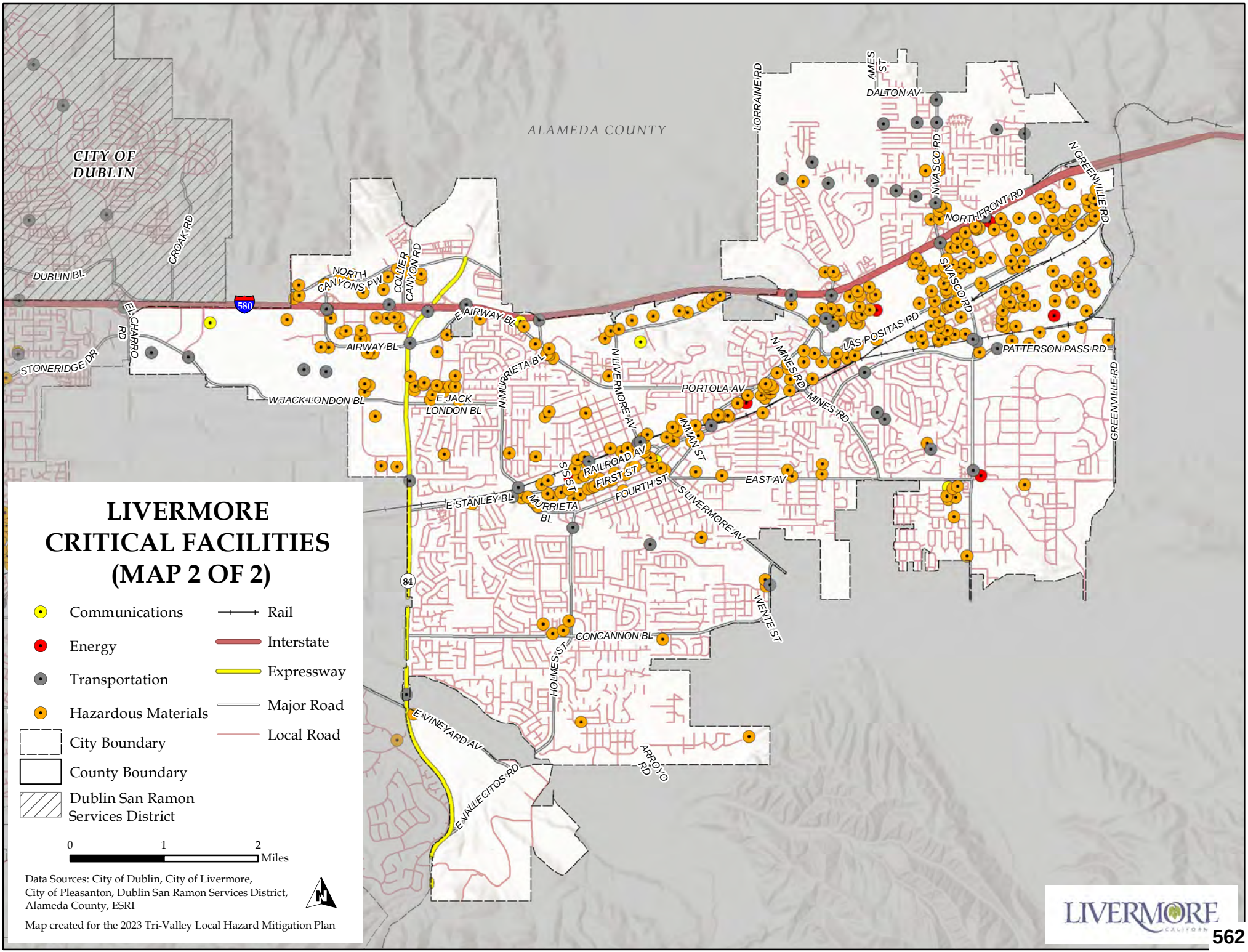
LIVERMORE CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 1 OF 2)

- Health and Medical
- Food, Water, Shelter
- Safety and Security
- City Boundary
- County Boundary
- Dublin San Ramon Services District
- Rail
- Interstate
- Expressway
- Major Road
- Local Road

0 1 2 Miles

Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI

Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan



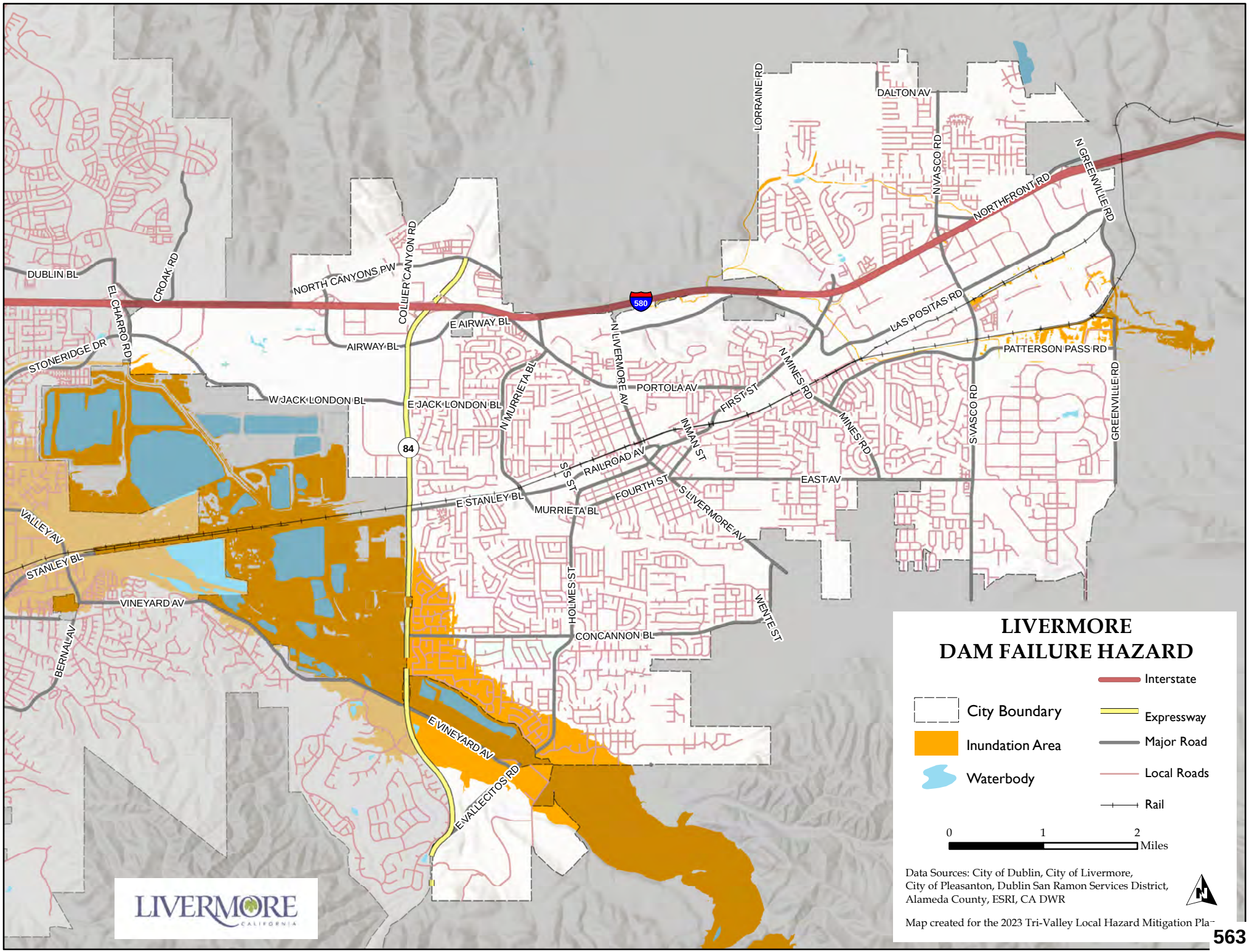
LIVERMORE CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 2 OF 2)

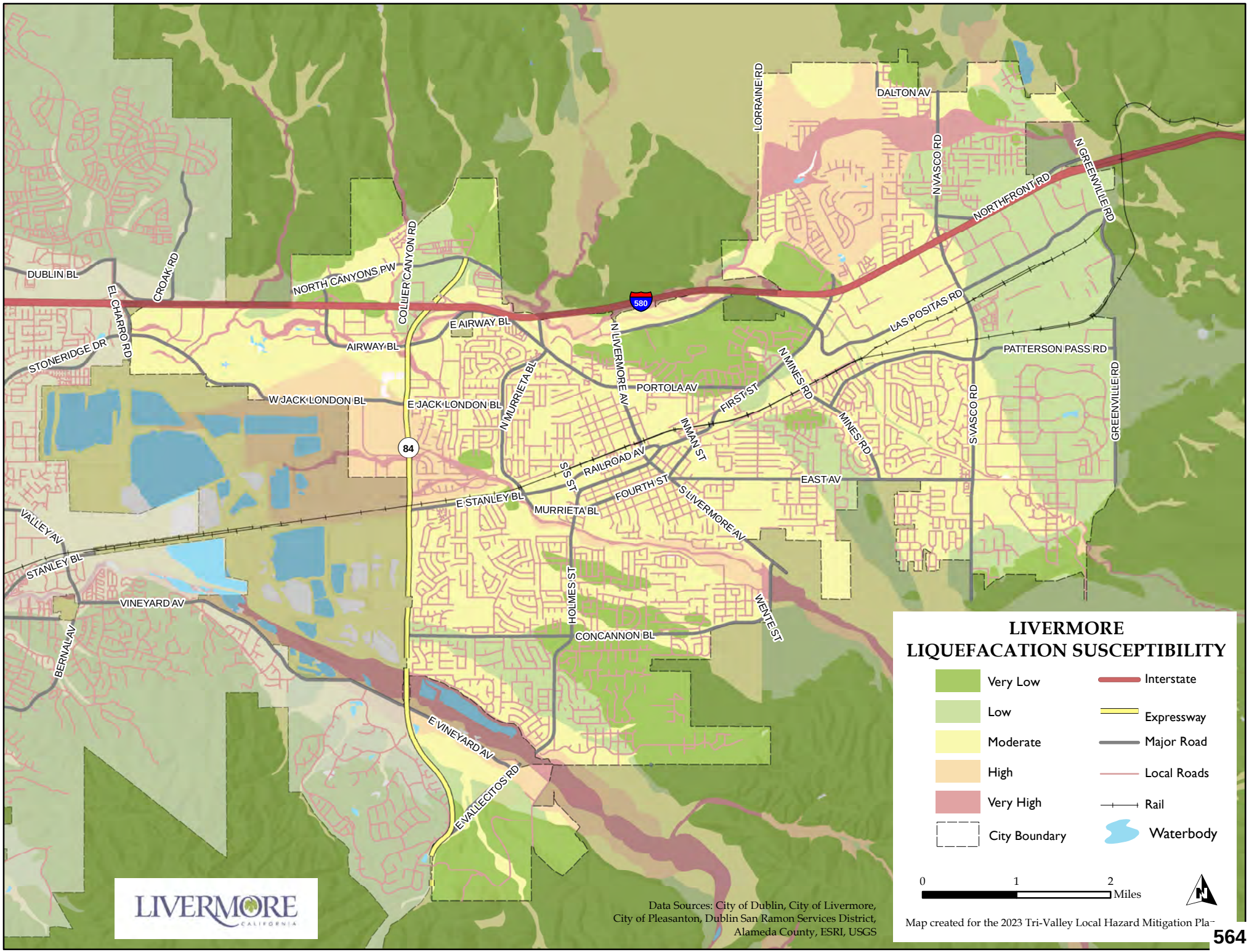
- Communications
- Energy
- Transportation
- Hazardous Materials
- City Boundary
- County Boundary
- Dublin San Ramon Services District
- Rail
- Interstate
- Expressway
- Major Road
- Local Road

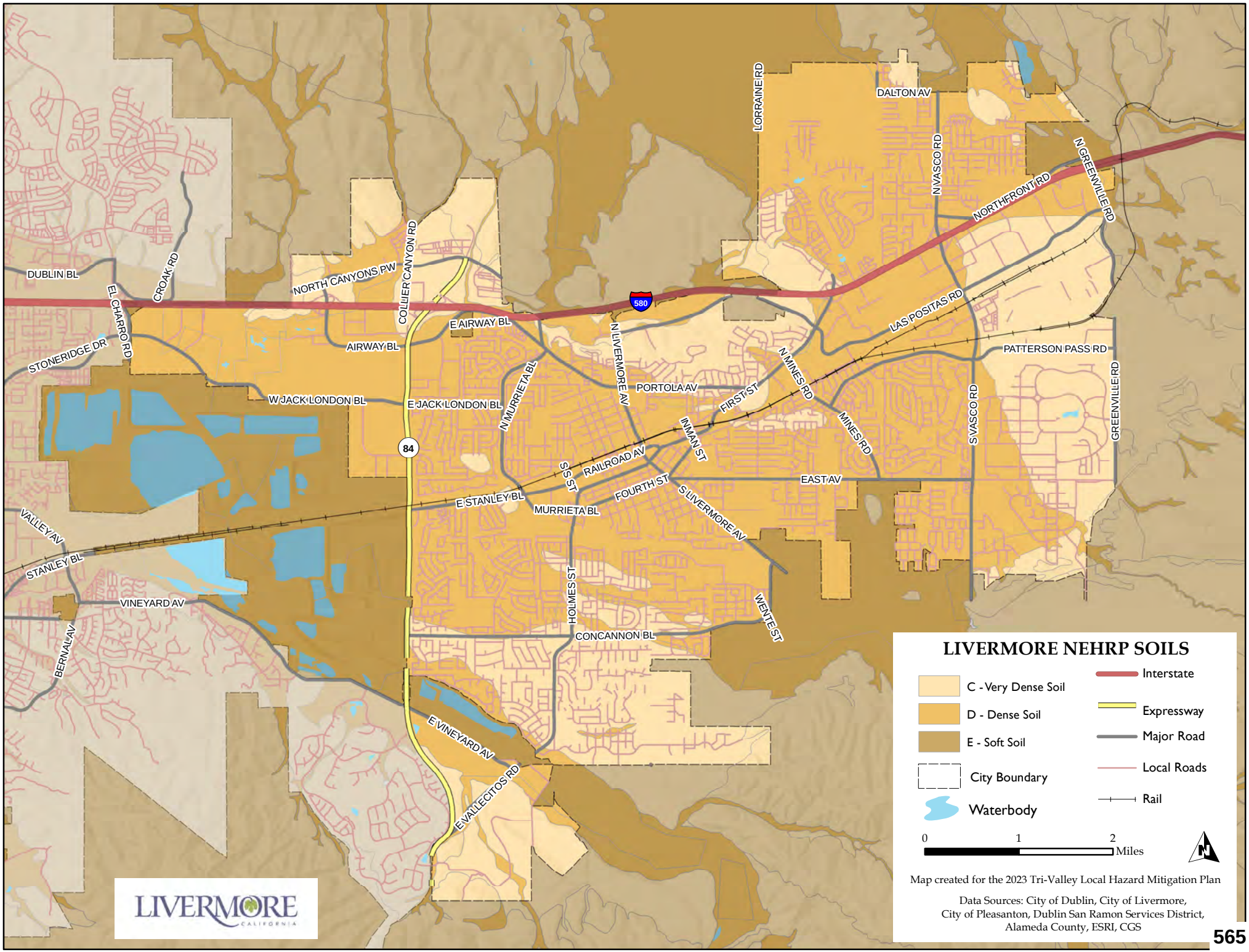
0 1 2 Miles

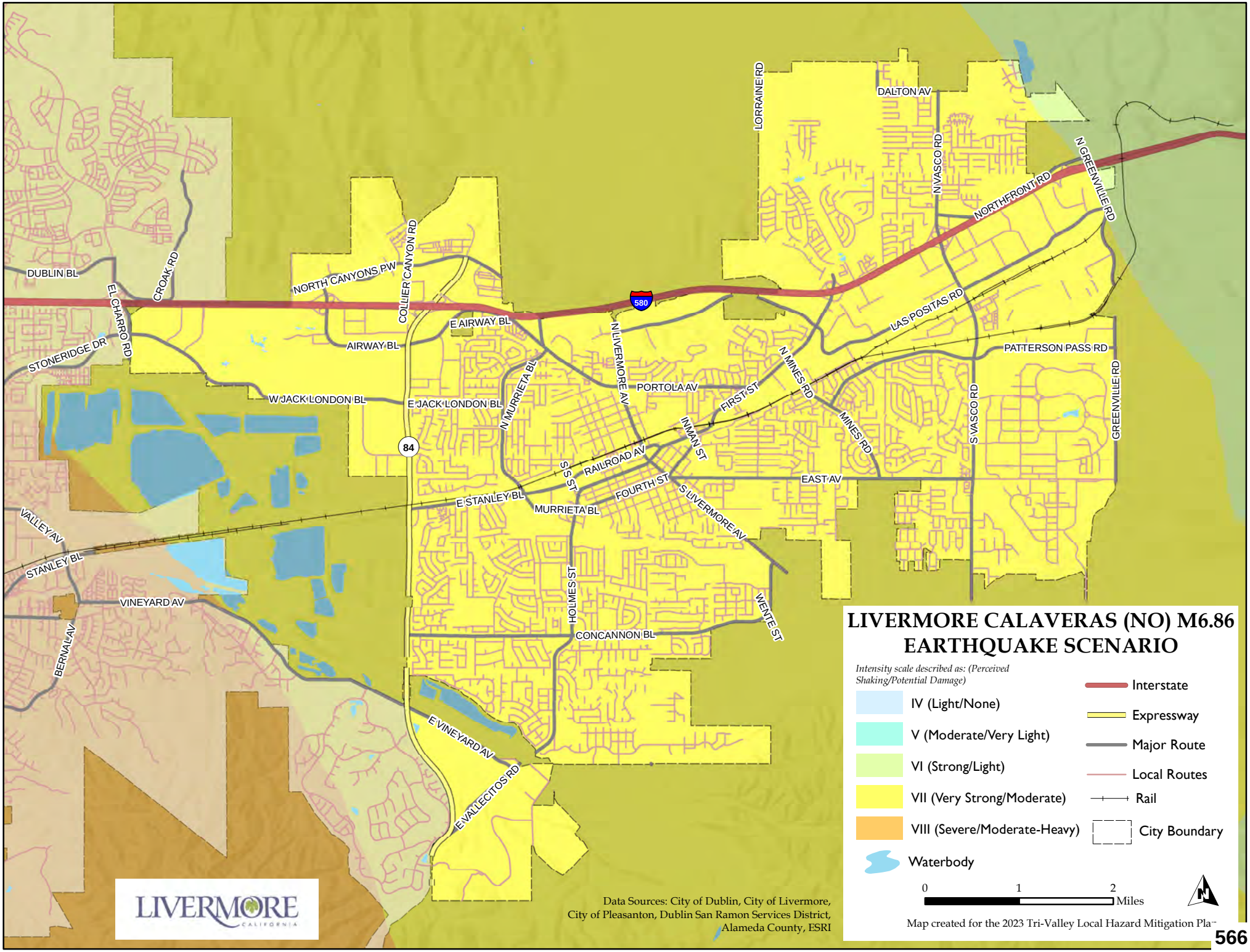
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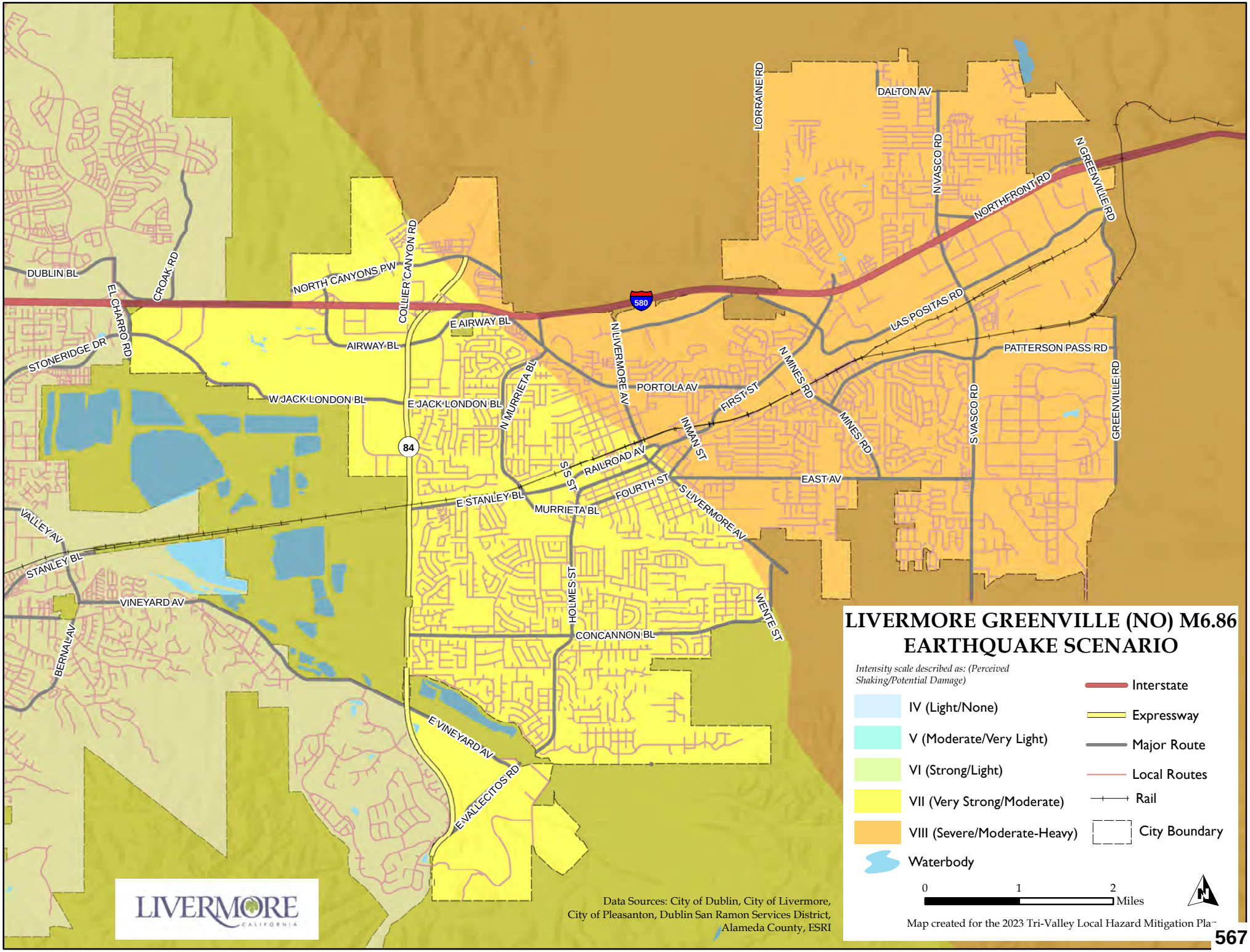
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

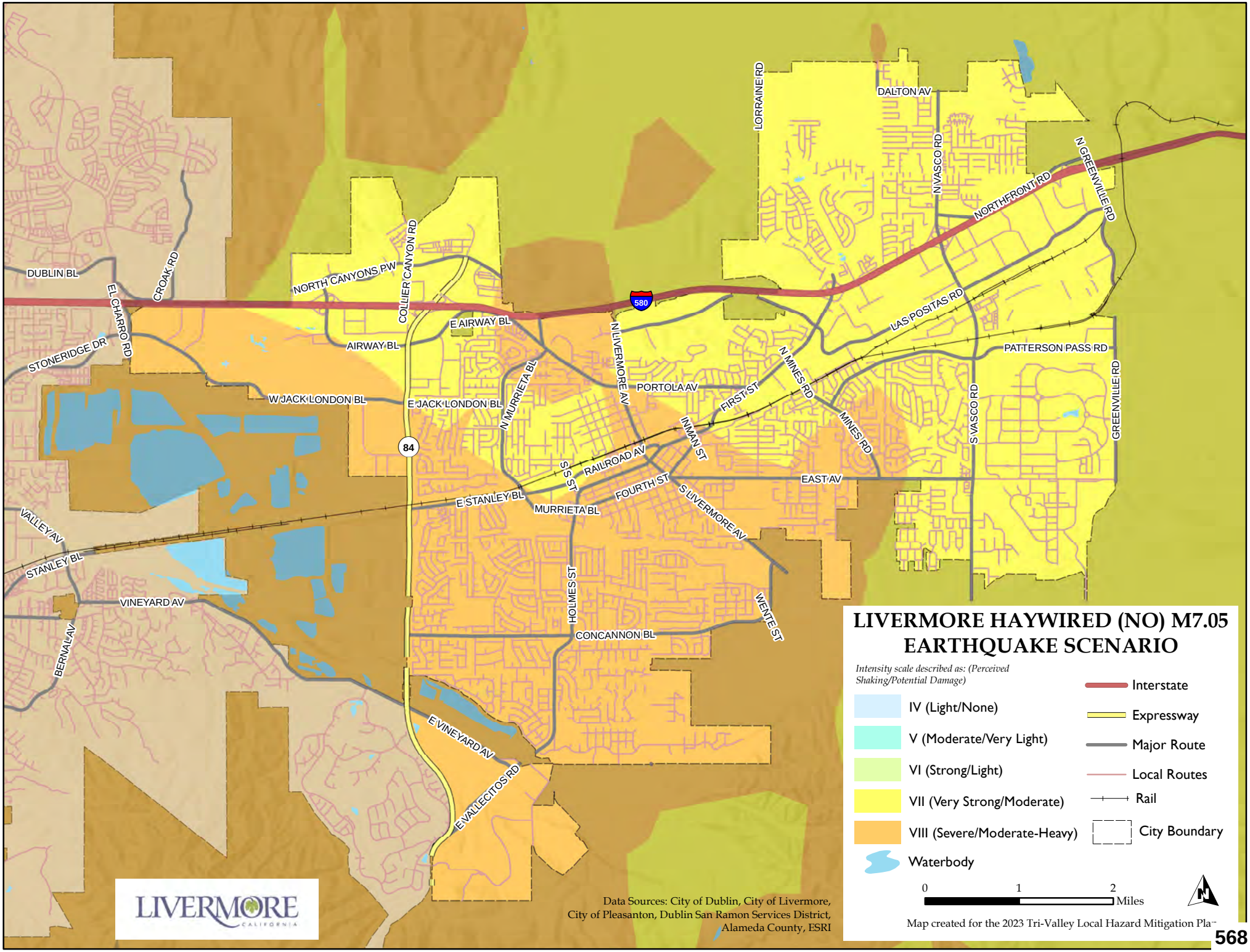

LIVERMORE
DAM FAILURE HAZARD
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
City Boundary
Inundation Area
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CA DWR
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
N MURRIETA BL
S ST
RAILROAD AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
FOURTH ST
INMAN ST
FIRST ST
N MINES RD
MINES RD
EAST AV
S LIVERMORE AV
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
S VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD

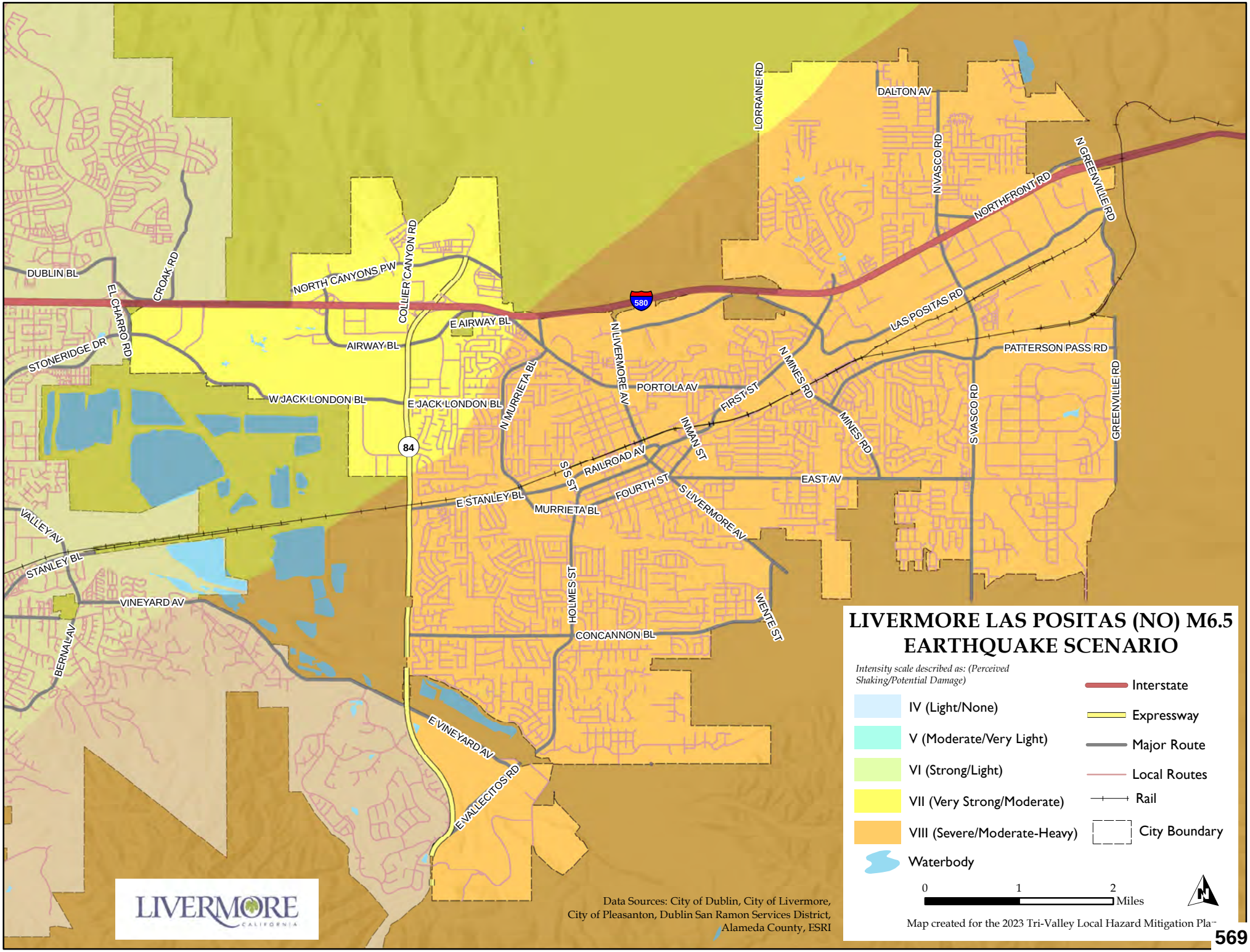

LIVERMORE
LIQUEFACATION SUSCEPTIBILITY
Very Low
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore,
City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District,
Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
STONERIDGE DR
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S S ST
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
N MINES RD
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
GREENVILLE RD

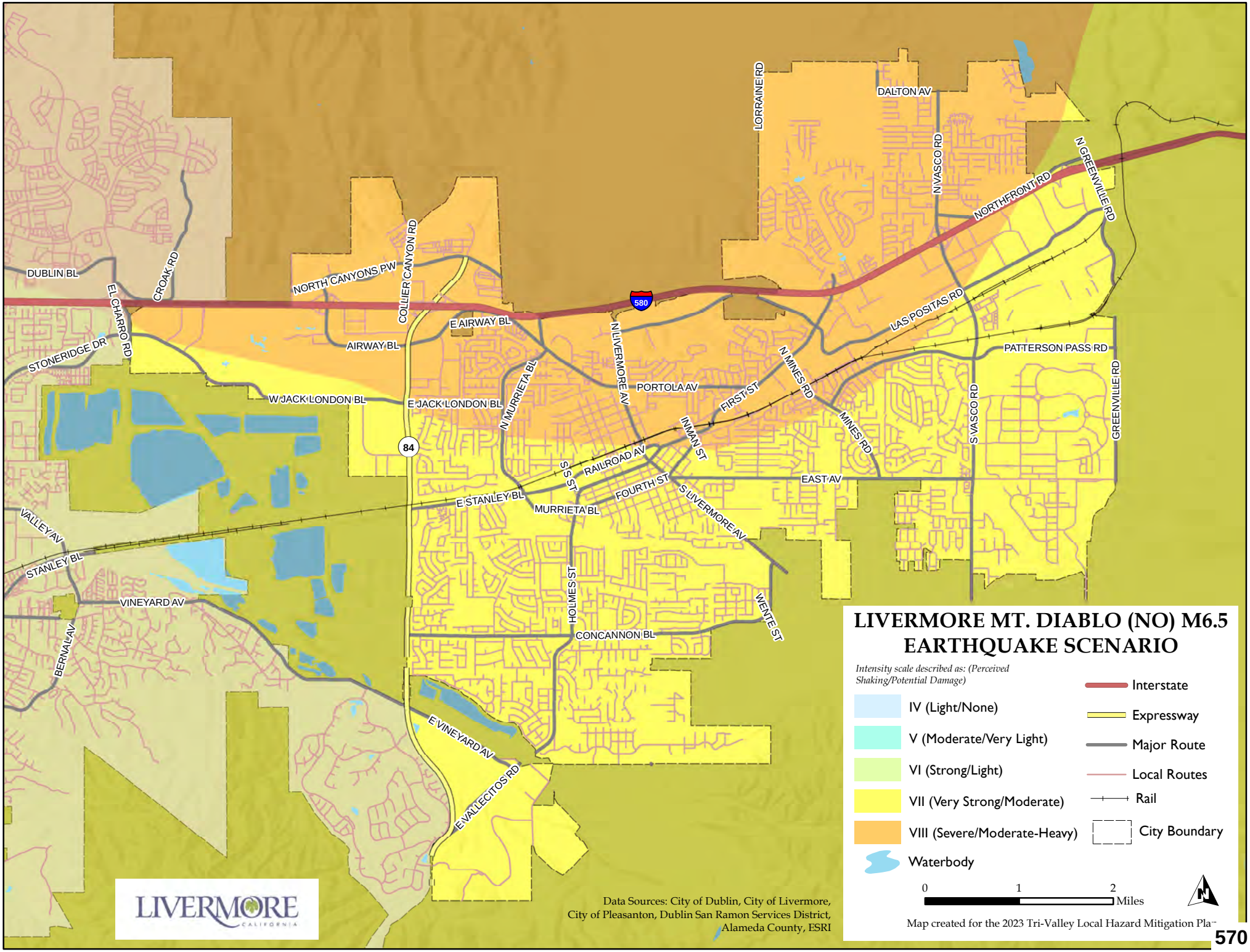

LIVERMORE NEHRP SOILS
C - Very Dense Soil
D - Dense Soil
E - Soft Soil
City Boundary
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CGS
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
STONERIDGE DR
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S ST
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
MINES RD
N MINES RD
S VASCO RD
N VASCO RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
580
84
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD

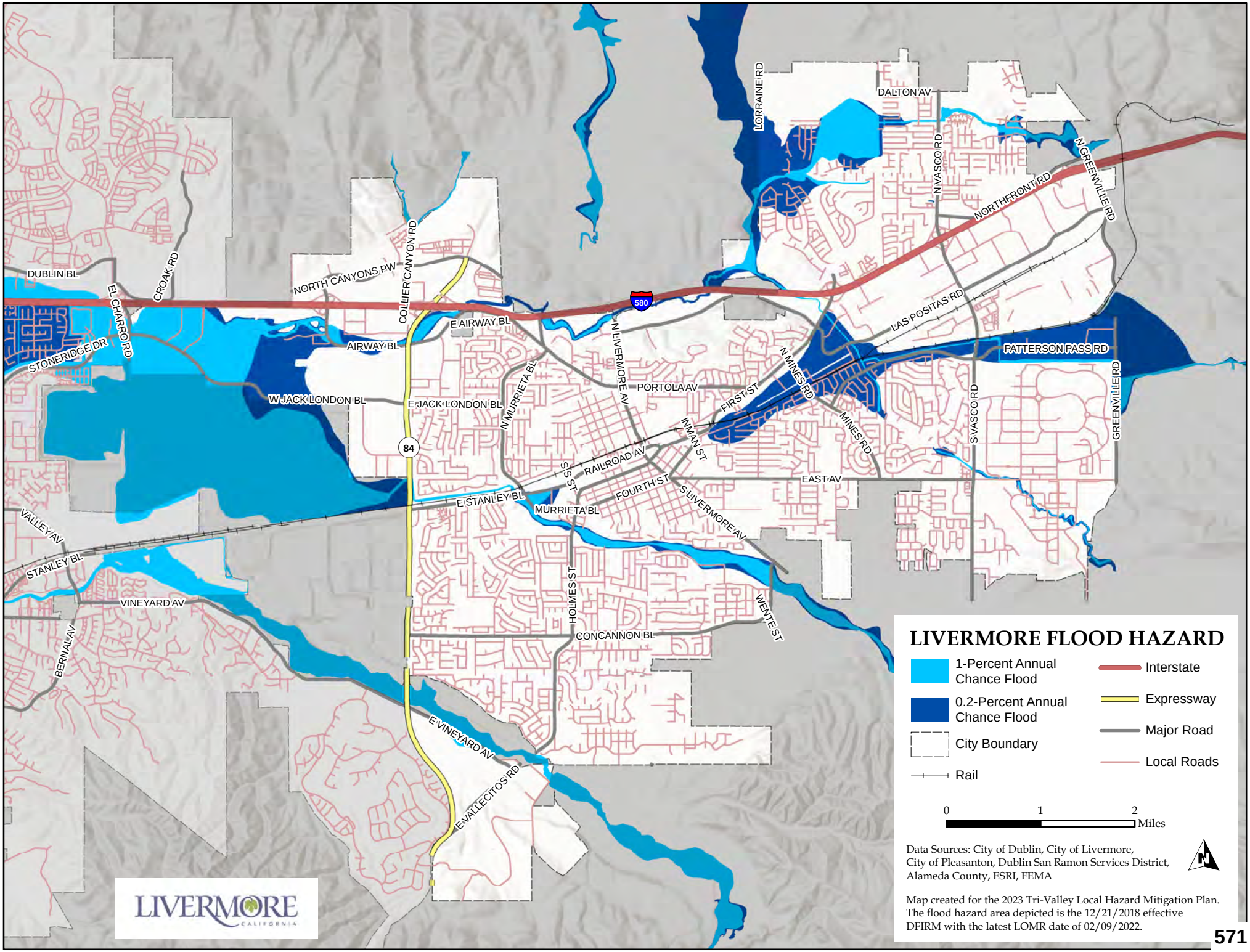

LIVERMORE CALAVERAS (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S ST
FOURTH ST
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
N MINES RD
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD

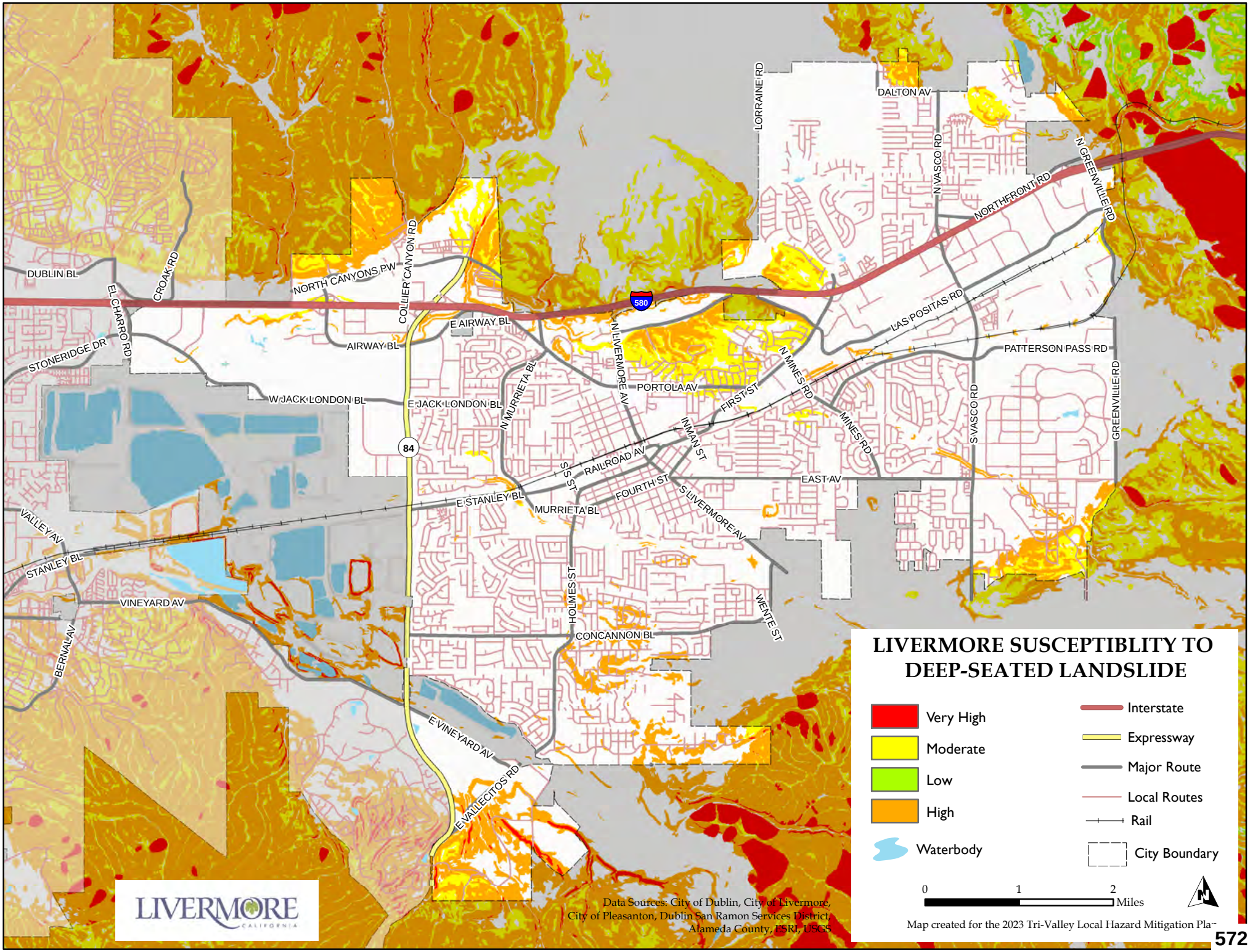

LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
N GREENVILLE RD
NORTHFRONT RD
DUBLIN BL
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
580
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
STONERIDGE DR
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
N MINES RD
FIRST ST
GREENVILLE RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
INMAN ST
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
84
S ST
RAILROAD AV
EAST AV
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
HOLMES ST
VINEYARD AV
WENTE ST
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
LIVERMORE GREENVILLE (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
N
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla

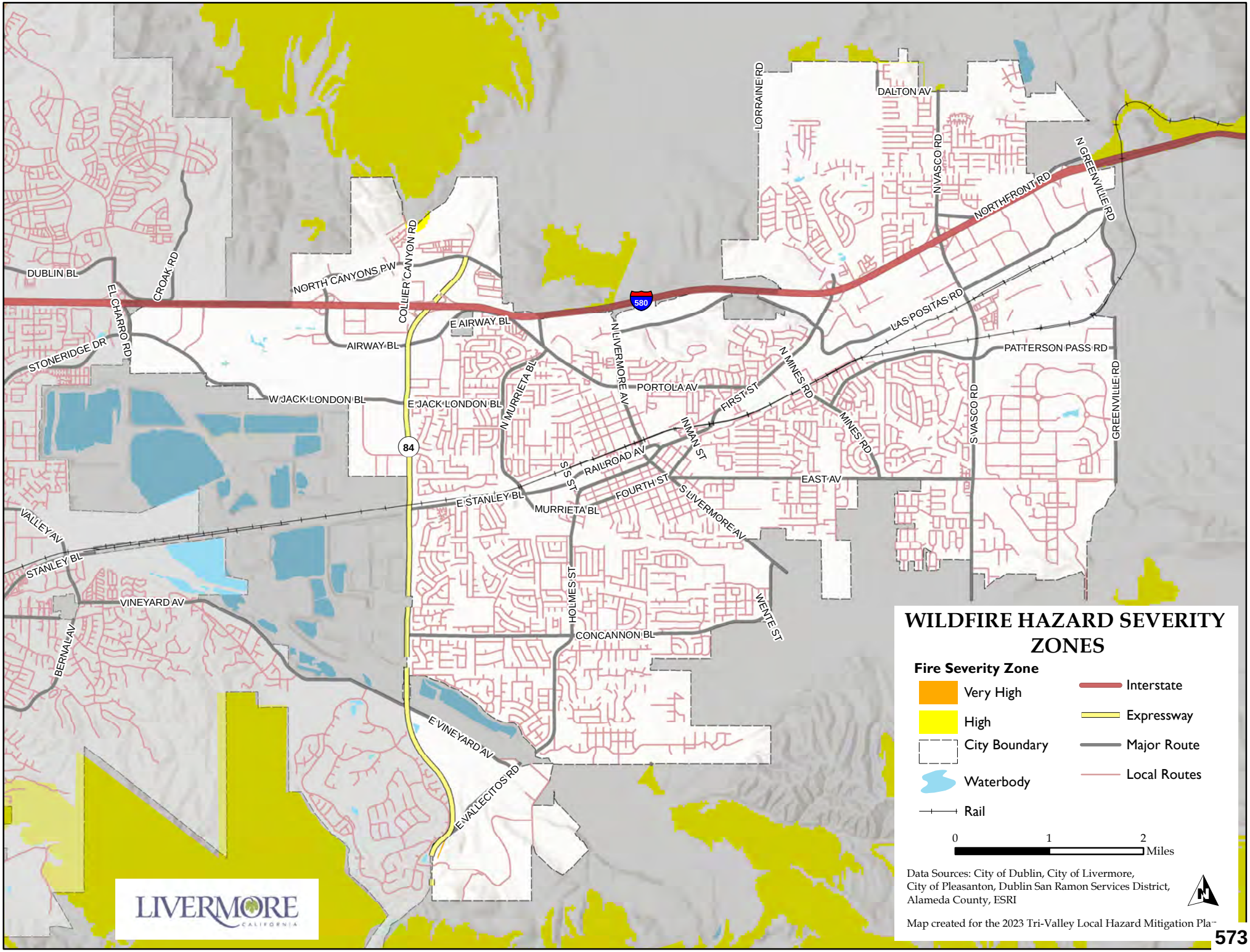

LIVERMORE HAYWIRED (NO) M7.05
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
N MURRIETA BL
FIRST ST
N MINES RD
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S ST
EAST AV
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD


LIVERMORE LAS POSITAS (NO) M6.5
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
N MURRIETA BL
FIRST ST
N MINES RD
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S ST
EAST AV
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD


LIVERMORE MT. DIABLO (NO) M6.5
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/Moderate-Heavy)
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
STONERIDGE DR
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N MURRIETA BL
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
S ST
RAILROAD AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
N MINES RD
MINES RD
S VASCO RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD
N GREENVILLE RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N VASCO RD
DALTON AV
LORRAINE RD
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD


LIVERMORE FLOOD HAZARD
1-Percent Annual Chance Flood
0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood
City Boundary
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, FEMA
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The flood hazard area depicted is the 12/21/2018 effective DFIRM with the latest LOMR date of 02/09/2022.
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
STONERIDGE DR
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N LIVERMORE AV
N MURRIETA BL
PORTOLA AV
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S ST
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
FOURTH ST
S LIVERMORE AV
EAST AV
MINES RD
N MINES RD
S VASCO RD
N VASCO RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD


LIVERMORE SUSCEPTIBLITY TO DEEP-SEATED LANDSLIDE
Very High
Moderate
Low
High
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
Rail
City Boundary
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
STONERIDGE DR
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
84
580
N LIVERMORE AV
PORTOLA AV
N MURRIETA BL
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD
LAS POSITAS RD
PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD
S VASCO RD
N MINES RD
MINES RD
FIRST ST
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
S ST
FOURTH ST
EAST AV
S LIVERMORE AV
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD


WILDFIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES
Fire Severity Zone
Very High
High
City Boundary
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Routes
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Pla
LIVERMORE
CALIFORNIA
DUBLIN BL
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
STONERIDGE DR
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
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N LIVERMORE AV
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PATTERSON PASS RD
GREENVILLE RD
S VASCO RD
MINES RD
INMAN ST
RAILROAD AV
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FOURTH ST
EAST AV
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MURRIETA BL
VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
CONCANNON BL
WENTE ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
LORRAINE RD
DALTON AV
N VASCO RD
NORTHFRONT RD
N GREENVILLE RD

3. CITY OF PLEASANTON

3.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Diego Mora, Assistant Planner
PO Box 520
Pleasanton, CA 94566
925-931-5618
dmora@cityofpleasantonca.gov

Alternate Point of Contact
Ellen Clark, Director of Community Development
PO Box 520
Pleasanton, CA 94566
925-931-5606
eclark@cityofpleasantonca.gov

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Diego Mora	Assistant Planner
Ellen Clark	Director of Community Development
Shweta Bonn	Senior Planner
Steve Kirkpatrick	Director of Engineering
Adam Nelkie	Assistant Director of Engineering
Rob Queirolo	Chief Building Official

3.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

3.2.1 Location and Features

Pleasanton is located within Alameda County, one of nine Bay Area counties bordering the San Francisco Bay. Within city limits, Pleasanton comprises generally flat land that was once covered with native vegetation and agriculture and is now mostly developed with urban land uses. To the east of city limits lie sand and gravel quarries – a result of alluvial deposits from prehistoric streams flowing through the Tri-Valley – which in the future will convert to water conservation and recreational uses. To the south are vineyards along Vineyard Avenue and a series of gently to steeply sloping hills – the Southeast Hills – which sustain grazing lands and cattle. Finally, to the west, the seismically active Pleasanton and Main Ridges rise sharply, providing recreational and grazing areas. Downtown Pleasanton boasts some buildings from the late 1890s and is generally the center of community activities.

3.2.2 History

Although the area around Pleasanton was long inhabited by people before settlement by Europeans in 1769, the City's population remained modest in the four decades after the City's incorporation in 1894. By the late 1930s and early 1940s the population in Pleasanton was about 1,200 people. However, World War II triggered growth, and the City's population doubled between 1940 and 1950. The National Highway Act passed in 1956 brought Interstates 580 and 680 to the Tri-Valley, allowing for new economic activity. Also contributing to the rapid regional population growth was the federal government's sponsorship of the establishment of what is now Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in 1950. This time period saw the development of tract neighborhoods outside the immediate downtown area, including: Amaral Acres on Kottinger Avenue, Jensen Tract on Santa Rita Road across from Amador Valley High School, Pleasanton Valley Estates near Santa Rita Road and Black Avenue, Heritage Valley, Pleasanton Heights, and Vintage Hills. The decades subsequent to the 1950s would see rapid population growth and expansion of the city limits to the north and east. The population of the City in the 1960s was estimated to be 4,200 people. Growth in Pleasanton was further supported by the construction of Hacienda – a major business park – which began in 1982, and construction of Stoneridge Shopping Center.

3.2.3 Governance

The City Council, comprising the Mayor and four City Councilmembers, is the governing body of the city, with all the regulatory and corporate powers of a municipal corporation provided under California State Law. In general, the Council supervises the operations of the City government by establishing policies and programs and appropriating funds for each service function, and the City Manager oversees implementation. Pleasanton has a district-based election system, each district has one Councilmember who resides in the district and who is just chosen by the electors residing in that district. The office of Mayor remains elected at-large by all voters. Councilmembers are elected for a term of four-years, and the Mayor is elected to a term of two-years. A Vice Mayor is selected by the Mayor each calendar year. The Mayor and Council are subject to term limits of eight years. The City has 10 committees, commissions, and task forces, which report to the City Council, and 13 departments (inclusive of the City Manager's and City Attorney's Office).

The City Council will review and adopt this plan, and the City Manager will oversee its implementation.

3.3 CURRENT TRENDS

3.3.1 Population

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the population of Pleasanton was 79,871. Since 2017, the population has grown at an average annual rate of 1.65 percent.

3.3.2 Development

The City of Pleasanton adopted its General Plan in 2009, and City actions, such as those relating to land use allocations, annexations, zoning, subdivision, design review, redevelopment, and others must be consistent with the General Plan. The number of housing permits issued in 2022 is 53, which is slightly higher than the 41 permits issued in 2021 and similar to the number issued in 2020 (45 units). Housing production is expected to continue as a result of an improved economic climate, recent development activity, the Housing Crisis Act of 2019, interest in sites rezoned for high density development, and the City's efforts to encourage housing through the implementation of the 2023-2031 Housing Element's (adopted January 2023) new policies and programs. Per

the Housing Element, the City has planned for 5,965 units for the 2023 to 2031 planning period. Furthermore, new commercial development is located in various areas of Pleasanton. Examples of large scale projects include Workday, which included a six-story, approximately 410,000 square foot office building, parking garage, and other improvements near Stoneridge Mall; and an approximately 112,000 square foot new shopping center located in the eastern part of the City near the intersection of Stoneridge Drive and El Charro Road. Another example of a large scale project is 10X Genomics, which is currently constructing Phase 1 improvements, consisting of a three-story research and development, office and laboratory building totaling approximately 150,000-square-feet near Stoneridge. Additionally, 10X has the ability to construct up to an additional 231,000-square-foot research and development space and parking structure in future phases.

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community. Table 3-2 summarizes development trends in the performance period since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan, as well as expected future development trends.

Table 3-2. Recent and Expected Future Development Trends

Criterion	Response
Has your jurisdiction annexed any land since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan? ***If yes, give the estimated area annexed and estimated number of parcels or structures.***	No
Is your jurisdiction expected to annex any areas during the performance period of this plan?	Yes
If yes, describe land areas and dominant uses.	10807, 11033 and the two western parcels on Dublin Canyon Road, these four parcels total approximately 128.5-acres. Two of the four parcels each have one single-family residence. The remaining two parcels are vacant/open space. Secondly, annexation of the approximately 45-acre primarily vacant property at 4141 Foothill Road is anticipated.
If yes, who currently has permitting authority over these areas?	Alameda County
Are any areas targeted for development or major redevelopment in the next five years?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe, including whether any of the areas are in known hazard risk areas	Yes, all sites identified for potential redevelopment as part of City's 2023 Housing Element update are within at least one hazard risk area. Due to the geographical location the City to known faults, all sites are within the Earthquake hazard risk area. Serval sites consists of being in another known hazard risk area. For example, housing sites 1, 22, 23, and 26 are within a fire and landslide hazard risk areas. Housing sites 2, 4,5,6,7,9,11,12,14, and 29 are within a flood hazard risk area.

How many permits for new construction were issued in your jurisdiction since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Single Family	50	35	111	40	25
Multi-Family	59	56	3	0	0
Other	3	7	11	9	16
Total	112	98	125	49	41

Provide the number of new construction permits for each hazard area or provide a qualitative description of where development has occurred.	Development has occurred throughout the city during the performance period for this plan. The city does not have the ability to track the specific number of building permits issued by hazard area. It is important to note, however, that all new development was consistent with General Plan policies and municipal code standards.
Describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction, based on your jurisdiction's buildable lands inventory. If no such inventory exists, provide a qualitative description.	The City of Pleasanton is substantially built out; however, several in-fill lots have not been developed, both with potential residential and non-residential uses. The City of Pleasanton is substantially built out; however, several in-fill lots have not been developed, both with potential residential and non-residential uses.

3.4 CHANGES IN PRIORITIES

The City's mitigation priorities have remained the same since the last mitigation plan update.

3.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 3-3.
- Development and permitting capabilities are presented in Table 3-4.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 3-5.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 3-6.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 3-7.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 3-8.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 3-9.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 3-10.

Table 3-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements				
Building Code	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Building Code, last amended in 2019, (PMC § 20.08, Building Code)				
Zoning Code	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2020 (PMC Title 18, Zoning)				
Subdivisions	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2016 (PMC Title 19 Subdivisions)				
Stormwater Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2016 (PMC § 9.14, Stormwater Management and Discharge Control)				
Post-Disaster Recovery	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: Preparation of subject plan in process				
Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Cal. Civ. Code §1102 et seq.				
Growth Management	Yes	Yes	No	No
Comment: Cal. Gov. Code §65300 et seq.; (PMC § 17.36, Growth Management Program)				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Site Plan Review	Yes	No	No	Yes
Comment: Site Plan Review is completed with entitlements such as Design Review and/or Planned Unit Development review for new development projects				
Environmental Protection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)				
Flood Damage Prevention	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: The City coordinates with Zone 7 Water Agency for stream management and flood protection.				
Floodplain Management Plan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: Floodplain ordinance 1374 first adopted 7/19/1988; updated 7/19/2022 Ord. # 2239)				
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Comment: Current FIRM date – August 3, 2009				
Emergency Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last updated 2016 (PMC § 2.44 Emergency Organization)				
Climate Change	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: California SB 379 requires cities to include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in their general plans.				
Planning Documents				
General Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is the plan compliant with Assembly Bill 2140? No ***Comment:*** Pleasanton's General Plan was adopted in 2009. The City will update its General Plan to comply with Assembly Bill 2140 in conjunction with adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan.				
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
How often is the plan updated? Every 2 years ***Comment:*** The CIP was last updated in June 2021 for fiscal years 2021-22 through 2024-25				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: The City has adopted a Disaster Debris Management Plan as of April 2022.				
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: The City coordinates with Zone 7 Water Agency for stream management and flood protection.				
Stormwater Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2016				
Urban Water Management Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Pleasanton Municipal Code, last amended in 2021 (PMC § 9.30 Water Management Plan)				
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: Pleasanton participates in the Eastern Alameda County Conservation Strategy				
Economic Development Plan	Yes	No	No	No
Comment: Pleasanton's General Plan includes an Economic and Fiscal Element				
Shoreline Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: Not applicable				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: Alameda County				
Forest Management Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: Not applicable				
Climate Action Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: General Plan Air Quality and Climate Change Element adopted in 2009; Climate Action Plan 2.0 adopted in 2022.				
Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Comment: The City updated its Emergency Operations Plan in 2018.				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	No	Yes	No	No
Comment: Bay Area Urban Areas Security Initiative				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: Association of Bay Area Governments, Bay Area Regional Disaster Resilience Action Plan Initiative				
Continuity of Operations Plan	No	No	No	No
Comment: None identified				
Public Health Plan	No	Yes	No	Yes
Comment: Alameda County Public Health Department				

Planning and regulatory capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action PLE-2.

Table 3-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Criterion	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits?	Yes
If yes, which department? Community Development	
If no, who does?	
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	No
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory?	Yes

Development and permitting capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action PLE-8.

Table 3-5. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	No
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	No
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
If yes, specify: Water, Sewer	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes

In the future, the City would consider applying for mitigation and other emergency management grant opportunities for projects that exceed the current City budget.

The City could consider collaborating with DSRSD on increasing fees related to water delivery services.

Table 3-6. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department	Yes
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department and Engineering Department	Yes
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Community Development Department	Yes
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Finance Department	Yes
Surveyors ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Engineering Department	Yes
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Information Technology	Yes
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area ***If Yes, Department /Position:***	No
Emergency manager ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	Yes
Grant writers ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Various Departments	Yes

The City would consider exploring opportunities for upgrading its technical capabilities in the EOC to better interface with area jurisdictions and monitors.

Based on the existing capabilities listed above, the City could improve its technical capabilities by seeking the services of someone with scientific expertise in local hazards. However, the City has not identified a need to do so at this time.

Table 3-7. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Hazard Mitigation Plan website	Yes
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? ***If yes, briefly describe:***	No
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? ***If yes, briefly describe:***	No
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** City newsletter	Yes
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Social media	Yes

Education and outreach capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing actions in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan, including Action PLE-11.

Table 3-8. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Criterion	Response
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Engineering/Building
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Adam Nelkie, Assistant Director of Engineering
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
What is the date that your floodplain management and damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	August 20, 2022, Ord No. 2239
Does your floodplain management program exceed minimum requirements? ***If yes, in what ways?*** The City maintains a CRS Certification of Class 7	Yes
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	February 2016
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? ***If yes, state what they are.***	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? ***If no, state why.***	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? ***If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?*** Additional staff trained	Yes
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? ***If yes, is your jurisdiction interested in improving its CRS Classification?*** Yes ***If no, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?***	Yes
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What is the insurance in force?*** $36,213,000 ***What is the premium in force?*** $78,978	93
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What were the total payments for losses?*** $56,774	19

a. According to FEMA statistics as of 04/30/2022

Table 3-9. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
FIPS Code	Yes	0657792	N/A	N/A
Unique Entity ID #	Yes	ZQLCND5KBU99	N/A	N/A
Community Rating System	Yes	060012	7	10/01/2017
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Yes	N/A	2	March 2012
Public Protection	Yes	65871	3	10/1/2020
StormReady	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-10. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	High
Comment: The City completed a Pleasanton-specific climate vulnerability assessment anticipating climate threats to the community, as part of the adopted CAP 2.0. As part of the Climate Action Plan adopted in February 2022, a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory was conducted.	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	Low
Comment: The City has adopted a Climate Action Plan and the General Plan includes climate change policies. While climate change impacts are not specifically monitored, hazards are monitored via the local hazard mitigation plan.	
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities	Medium
Comment: City staff and if needed, consultants are available to assess strategies for feasibility.	
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory	High
Comment: The City has an updated GHG inventory, conducted as part of the CAP 2.0 process and has a tracking system to analyze GHGs on an on-going basis.	
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts	Medium
Comment: Impacts related to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions are evaluated on a project-by-project basis during environmental review.	
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks	High
Comment: City participates in regional climate conversations among other cities working to address climate change.	
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes	Medium
Comment: Impacts related to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions are evaluated on a project-by-project basis during environmental review. Further, projects must comply with CAP 2.0 which have several actions related to development.	
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts	High
Comment: The CAP 2.0 includes strategies and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts	Low
Comment: These strategies have been incorporated into the adopted CAP2.0.	
Champions for climate action in local government departments	Low
Comment: At this time, there is no dedicated staff to climate action planning, although the City is considering funding for this role as part of its budgeting process. Regardless, several staff across the City including within the Community Development, Operations Services, and City Managers Departments are working on various strategies to implement the adopted CAP 2.0 and participating in regional conversations.	
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies	High
Comment: The city is supportive of strategies and actions outlined in the adopted CAP 2.0 and their strategic implementation.	
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation	Medium
Comment: While funds have not been specifically dedicated to climate change adaptation, implementation of such measures are carried forward on an as feasible basis for city projects.	
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted	Medium
Comment: The city has authority over local public streets and related infrastructure.	

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk	Medium
Comment: Local residents are well-informed and aware of local, regional, state-wide, and greater issues relating to climate change.	
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts	Medium
Comment: **Local residents are generally supportive of measures to address climate change.**	
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Low
Comment: This is not known at this time.	
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Low
Comment: This is not known at this time.	
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Low
Comment: This is not known at this time.	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

3.6 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

3.6.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration of content from the 2018 Tri-Valley local hazard mitigation plan has already been established in the following local plans and programs:

- **General Plan**—Includes policies related to flooding, geotechnical concerns, wildfire, and other hazards which were updated following the completion of the 2018 HMP
- **Capital Improvement Plan**—Includes infrastructure that incorporates climate change adaptation strategies. Additional projects were considered following the completion of the 2018 HMP.
- **Climate Action Plan 2.0**—Increases resilience to climate change through resilience actions and greenhouse gas mitigation actions, includes information on risks to climate change.
- **Emergency Operations Plan**—Addresses operational needs and procedures during an emergency. Trainings and exercised focused on the identified hazards that were called out in the 2018 HMP.
- **Pleasanton Municipal Code**—The Pleasanton Municipal Code includes development requirements that can address hazard mitigation.

3.6.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if

they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Capital Improvement Program**—Incorporate hazard mitigation projects consistent with other adopted plans and programs.
- **Pleasanton General Plan**—Enhance to address hazard mitigation policies, including climate adaptation and resiliency as required by State law
- **Climate Action Plan**—Enhance to increase local resiliency to climate change
- **Emergency Operations Plan**—Update to better address operational needs and procedures during an emergency
- **Pleasanton Municipal Code**—The Pleasanton Municipal Code includes development requirements that can address hazard mitigation, including site plan review completed with entitlements such as Design Review and Planned Unit Development review. Continue to look for opportunities to further integrate hazard mitigation goals and objectives into the Municipal Code.
- **Continuity of Operations Plan**—Plan to ensure that agencies are able to perform essential functions during emergencies.
- **Continuity of Government Plan**—Plan to ensure that government continues its essential functions during emergencies
- **Post Disaster Recovery Plan**—Develop plan and policies for rebuilding and recovery after disasters

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

3.7 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.7.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 3-11 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 3-11. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe Weather & Flood	EM-3591	December 31, 2022-January 4, 2023	The Bay Area experienced repeated atmospheric river events resulting in numerous shallow landslides, downed trees, and localized flooding. Damage Estimate: TBD
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	January 20, 2020 - ongoing	Staffing interruptions
President's Day Winter Storm	DR-4308	02/15/2017	Localized Flooding Impacts Damage Estimate: N/A
Drought	N/A	2013-2016	N/A
Severe Winter Storms, Flooding	DR-1155	11/17/1996	N/A
Loma Prieta Earthquake	DR-845	10/17/1989	N/A

3.7.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 3-12 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and the economy. Based on local knowledge and assessments per the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department's incident report between January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2022, Pleasanton has increased the wildfire hazard to a high ranking. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 3-12. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
1	Earthquake	36	High
2	Wildfire	36	High
3	Severe Weather	33	Medium
4	Landslide	22	Medium
5	Dam Failure	18	Medium
6	Flood	15	Low
7	Drought	9	Low

3.7.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. This section provides information on a few key vulnerabilities for this jurisdiction. Available jurisdiction-specific risk maps of the hazards are provided at the end of this annex.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties: 1
- Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated: N/A
- No severe repetitive losses occurred.

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

No additional jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources.

3.8 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Table 3-13 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 3-13. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action P-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing structures that have experienced repetitive losses.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-1
Comment: This is an ongoing effort.		
Action P-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including the City's General Plan.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-2
Comment: An update to the Safety Element of the General Plan will be completed upon adoption of the updated Hazard Mitigation Plan.		
Action P-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-3
Comment: This is an ongoing effort.		
Action P-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: **• Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance.** **• Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates.** **• Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.**	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-4
Comment: This is an ongoing effort.		
Action P-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: update and implementation of the Climate Action Plan and update the General Plan to address recent legislation and establish policies related to climate change adaptability.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-5
Comment: The City adopted an update to its Climate Action Plan in February 2022 (CAP 2.0) and will implement the CAP on an ongoing basis.		
Action P-6—Tie public education on defensible space and a comprehensive defensible space ordinance to a field program of enforcement.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-7
Comment: **This is an ongoing effort.**		
Action P-7—Prohibit construction of habitable structures within at least 50 feet of an identified active fault trace where the fault has been specifically located in site-specific geologic studies.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-8
Comment: The City has and will continue to prohibit construction of habitable structures within at least 50 feet of an active fault.		
Action P-8—Prohibit new development of sites with structures intended for human occupancy in any landslide-prone areas unless the landslide risk can be eliminated. Permit development in landslide prone areas only when sites can be shown to be stable during adverse conditions such as saturated soils, ground shaking, and during grading of the site for roads, installation of infrastructure, and creation of building pads. Engineering studies shall demonstrate that structures in landslide prone areas would sustain no more damage due to slope instabilities than damage sustained by a similar building in the Pleasanton Planning Area constructed to current CBC standards and located on soils with a low susceptibility to failure when exposed to moderate ground shaking.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-9
Comment: The City has and will continue to prohibit new development of sites with structures in landslide-prone areas unless the landslide risk can be eliminated.		
Action P-9—Require fire mitigation measures in new and existing developments that reduce the fire threat to the structure and occupants. Require development outside the five-minute travel time and in Special Fire Protection Areas to provide effective fire prevention measures.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-10
Comment: The City has and will continue to require fire mitigation in new and existing developments that reduce the fire threat to the structure and occupants.		

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action P-10—Continue to conduct public meetings and issue press releases regarding Del Valle Dam evacuation.	Removed; no longer feasible	
Comment: Hazard information outreach will be done for all natural hazards. It is not reasonable for the city to only focus on the dam inundation hazard. A new action has been included for community education and outreach for natural hazards.		
Action P-11—Encourage replacing aboveground electric and phone wires and other structures with underground facilities and use the planning-approval process to ensure that, on a case-by-case basis, all new phone and electrical lines are installed underground.	Carried over to updated plan	PLE-13
Comment: The City has and will continue to encourage replacement of aboveground electric and phone wires with underground facilities.		

3.9 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 3-14 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 3-15 identifies the priority for each action. Table 3-16 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 3-14. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action PLE-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in hazard areas, prioritizing those that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high- or medium-risk hazard areas.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Existing	4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department, Engineering Department	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	High	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Short-term
Action PLE-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including the City's General Plan.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department, Engineering Department	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action PLE-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan with ongoing participation and cooperation among planning partners.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	City of Pleasanton – All Departments	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action PLE-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: • Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance. • Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates. • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Flood, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 4, 6, 9	City of Pleasanton, Engineering Department	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department, Zone 7	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action PLE-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: continue implementation of the CAP 2.0 and update the General Plan to address recent legislation and establish policies related to climate change adaptability.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam failure, Drought, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12	City of Pleasanton-All Departments	Adjacent Cities/County	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action PLE-6—Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate backup power.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather						
Existing	8, 10	OSD	None	Medium	OSD Operational Budget	Ongoing
Action PLE-7—Tie public education on defensible space and a comprehensive defensible space ordinance to a field program of enforcement.						
Hazards Mitigated: Wildfire						
Both	1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 12	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	City of Pleasanton	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action PLE-8—Prohibit construction of habitable structures within at least 50 feet of an identified active fault trace where the fault has been specifically located in site-specific geologic studies.						
Hazards Mitigated: Landslide, Earthquake						
New	2, 4, 5, 6, 11	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department, Engineering Department	None	Low	General Funds, Staff time	Ongoing
Action PLE-9—Prohibit new development of sites with structures intended for human occupancy in any landslide-prone areas unless the landslide risk can be eliminated. Permit development in landslide prone areas only when sites can be shown to be stable during adverse conditions such as saturated soils, ground shaking, and during grading of the site for roads, installation of infrastructure, and creation of building pads. Engineering studies shall demonstrate that structures in landslide prone areas would sustain no more damage due to slope instabilities than damage sustained by a similar building in the Pleasanton Planning Area constructed to current CBC standards and located on soils with a low susceptibility to failure when exposed to moderate ground shaking.						
Hazards Mitigated: Landslide, Earthquake						
Both	2, 4, 5, 6, 11	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department, Engineering Department	None	Low	General Fund, Staff Time	Ongoing
Action PLE-10—Require fire mitigation measures in new and existing developments that reduce the fire threat to the structure and occupants. Require development outside the five-minute travel time and in Special Fire Protection Areas to provide effective fire prevention measures.						
Hazards Mitigated: Wildfire						
Both	2, 3, 7	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	City of Pleasanton	Medium	General Fund, Private Development Investment	Ongoing
Action PLE-11—Provide information to the community about natural hazards, their impacts, and measures both the city and community members may take to mitigate the impacts. Outreach may include notices on the city website, social media channels, print media, and other forms of education and awareness.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Wildfire, Severe Weather, Landslide, Dam Failure, Flood, Drought						
Both	1, 3, 7, 9	City of Pleasanton Public Information Officer with department wide input	Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department	Low	General Funds	Ongoing

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action PLE-12—Substantial Damage Response/Management Plan—Explore the feasibility of developing the plan. Develop the plan if deemed feasible.						
Hazards Mitigated: Severe Weather, Flood						
Both	1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10	Engineering Department	None	Low	General Funds, California Adaptation Grant Program	Short-term
Action PLE-13—Encourage replacing aboveground electric and phone wires and other structures with underground facilities and use the planning-approval process to ensure that, on a case-by-case basis, all new phone and electrical lines are installed underground.						
Hazards Mitigated: Severe Weather, Landslide, Dam Failure, Flood, Wildfire						
Both	4, 8	Engineering Department	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department	Low	General Funds, Possible PG&E Underground Fund	Ongoing
Action PLE-14— Explore the feasibility of identifying socially vulnerable populations at the census block level. If deemed feasible, develop the dataset for future planning efforts.						
Hazards Mitigated: Dam Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Flood, Landslide, Severe Weather, Wildfire						
Both	1, 9, 10, 12	City of Pleasanton Community Development Department		Low	General Funds, Staff Time	Short-term

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 3-15. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	6	High	High	No	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	6	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	12	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
4	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
5	8	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Medium
6	2	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	High	High
7	6	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
8	5	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
9	5	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
10	3	High	Medium	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
11	4	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
12	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	No	High	Medium
13	2	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
14	4	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 3-16. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	8, 9	1	11		6			2, 3, 14
Wildfire	10	1, 13	7, 11	7			5	2, 3, 5, 7, 14
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather		1, 12, 13	11		6, 12		5	2, 3, 5, 12, 14
Landslide	8, 9	1, 13	11				5	2, 3, 5, 14
Low-Risk Hazards								
Dam Failure	4	1, 4, 13	4, 11				5	2, 3, 5, 14
Flood	4	1, 4, 12, 13	4, 11		12		5	2, 3, 5, 12, 14
Drought			11				5	2, 3, 5, 14

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

3.10 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 3-17 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 3-17. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
CRS Program Outreach – Flood Mailers, Display in Permit Center, Library and OSD building	09/2022	5
City Website	Continuous	Unknown

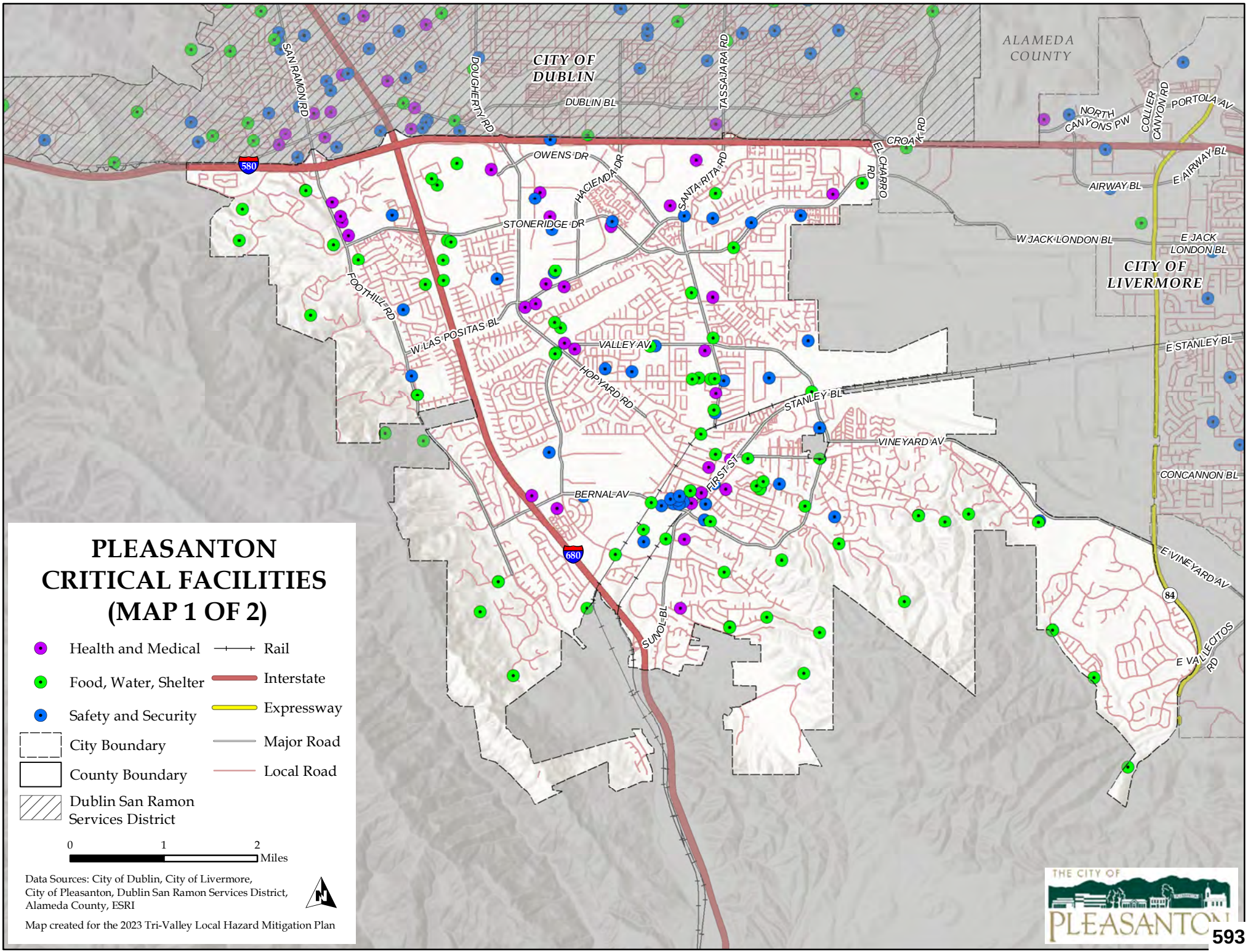
3.11 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

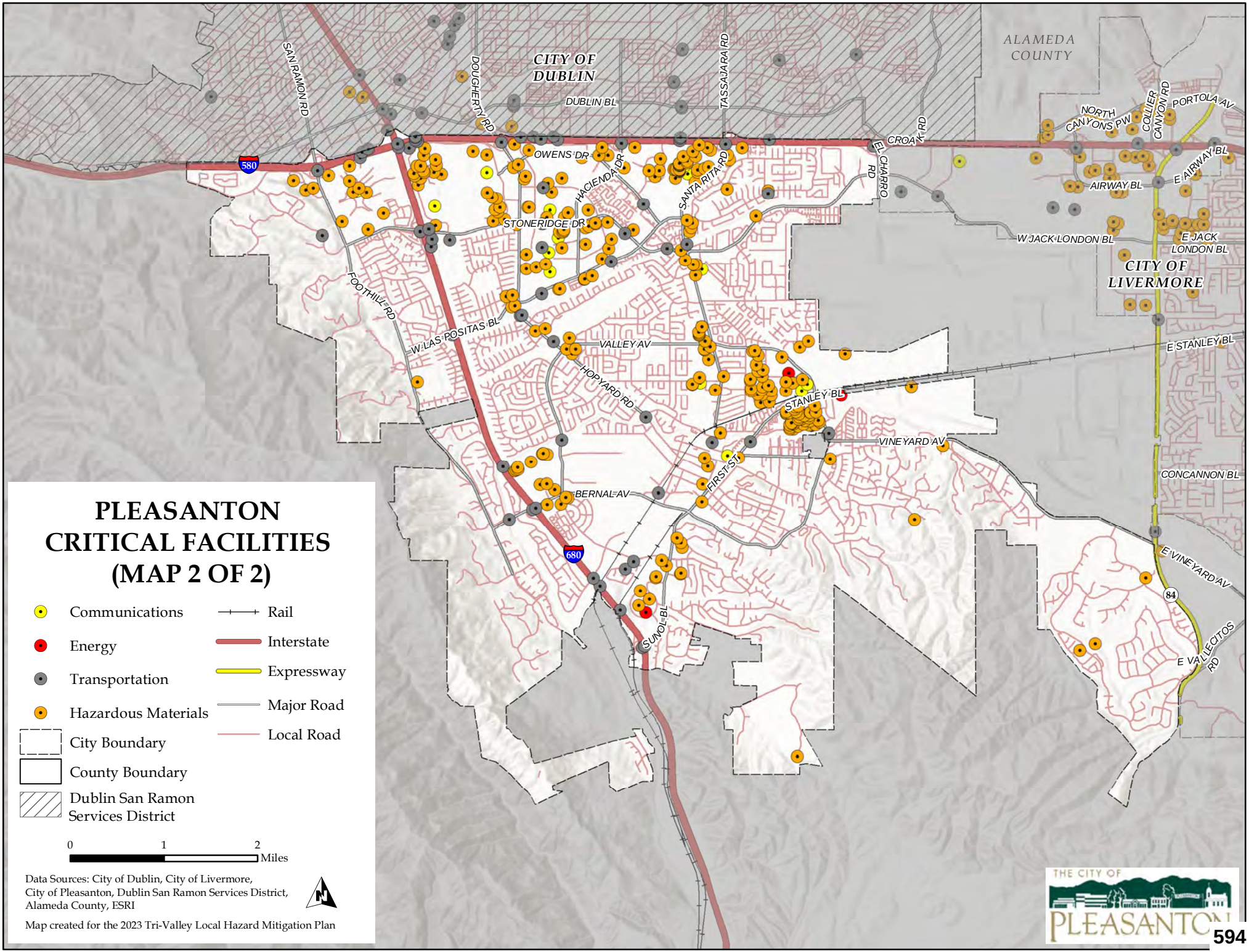
The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

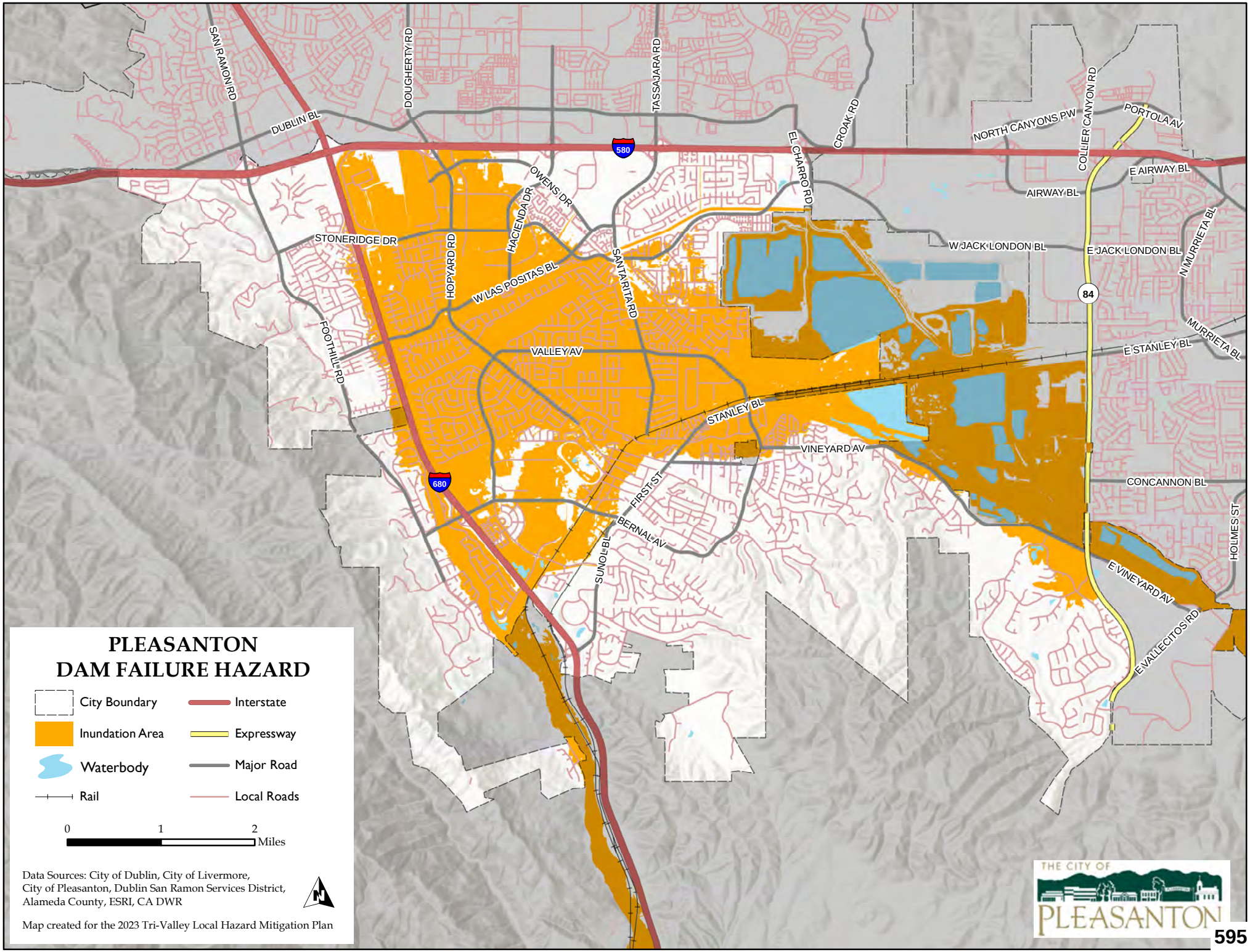
- **City of Pleasanton Municipal Code**—The municipal code was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **City of Pleasanton Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**—The flood damage prevention ordinance was reviewed for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **City of Pleasanton General Plan**—The General Plan was reviewed to identify applicable policies that promote hazard mitigation.
- **City of Pleasanton Climate Action Plan**—The Climate Action Plan was reviewed to ascertain approaches to achieving climate change resilience.

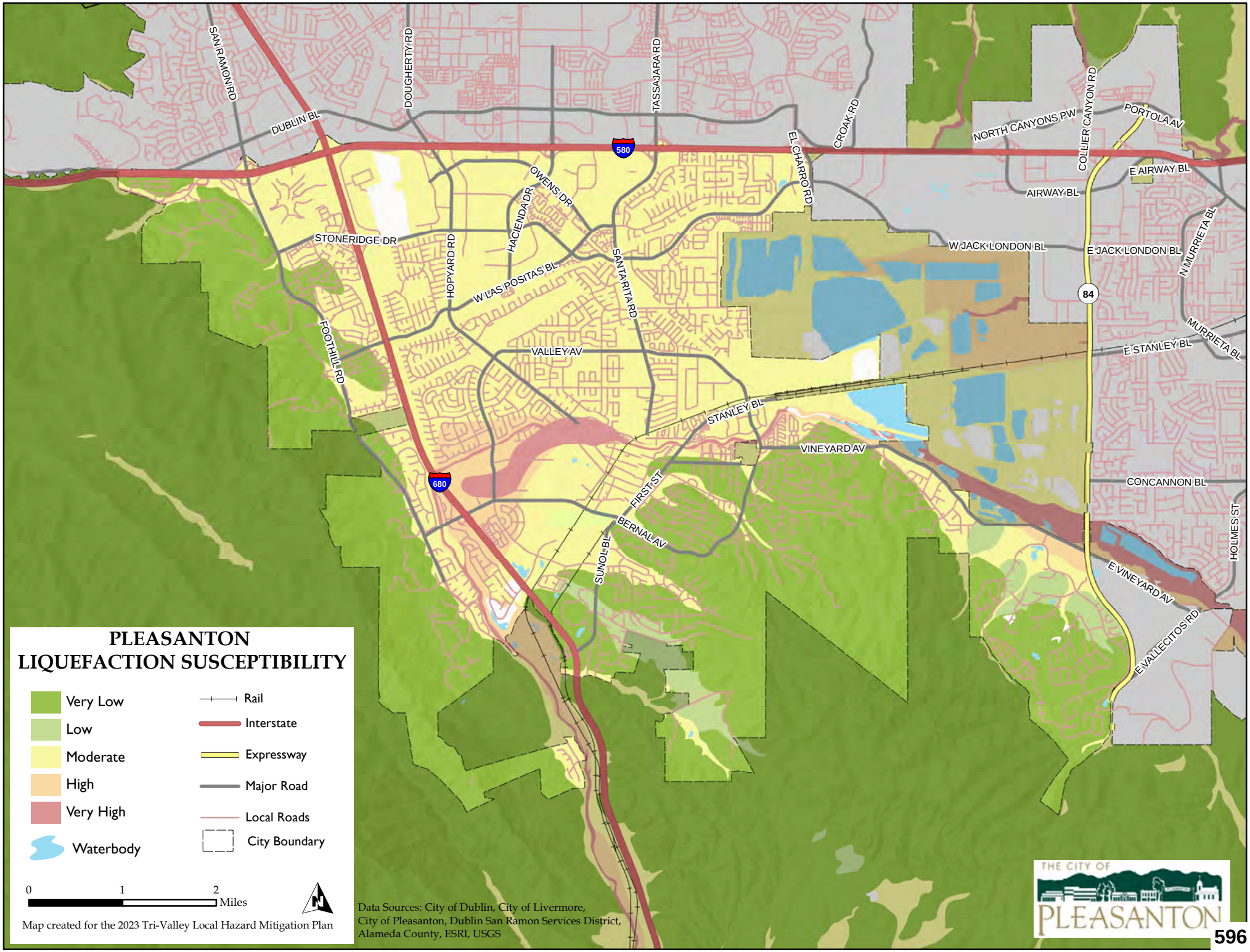
The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

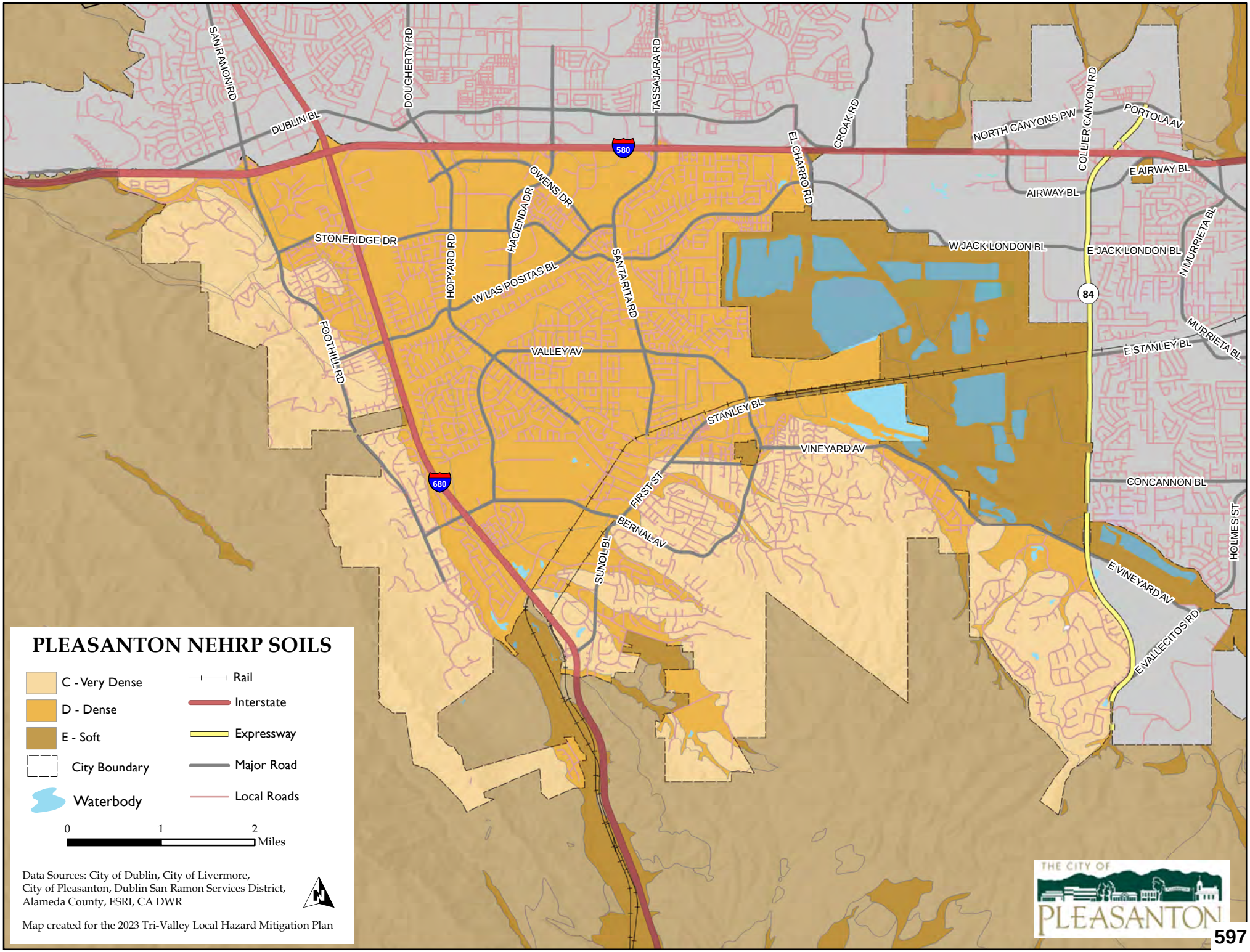
- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.
- **Current State Law**—State law (e.g., SB 379, SB 1241) was reviewed regarding recent requirements that relate to hazards and hazard mitigation.
- **State Office Department of Planning and Research, General Plan Guidelines**—The Guidelines were reviewed to identify new approaches to integrating hazard planning into General Plans.

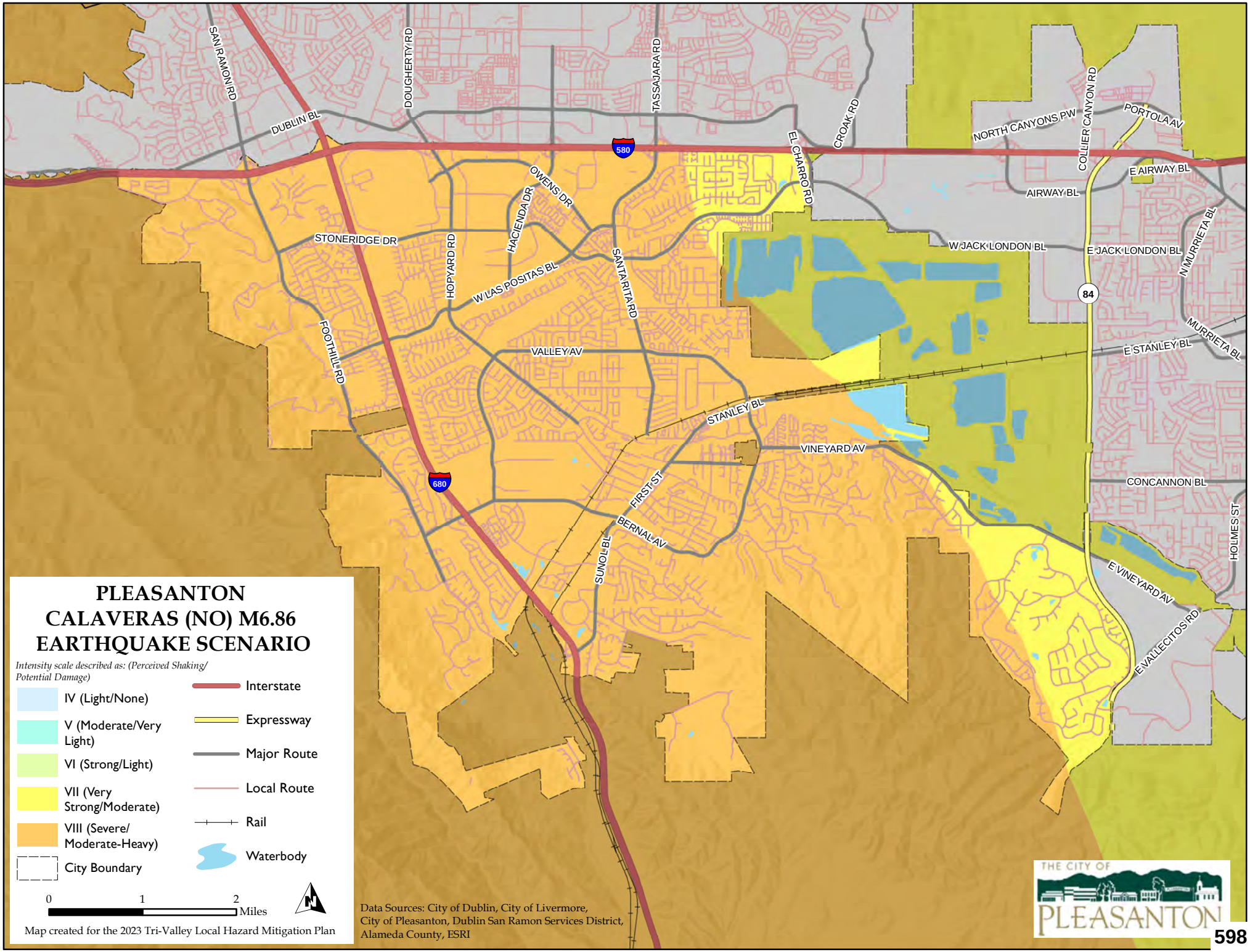

PLEASANTON
CRITICAL FACILITIES
(MAP 1 OF 2)
Health and Medical
Food, Water, Shelter
Safety and Security
City Boundary
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon
Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Road
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore,
City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District,
Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
CITY OF DUBLIN
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF LIVERMORE
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
AIRWAY BL
E AIRWAY BL
STONERIDGE DR
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
FOOTHILL RD
W LAS POSITAS BL
VALLEY AV
HOPYARD RD
E STANLEY BL
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
FIRST ST
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
580
680
84
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON


CITY OF DUBLIN
ALAMEDA COUNTY
CITY OF LIVERMORE
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
DUBLIN BL
TASSAJARA RD
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
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BERNAL AV
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PLEASANTON CRITICAL FACILITIES (MAP 2 OF 2)
Communications
Energy
Transportation
Hazardous Materials
City Boundary
County Boundary
Dublin San Ramon Services District
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Road
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1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
THE CITY OF PLEASANTON


SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
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SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
DAM FAILURE HAZARD
City Boundary
Inundation Area
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
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Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore,
City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District,
Alameda County, ESRI, CA DWR
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON


SAN RAMON RD
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LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY
Very Low
Low
Moderate
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Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
City Boundary
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Miles
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Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore,
City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District,
Alameda County, ESRI, USGS
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON


SAN RAMON RD
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FIRST ST
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON NEHRP SOILS
C - Very Dense
D - Dense
E - Soft
City Boundary
Waterbody
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CA DWR
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON



PLEASANTON CALAVERAS (NO) M6.86 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)

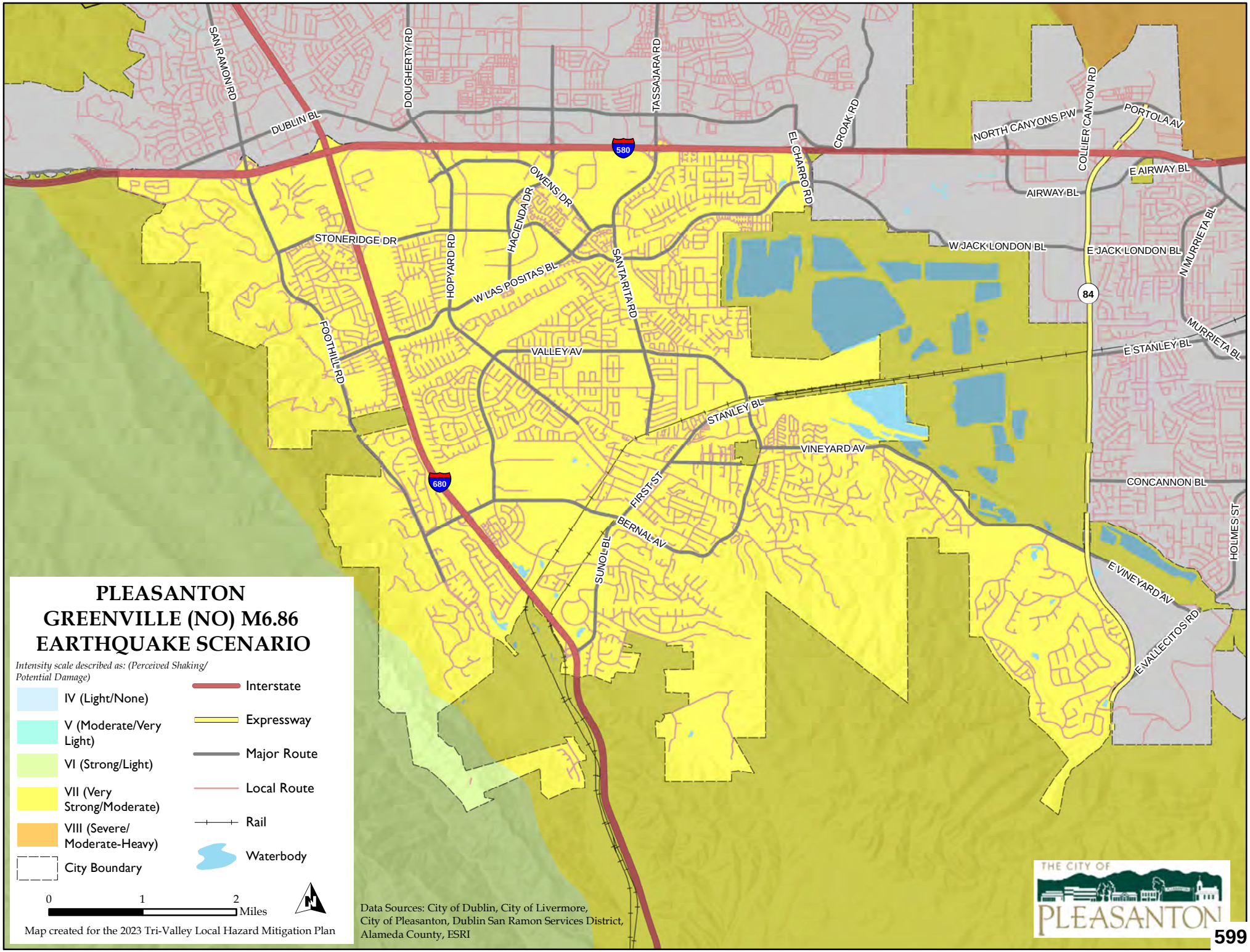
- IV (Light/None)
- V (Moderate/Very Light)
- VI (Strong/Light)
- VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
- VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
- City Boundary
- Interstate
- Expressway
- Major Route
- Local Route
- Rail
- Waterbody

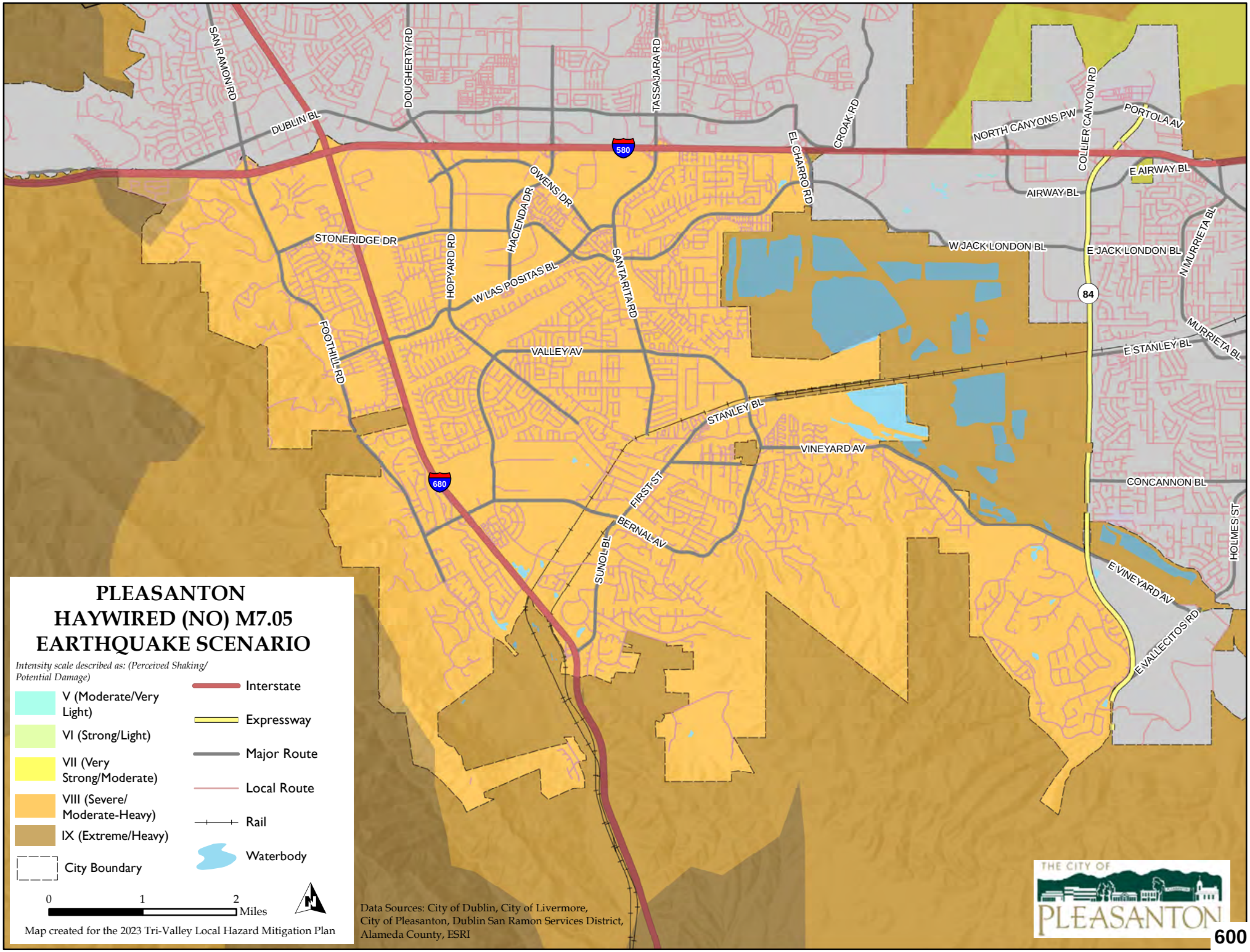
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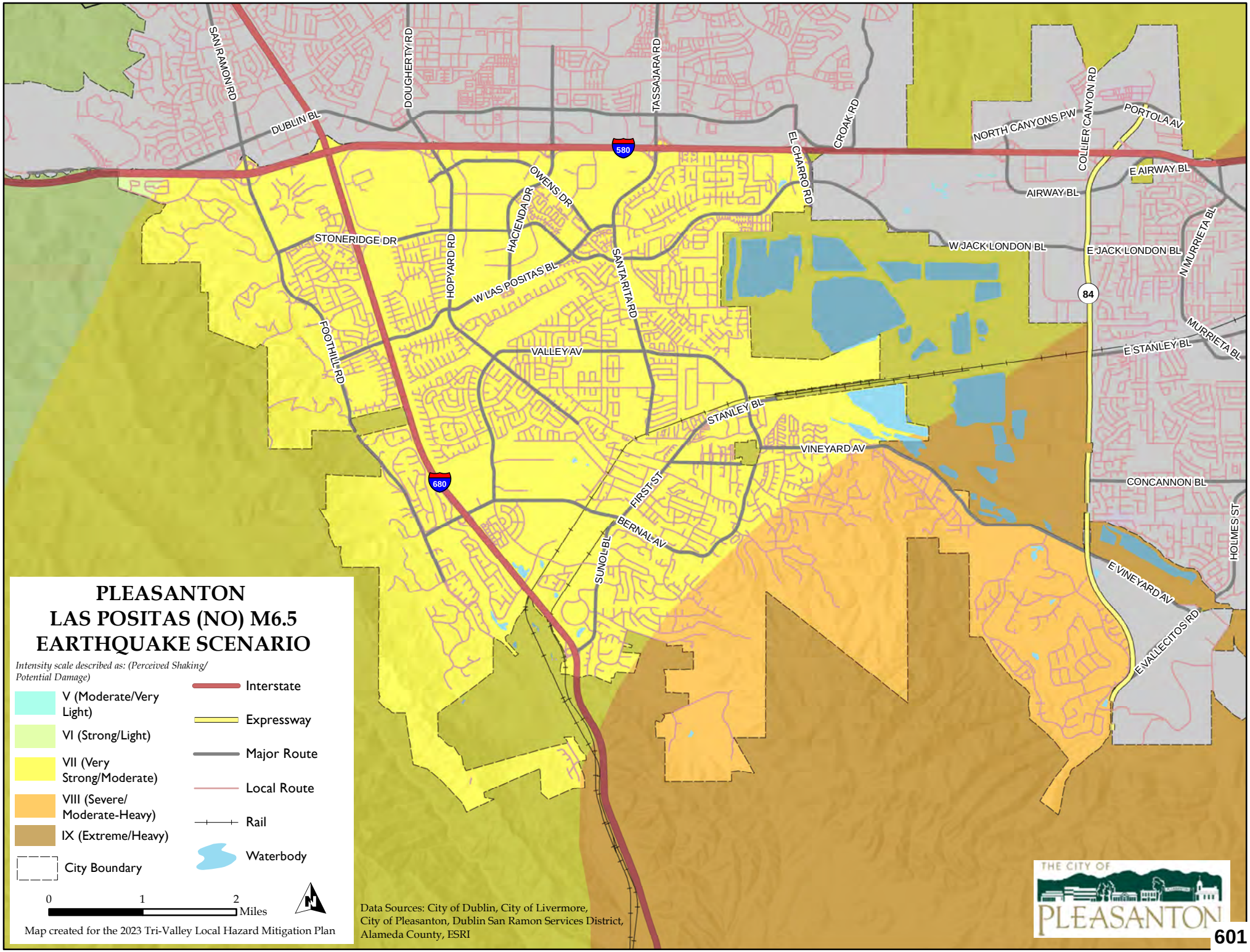
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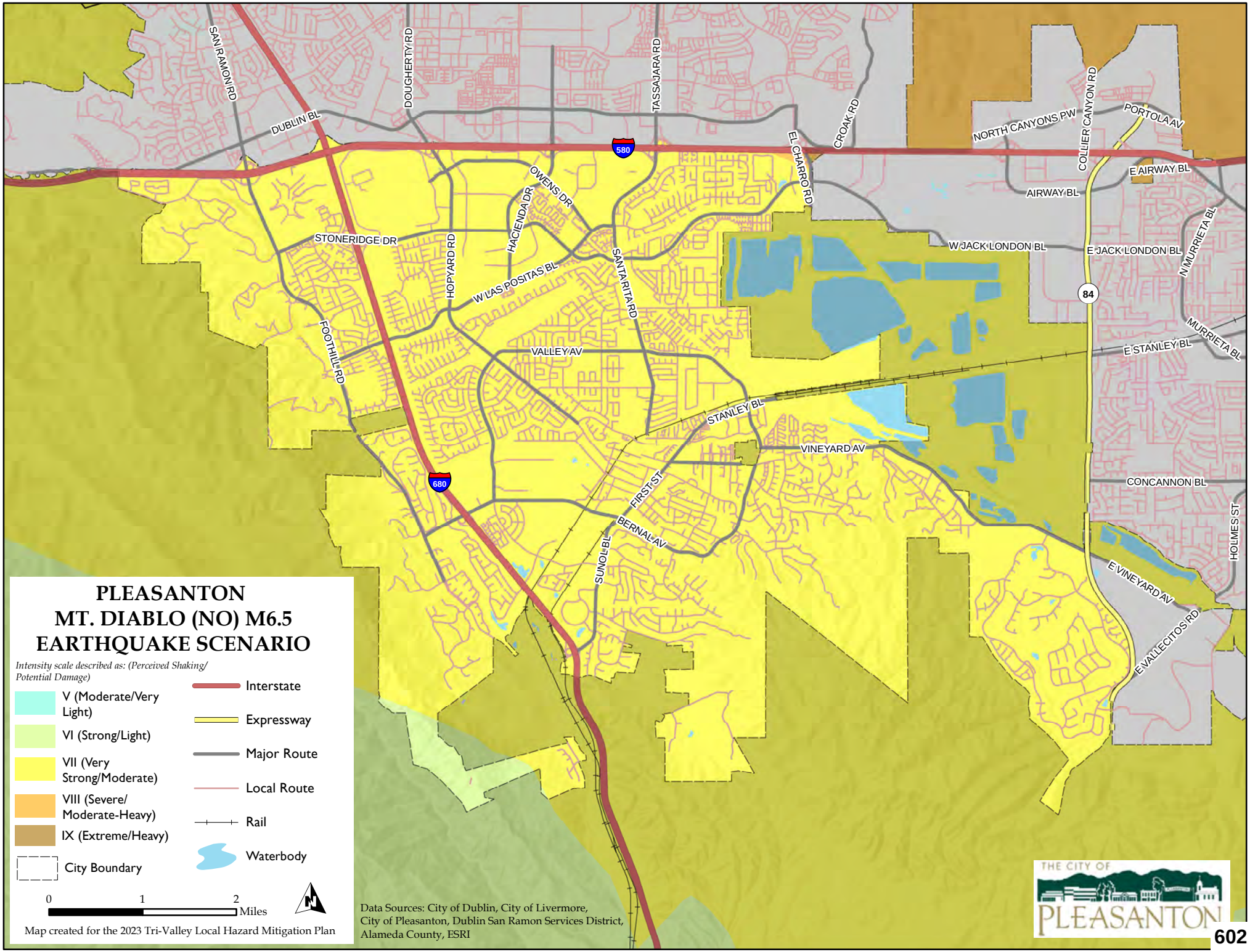
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI

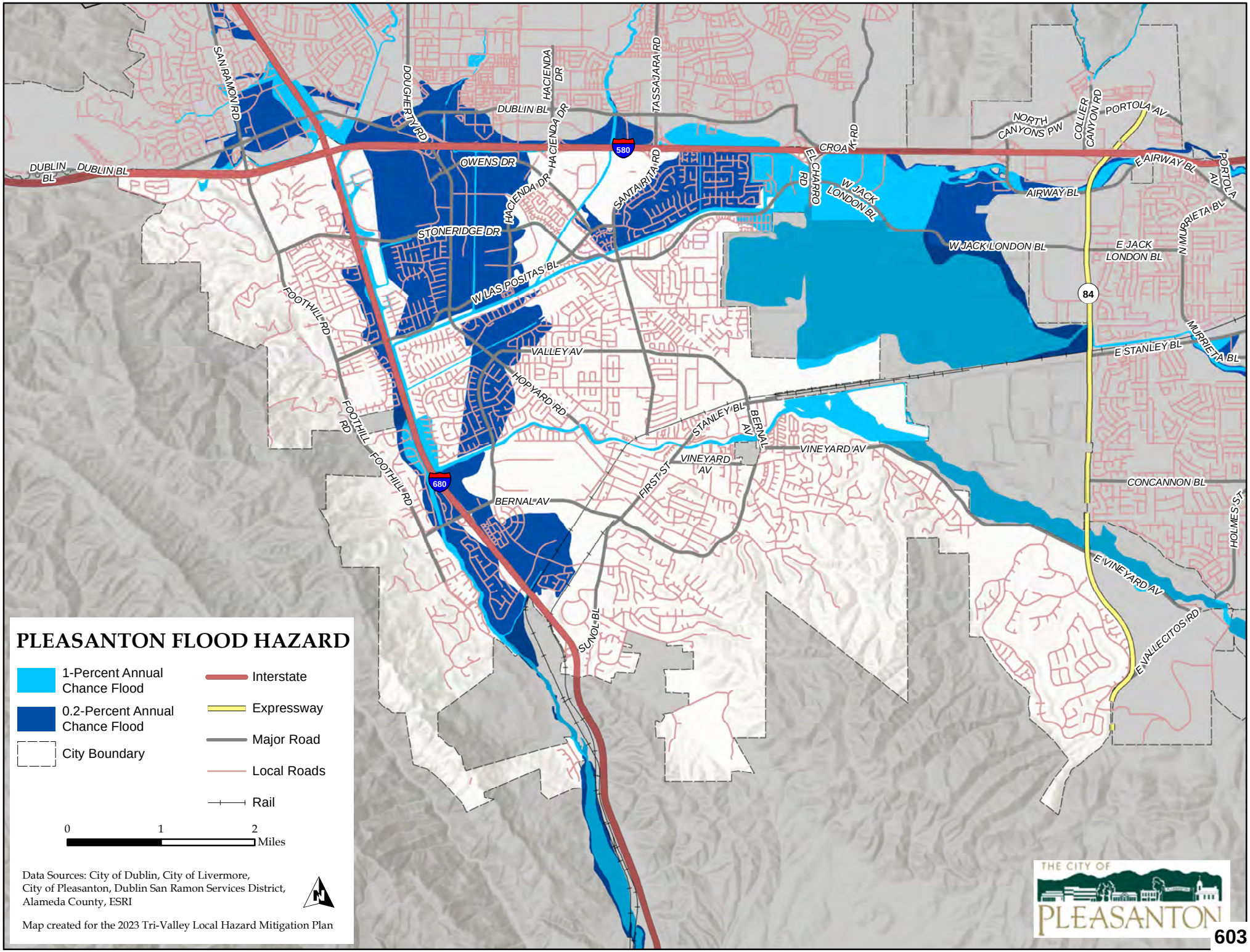
THE CITY OF PLEASANTON

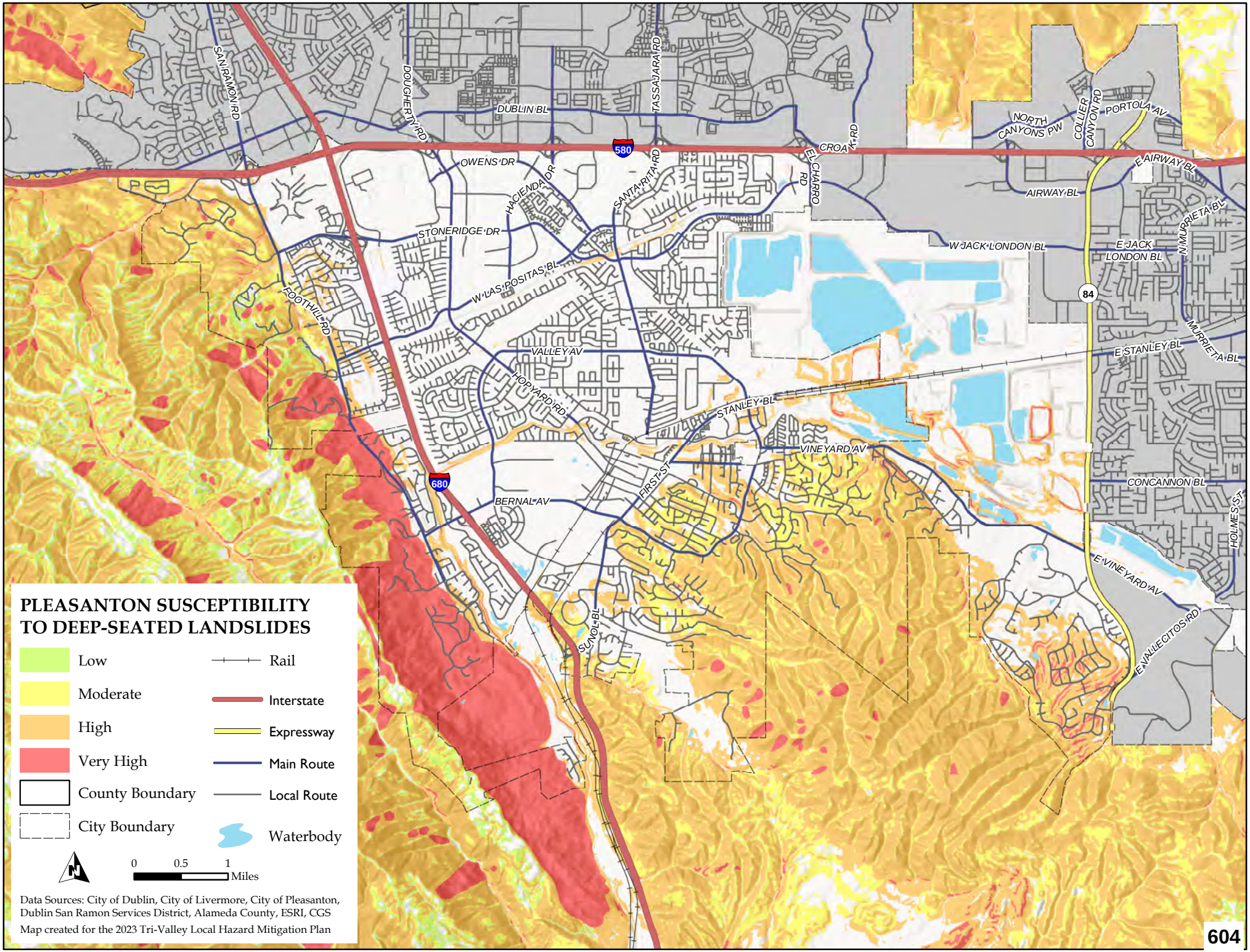

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VALLEY AV
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
CONCANNON BL
FIRST ST
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
GREENVILLE (NO) M6.86
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
IV (Light/None)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Route
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

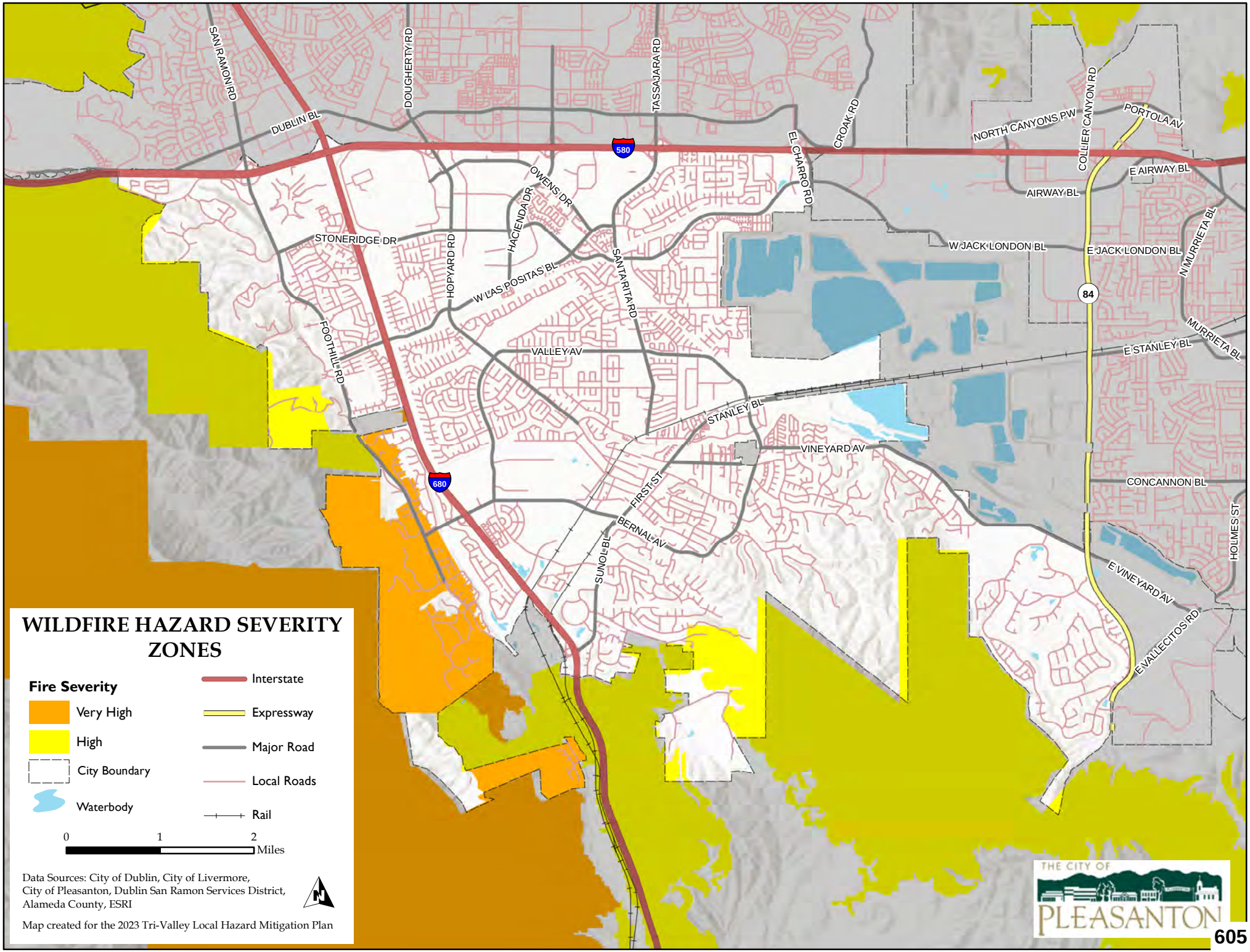

SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
CROAK RD
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
NORTH CANYONS PW
DUBLIN BL
580
EL CHARRO RD
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
STONERIDGE DR
HOPYARD RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
W LAS POSITAS BL
SANTA RITA RD
84
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
MURRIETA BL
E STANLEY BL
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
CONCANNON BL
FIRST ST
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
HAYWIRED (NO) M7.05
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Extreme/Heavy)
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Route
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON


SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
580
EL CHARRO RD
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
STONERIDGE DR
HOPYARD RD
W LAS POSITAS BL
SANTA RITA RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
84
MURRIETA BL
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
E STANLEY BL
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
FIRST ST
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
LAS POSITAS (NO) M6.5
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Extreme/Heavy)
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Route
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON


SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
580
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
STONERIDGE DR
HOPYARD RD
W LAS POSITAS BL
SANTA RITA RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
84
MURRIETA BL
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
E STANLEY BL
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
CONCANNON BL
FIRST ST
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON
MT. DIABLO (NO) M6.5
EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Intensity scale described as: (Perceived Shaking/ Potential Damage)
V (Moderate/Very Light)
VI (Strong/Light)
VII (Very Strong/Moderate)
VIII (Severe/ Moderate-Heavy)
IX (Extreme/Heavy)
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Route
Local Route
Rail
Waterbody
0
1
2
Miles
N
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON


PLEASANTON FLOOD HAZARD
1-Percent Annual Chance Flood
0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood
City Boundary
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
THE CITY OF PLEASANTON
SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
HACIENDA DR
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
580
CROAK RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
EL CHARRO RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
MURRIETA BL
OWENS DR
STONERIDGE DR
W LAS POSITAS BL
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
HOPYARD RD
E STANLEY BL
STANLEY BL
BERNAL AV
VINEYARD AV
FIRST ST
680
BERNAL AV
CONCANNON BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
SUNOL BL
84


SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
DUBLIN BL
TASSAJARA RD
580
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
N MURRIETA BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
SANTA RITA RD
STONERIDGE DR
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
W LAS POSITAS BL
FOOTHILL RD
84
VALLEY AV
HOPYARD RD
E STANLEY BL
MURRIETA BL
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
FIRST ST
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
SUNOL BL
E VALLECITOS RD
PLEASANTON SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEEP-SEATED LANDSLIDES
Low
Moderate
High
Very High
County Boundary
City Boundary
Rail
Interstate
Expressway
Main Route
Local Route
Waterbody
N
0
0.5
1
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI, CGS
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan


SAN RAMON RD
DOUGHERTY RD
TASSAJARA RD
DUBLIN BL
580
CROAK RD
EL CHARRO RD
NORTH CANYONS PW
COLLIER CANYON RD
PORTOLA AV
E AIRWAY BL
AIRWAY BL
OWENS DR
HACIENDA DR
STONERIDGE DR
HOPYARD RD
W LAS POSITAS BL
SANTA RITA RD
W JACK LONDON BL
E JACK LONDON BL
N MURRIETA BL
84
FOOTHILL RD
VALLEY AV
MURRIETA BL
E STANLEY BL
STANLEY BL
VINEYARD AV
680
FIRST ST
CONCANNON BL
BERNAL AV
SUNOL BL
HOLMES ST
E VINEYARD AV
E VALLECITOS RD
WILDFIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES
Fire Severity
Very High
High
City Boundary
Waterbody
Interstate
Expressway
Major Road
Local Roads
Rail
0
1
2
Miles
Data Sources: City of Dublin, City of Livermore, City of Pleasanton, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Alameda County, ESRI
Map created for the 2023 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
THE CITY OF
PLEASANTON

4. DUBLIN SAN RAMON SERVICES DISTRICT

4.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Jason Ching P.E., Senior Engineer
7051 Dublin Boulevard
Dublin, CA, 94568
925.875.2263
ching@dsrsd.com

Alternate Point of Contact
Dave Peters, Environmental Health and Safety Program Administrator
7399 Johnson Drive
Pleasanton, CA, 94588
925.875.2395
dpeters@dsrsd.com

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Jason Ching, P.E.	Senior Engineer, Capital Improvement Program Administrator
Dave Peters	Environmental Health and Safety Program Administrator
Aaron Johnson	GIS Analyst
Roper Macaraeg	Engineering/GIS Technician II
Lea Blevins	Public Affairs Specialist

4.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

4.2.1 Overview

The Dublin San Ramon Services District is a special district created in 1953 to provide water and sewer service to an unincorporated area of Contra Costa County and Alameda County. The name of the District was originally the Parks Community Service District and eventually became Dublin San Ramon Services District. The unincorporated area of Contra Costa County eventually became part of the city of San Ramon, and the unincorporated area of Alameda County eventually became part of the city of Dublin. The District's service area expanded throughout the years to include the Dougherty Valley area of San Ramon in Contra Costa County; the entirety of the city of Dublin in Alameda County, and the sites of the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Dedicated Land Disposal in the city of Pleasanton in Alameda County.

The District's primary potable water sources include the State Water Project (Oroville Reservoir and the South Bay Aqueduct), local groundwater, and local runoff impounded at Lake Del Valle. All potable water is purchased wholesale from Zone 7 Water Agency.

The District's primary recycled water source is wastewater recovered at the District's Wastewater Treatment Plant in Pleasanton, California and a small supply of wastewater from Central Contra Costa Sanitation District customers (via diversion structure) in San Ramon, California.

A five-member elected Board of Directors governs the District. The Board assumes responsibility for adoption of this plan, the General Manager will oversee its implementation.

4.2.2 Service Area

The District serves 26,237 potable water accounts, 473 recycled water accounts and 25,301 single family residential wastewater tax roll assessments (excludes commercial, industrial and institutional accounts), with a current staff of 131. Funding comes primarily through water, recycled water and wastewater capacity charges for new development, rate charges and revenue bonds.

The District distributes drinking water to approximately 100,400 people and provides wastewater collection and treatment for approximately 168,600 people in Dublin, southern San Ramon and the city of Pleasanton. Since 1999 the District produced and distributed recycled water for landscape irrigation and construction to the cities of Dublin and San Ramon. The District distributes 8.69 million gallons per day of potable water, 5.16 million gallons per day of recycled water and treats an average of 11.23 million gallons of day of wastewater. The District's service area has reached its expected limits and is approximately 26 square miles.

4.2.3 Assets

Table 4-2 summarizes the assets of the District and their value.

Table 4-2. Special Purpose District Assets

Asset	Value
Property	
203 acres of land	$71,000,000
Critical Infrastructure and Equipment	
339 miles of potable water pipe and 3610 hydrants	$853,841,000
17 potable water pump stations	$19,808,000
72 miles of recycled water pipe and 24 hydrants	$144,251,000
5 recycled water pump stations	$4,044,000
223 miles of wastewater pipes	$588,540,000
2 sanitary sewer lift stations	$2,028,000
14 potable water reservoirs capable of storing 25 million gallons	$39,276,000
4 recycled water reservoirs capable of storing 11 million gallons	$23,623,075
Wastewater Treatment Plant capable of processing 17 million gallons per day	$157,059,000
Recycled Water Plant capable of producing 16.2 million gallons per day	$19,398,430
4 Operational Potable Water Turnout Delivery Facilities (Intertied with Zone 7 Water Agency) – Turnouts 2, 4 and 5 are in-service, Turnout 1 is out-of-service, Turnout 3 is decommissioned, and Turnout 6 is planned.	$2,033,000
6 Emergency Interconnect Facilities (3 interties with EBMUD, 2 interties with City of Pleasanton, 1 intertie with City of Livermore)	$831,000
Total:	***$202,944,505***

Asset	Value
Critical Facilities	
Administrative Building – District Office (Headquarters)	$8,635,000
Administrative Building – Field Operations Facility	$5,994,000
Total:	***$14,629,000***

4.3 CURRENT TRENDS

The City of Dublin has consistently been listed as one of the fastest growing cities in the State. Since 2010, the City has witnessed significant population growth from 46,036 residents to 72,932 residents in 2022. While the City expects to see continued growth in population as new residential and mixed-use developments are planned and constructed in the Downtown and Eastern Dublin, population growth is expected to slow as the City approaches an estimated build-out population level of 83,595.

The District anticipates increased demand for potable water and recycled water; and increased flows of wastewater to be treated as additional development occurs in eastern Dublin.

4.4 CHANGES IN PRIORITIES

The District's mitigation priorities have remained the same since the last mitigation plan update.

4.5 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 4-3.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 4-4.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 4-5.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 4-6.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 4-7.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 4-8.

No assessment of NFIP compliance was made for the District, as special purpose districts are not eligible to participate in the NFIP.

Table 4-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

Plan, Study or Program	Date of Most Recent Update	Comment
District Code of the Dublin San Ramon Services District (District Code)	Adopted 11/2/2010; Effective 12/1/2010; Last Updated 11/16/2021 (District Ordinance #352)	The District Code is modified with new ordinances adopted by the Board from time to time as needed.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Standard Procedures, Specifications and Drawings	Adopted 1/22/2020; Last Updated 10/25/2021	The Standard Specs contain the required specifications for DSRSD infrastructure and equipment. The Standard Specs are update as needed by DSRSD staff.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Emergency Response Plan	9/15/2020	This policy is P300-20-3, and it designates the District Emergency Manager and authorizes that person to manage emergency operations.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Risk Management for District Agreements with Contractors and Consultants	9/18/2018	This is policy P100-18-2, and it determines the risk management system that provides for the required types of insurance, limits of coverage and other provisions for agreements with contractors and consultants who do business with the District.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Construction Project Acceptance by the General Manager	8/7/2018	This is policy P200-18-1, and it allows the General Manager to accept construction projects.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Green Business Policy	7/17/2007	This is policy P200-07-1, and it includes directions for environmental compliance, pollution prevention, energy conservation and solid waste reduction.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Water Recycling Policy	7/7/2020	This is policy P300-20-2, and it includes directions for provision of Recycled Water service both within and outside the District.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Water Resiliency Policy	4/20/2021	This is policy P300-21-1and it includes guidance for addressing water supply challenges.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Infrastructure Responsibilities and Funding Policy	1/19/2010	This is policy P600-15-3, and it defines responsibility for major and non-major infrastructure planning design and construction.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Security Policy	4/6/2010	This is policy P700-14-2, and its intent is to ensure security of District facilities to provide safe and reliable water and wastewater services.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Safety Programs	8/16/2016	This is policy P700-16-1, and its intent is to provide a safe work environment for all employees; regular, part-time, limited-term, interns, temporary, contract, consultant, and elected officials.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Recycled Water Use Guidelines and Requirements	8/16/2016	These guidelines contain DSRSD regulations and guidelines for the design, installation, operation and maintenance of on-site recycled water facilities for irrigation and water features, transport and use of recycled water for dust control and surface cleaning; and use of recycled water in dual-plumbed buildings and industrial facilities.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Capital Improvement Program	6/1/2021	This is a ten-year Capital Plan for fiscal years ending 2022 through 2031 and a two-year Budget for fiscal years ending 2022 and 2023. The District's CIP defines the projects to: 1) protect human health and the environment, 2) maintain and rehabilitate existing assets, 3) respond to regulatory requirements, 4) accommodate planed future growth.

Plan, Study or Program	Date of Most Recent Update	Comment
Dublin San Ramon Services District Asset Management Plan	Continuously updated	The District maintains a Computerized Maintenance and Management System, which inventories all the District assets, their date of installation and asset condition information. The District maintains rehabilitation and replacement models for the sewer collection system, water system and wastewater treatment plant. These models identify critical assets and indicate when they should be replaced.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Geographic Information System	Continuously updated	The District maintains a Geographic Information System that maps the location of the District's infrastructure as aligned with the local transportation system (streets, highways); water features (creeks, canals, streams); and fault lines. This system assists the District in determining the infrastructure most vulnerable to hazards such as flooding or earthquakes.
Dublin San Ramon Services District Urban Water Management Plan	June 2021	The District develops a water supply plan every five years to evaluate supply conditions for the next 20 years, including planning conditions critical for California, as climate change has impacted rainfall and snowfall, and development occurrence continues to increase, thus requiring more supply across the State.

Planning and regulatory capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing Action DSRSD-2, listed in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan.

Table 4-4. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
If yes, specify: The District has three separate enterprises, which includes the following: Water (distribution of potable and recycled water to Dublin and the Dougherty Valley area of San Ramon), Local Sewer (collection of wastewater through underground sewer systems in Dublin and southern San Ramon), and Regional Sewer (treats wastewater from Dublin, southern San Ramon, and Pleasanton to recover water and energy for safe disposal in the San Francisco Bay.)	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	No
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	No
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	No
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes

The District could expand its fiscal authority by seeking authority to incur debt through special tax bonds or private activity bonds or withholding public expenditures in hazard-prone areas. However, the City has not identified a need for any of these actions at this time.

The District would consider exploring ways to better collaborate with the City of Dublin on joint grant opportunities related to water or pursue grant opportunities itself for projects that may exceed the District's current budget.

Table 4-5. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / Assistant-Associate Engineer, Engineering / Senior Engineer	
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / Assistant-Associate Engineer, Engineering / Senior Engineer	
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	No
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / Assistant-Associate Engineer, Engineering / Senior Engineer	
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / Assistant-Associate Engineer, Engineering / Senior Engineer, Engineering / Administrative Analyst, Operations / Administrative Analyst II	
Surveyors	No
If Yes, Department /Position: No Licensed Surveyors on Staff, Engineering / Assistant -Associate Engineer familiar with Surveying Principals and Property Rights Issues.	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering / GIS Analyst, Engineering / Engineering/GIS Technician II	
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area	No
If Yes, Department /Position:	
Emergency manager	No
If Yes, Department /Position: Emergency Management is currently a combined effort between the Engineering Department, Operations Support Services Division, and the Office of the General Manager.	
Grant writers	Yes
If Yes, Department /Position: Engineering-Operations / Administrative Analyst II	

Administrative and technical capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing Action DSRSD-3, listed in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan.

Table 4-6. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Yes
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Yes
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe: The District has an "Emergency" button and a "Report a Problem" link on the home webpage which opens a portal of information for emergencies, including contact information for reporting information to both the Wastewater Treatment Plant, and our On-call Water Distribution and Sewer Operators. The previous Tri Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018) is also on the District's "Plans and Studies" website page. https://www.dsrsd.com/about-us/library/plans-studies	
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe: The District communicates hazard mitigation education via social media, mailers, bill inserts, and on our website. Most of the District's outreach in recent years has been drought, wildfire, and pandemic focused.	
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe: DSRSD has a program called the "Citizens Water Academy" for ratepayers and those who live in the DSRSD service area. The Citizens Water Academy covers critical water issues for DSRSD, including water supply and resiliency, District investment in infrastructure, facilities, and Board office. The Citizens Water Academy was previously offered in 2018, 2020, and 2022 and has approximately 10 to 20 persons participating each year.	

Criterion	Response
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information?	Yes
If yes, briefly describe: The District previously offered tours of the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant in Pleasanton to interested members of the public. The tours were suspended in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic but were offered once again in October 2022. The tours show the public their investment in critical infrastructure, and touch on important water cycle topics such as water re-use and drought.	
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events?	No
If yes, briefly describe:	

Education and outreach capabilities will be expanded and improved upon by implementing Action DSRSD-4, listed in the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan.

DSRSD will be exploring additional ways to partner with the City of Dublin in emergency preparedness outreach, such as an emergency supplies check list, during times of potential water disruption.

Table 4-7. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
DUNS #	Yes	083786962	N/A	N/A
StormReady	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
Firewise	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4-8. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	Medium
Comment: Urban Water Management Plan contains section on drought relating to climate change. Alternative water supply analysis done in 2022. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	Low
Comment:	
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities	Medium
Comment: The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory	Medium
Comment: The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts	Medium
Comment: The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks	Medium
Comment: Operations Manager is member of Alameda County Coastal Hazards Adaptation Resiliency Group.	

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes	Low
Comment: District has no formal policy or jurisdiction regarding climate change impacts. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023 and may address some climate change impacts to District Operations. The Energy Master Plan will also establish a District energy policy, including policies on greenhouse gas emissions	
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts	Medium
Comment: District does not have a policy for greenhouse gas mitigation, however, District projects and purchases meet applicable greenhouse gas requirements, and the District secures necessary permits from the California Air Resources Board and Bay Area Air Quality Management District for projects, where applicable. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts	Medium
Comment: District's Urban Water Management Plan considers effect of Climate Change on Water Supply. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Champions for climate action in local government departments	Medium
Comment: District has a Green Business Policy (2007) which directs staff to support the District Mission of providing high quality water in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will develop recommendations to reduce energy consumption, increase energy production and/or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies	Medium
Comment: District Board of Directors does not yet have a policy regarding climate change adaption strategies. The District is currently preparing an Energy Master Plan process which will be completed in 2023. The Energy Master Plan will also establish a District energy policy, including policies on greenhouse gas emissions	
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation	Low
Comment: The District Operations and Capital Improvement Program budgets currently do not currently set aside special funds for climate change adaptation, however, they may in the future or for future projects. Any new capital projects recommended through Energy Master Plan will be incorporated into the District's future Capital Improvement Program.	
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted	Low
Comment: District operates potable water facilities in Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Dublin and San Ramon. District typically has design jurisdiction over potable water facilities per the California Water Code.	
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk	Medium
Comment: District performs extensive outreach to inform residents of climate risks, especially relating to drought.	
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts	Medium
Comment: Residents comply with voluntary water restrictions.	
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Medium
Comment: District provides low-flow shower heads for customers. Free recycled water fill station use is high, but some residents may not be able to purchase the totes to carry the water. Residents visit the district-owned garden to find examples of xeriscaping for their own landscapes.	
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts	High
Comment: Large irrigation use customers have been transferred to recycled water to reduce potable water consumption.	
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Unsure
Comment: **District does not have understanding of the local ecosystem's capacity to adapt to climate impacts.**	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

4.6 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

4.6.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration of content from the 2018 Tri-Valley local hazard mitigation plan has already been established in the following local plans and programs:

- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Water Resiliency Policy**—Last updated April 20, 2021. This is policy P300-21-1. During its last review, District staff included consideration of water demands during water supply disruptions such as droughts and strategies to meet the water demands in the service area during the periods of disruption. The updated policy considered findings from the 2018 HMP.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Recycled Water Use Guidelines and Requirements**—Last updated August 16, 2016. The District has always regarded recycled water as a valuable replacement for potable water now used as outdoor irrigation. The implementation of recycled water irrigation programs thus helps mitigate shortages of potable water whether caused by as drought or other natural disasters.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Capital Improvement Program**—Last updated June 1, 2021. This is a ten-year Capital Plan for fiscal years ending 2022 through 2031 and a two-year budget for fiscal years ending 2022 and 2023. The District's CIP defines the projects to: 1) protect human health and the environment, 2) maintain and rehabilitate existing assets, 3) respond to regulatory requirements, 4) accommodate planned future growth. Pertinent projects in the CIP program that deal with public health issues of wastewater collection and treatment and water supply were reviewed for facility reliability, diversifying the District's potable water supply and the prospects of extending potable water supply by creating and using additional recycled water. Consideration of changes in the CIP occurred following the completion of the 2018 HMP.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Urban Water Management Plan** —Last updated June 15, 2021. This is a twenty-year plan which assesses the availability and reliability of the District's water supplies and current and projected water use to help ensure reliable water service under different conditions. The California Water Code requires the District to assess its water system and facilities, calculate how much water its customers use and how much it can supply, and identify how it would respond to drought or other water supply shortages. The Urban Water Management Plan is updated by the District every five years. As a result of the 2018 HMP, the District updated its plan in 2021 and considered findings and data in the HMP.

4.6.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Standard Procedures, Specifications and Drawings**—Last updated October 2021. The Standard Specs contain the required specifications for DSRSD infrastructure and equipment. The Standard Specs will be reviewed and update with a strategy of rehabilitating or rebuilding District facilities as quickly as necessary following damage during a disaster.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Emergency Response Plan**—Last updated September 2020. This policy will be reviewed and updated with a strategy to coordinate response to a disaster with other entities. This will mitigate damage to specific facilities as much as possible and minimize harmful effects to public health from future disasters. DSRSD and City of Dublin are planning a joint EOC exercise in the fall of 2023.
- **Dublin San Ramon Services District Asset Management Plan**— Future plan. This plan will include provisions for prioritizing the rehabilitation of District facilities that are disabled by various hazards. The goal will be to maintain public health during and after an emergency.

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

4.7 RISK ASSESSMENT

4.7.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 4-9 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 4-9. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe Weather & Flood	EM-3591	December 31, 2022-January 4, 2023	The Bay Area was hit by repeated atmospheric river events resulting in numerous shallow landslides, downed trees, and localized flooding. Damage Estimate: TBD
COVID-19 Pandemic	DR-4482	January 20, 2020 - ongoing	Staffing disruptions
Severe winter storm	DR-4308	Feb. 7 thru Feb. 21, 2017	Per FEMA Disaster Designation 4308, this storm and resultant mudslides caused damage in the affected area. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Severe winter storm	DR-4305	Jan 22, 2017	Per FEMA Disaster Designation 4305, this storm and resultant mudslides caused damage in the affected area. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Severe winter storm	DR-4301	Jan 3 thru Jan 7, 2017	Per FEMA Disaster Designation 4301, this storm and resultant mudslides caused damage in the affected area. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Severe Drought	N/A	2014 thru 2016	This drought required water conservation and severe water restrictions. DSRSD suffered severe loss of revenue. Landscaping including turf and trees in the DSRSD area died or were removed.

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Severe winter storm	N/A	February 6, 2015	This storm brought 0.96 inches of rain in13 hours, with wind gusts of 32 mph. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to wastewater treatment plant operations.
Severe winter storm	N/A	December 30-31, 2014	This storm brought 0 inches of rain over 19 hrs. with wind gusts of 43 mph. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to wastewater treatment plant operations.
Severe winter storm	N/A	December 2, 2014	This storm brought 1.41 inches of rain over 16 hrs. with wind gusts of 23 mph. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to wastewater treatment plant operations.
Severe winter storm	N/A	October 13, 2009	Per 6-hour rainfall intensity, this storm was a 17-year storm. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Severe winter storm	N/A	January 3-5, 2008	Per 6-hour rainfall intensity, this storm was a 12-year storm. DSRSD monitored potential flooding and disruption to operations at the wastewater treatment plant.
Drought	N/A	September 2007	N/A

4.7.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 4-10 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and district operations. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 4-10. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
1	Earthquake	36	High
2	Severe Weather	33	Medium
3	Landslide	28	Medium
4	Flood	15	Low
5	Wildfire	10	Low
6	Drought	9	Low
7	Dam Failure	2	Low

4.7.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. No additional jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources.

4.8 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Table 4-11 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 4-11. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action DSRSD-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing Wastewater Treatment Plant structures and other structures which have experienced repetitive losses. ***Comment:*** Upgrade projects at the Wastewater Treatment Plant go through a preliminary design process with consulting engineers where hazards are evaluated prior to final design. Mitigation efforts are identified in a preliminary design report and then implemented in the final design of the project. The last and current major upgrade project at the treatment plan is the $17M Primary Sedimentation Basin Upgrade (CIP 17-P004) project. Engineering staff and consultants evaluated seismic and other geologic hazards and completed a seismic design for the project. The Primary Sedimentation Basin Upgrade project was essentially completed in 2022.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-1
Action DSRSD-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs within the District. ***Comment:*** The District completed both an Urban Water Management Plan and an Emergency Response Plan in 2021 where hazard issues and mitigation were discussed. Additionally, hazard mitigation impacts the District's Capital Improvement Plan, which is on a 2-year cycle and is due to be updated in mid-2023. The Capital Improvement Plan is a list of the District's projects in the near and far term, and it includes an analysis of projects based on age, condition, risk and environmental hazards.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-2
Action DSRSD-3—Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g., high water marks, preliminary damage estimates, damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including the implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan. ***Comment:*** The District operates an asset management system which can capture pertinent data relating to significant events. Data from the asset management system is used to update the two-year CIP and plan other projects. The asset management system can track damage estimates, photos of damage, loss or property, etc.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-3
Action DSRSD-4—Support the Tri-Valley area –wide initiatives identified in Volume I of the hazard mitigation plan. ***Comment:*** The District has supported the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan the last five years. The Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan is currently on the District's website and the District is participating in a five-year update of the plan. The plan can be found on the District's website under Plans & Studies, which is a depository of District water and wastewater master and strategic plans, as well as other plans the District creates or participates in. See **https://www.dsrsd.com/about-us/library/plans-studies**	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-4
Action DSRSD-5—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan. ***Comment:*** The District is participating in the 2020 five-year plan update of the plan.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-5
Action DSRSD-6—Complete Potable Water Emergency Interties with East Bay Municipal Utility District, City of Pleasanton and City of Livermore. ***Comment:*** The District has 6 emergency interties with other local water municipalities. There is one (1) intertie with EBMUD in Dougherty Valley San Ramon, two (2) interties with EBMUD in western Dublin, two (2) interties with City of Pleasanton in southern Dublin, and one (1) intertie with City of Livermore in eastern Dublin. Completed in 2022.	Completed	
Action DSRSD-7—Retrofit DSRSD Pumping Stations for Portable Emergency Power. ***Comment:*** District is currently retrofitting 6 pump stations, installed 2 new standby generators, purchased 5 portable generators, and installed 8 new 24-hour UPS systems at critical reservoirs and SCADA sites. The project was completed in 2022. Additional upgrade projects are being considered for the CIP.	Completed	DSRSD-6
Action DSRSD-8—Stockpile Necessary Treating Chemical and Repair Equipment for Local Shortages. ***Comment:*** The District currently stockpiles fuel (both white fuel and red fuel Diesel, Gasoline) and our necessary treatment chemicals at the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The District's fuel supply can be used for emergency standby generators at the plant, standby generators at local administrative offices (District Office, Wastewater Treatment Plant Building A – Main Office, Field Operations Facility), and in our water distribution and wastewater collection systems. The District has a diesel fuel contract for same-day fuel deliveries. Water distribution chemicals (i.e., chlorine and ammonia) are stored on-site at some of the District's potable water reservoirs and pump stations. The District is currently exploring the option of getting an emergency diesel fuel contract.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-7
Action DSRSD-9—Require subdivision water mains to be "looped" to maintain water supplies after landslides and earthquakes ***Comment:*** Subdivision "looping" is required per DSRSD Standard Procedures, Specifications, and Drawings – II-A3. Looping. Potable water lines shall be looped if the unconnected reach totals 1,200 feet for 8-10" water mains, and 1,500 feet for 12" or larger water mains.	Carried over to updated plan	DSRSD-8

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Action DSRSD-10—Map and Assess DSRSD Facilities Vulnerable to Landslides.	Completed	
Comment: The three cities the District serves (Dublin, San Ramon, and Pleasanton where the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Field Operations Facility are located) each maintain engineering reports and mapping for Geologic Hazard Abatement Districts, or GHADs. The District maintains GIS layers for topographical and seismic data in the service area. Completed in 2022.		

4.9 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 4-12 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 4-13 identifies the priority for each action. Table 4-14 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 4-12. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action DSRSD-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting or relocation of structures in high hazard areas, prioritizing Wastewater Treatment Plant structures and other structures which have experienced repetitive losses.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Dam Failure						
Existing	4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12	DSRSD - Engineering	N/A	High	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Ongoing
Action DSRSD-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs within the District.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Drought, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11	DSRSD – Planning Division	N/A	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DSRSD-3—Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g., high water marks, preliminary damage estimates, damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including the implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Drought, Dam Failure						
Existing	1, 9	DSRSD – Emergency Management	N/A	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DSRSD-4—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan with ongoing participation and cooperation among planning partners.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Drought, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	DSRSD Lead Contact for Plan	Any Supporting Departments	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action DSRSD-5—Stockpile Necessary Treating Chemical and Repair Equipment for Local Shortages.						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Flood, Wildfire, Drought, Dam Failure						
Both	1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11	DSRSD – Field Operations	N/A	Low	HMGP, Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action DSRSD-6—Require subdivision water mains to be “looped” to maintain water supplies after landslides and earthquakes						
Hazards Mitigated: Earthquake, Severe Weather, Landslide, Wildfire						
Existing	1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11	DSRSD - Engineering	Any Supporting Departments	Medium	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 4-13. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	6	High	High	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	6	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	2	Medium	Medium	Yes	No	No	Medium	Low
4	12	High	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
5	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Medium
6	6	Medium	Low	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Low

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 4-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	2, 4, 6	1	5		5, 6			3, 5
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	2, 4, 6	1	5		5, 6			3, 5
Landslide	2, 4, 6	1	5		5, 6			3, 5
Low-Risk Hazards								
Flood	2, 4, 6	1	5		5			3, 5
Wildfire	2, 4, 6	1	5		5, 6			3, 5
Drought	2, 4, 6		5		5			3, 5
Dam Failure	2, 4, 5, 7	1	4		6			3, 4, 6

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

4.10 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 4-15 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 4-15. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
Website		
Video: Prepare for an Emergency	11/12/2019	Unknown
Water Safety for Reopening Businesses	9/8/2020	Unknown
Wildfire & PG&E PSPS Events due to High Fire Danger	October 2019	Unknown
Webpage on PSPS Events and Biennial Report article on emergency generators	Spring 2021	Unknown
Posters and Signs, TV, Radio		
Dublin High School Magazine: Climate Change and the Drought	November 2020 - August 2022	2,000+
East Bay Times: Severe Drought, Limit Watering to Twice a Week	November 2020 - August 2022	10,000+

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
Buses: Severe Drought, Limit Watering to Twice a Week (4 weeks of ads on back of 18 buses)	November 2020 - August 2022	50,000+
Local TV spot: Water – Save Some for Tomorrow	November 2020 - August 2022	50,000+
Radio Ads (Two:30 second radio commercials on KKIQ airing 60 times a week for 8 weeks)	November 2020 - August 2022	50,000+
Movie Theatre Ads (:30 second commercials at Regal Cinema in Dublin and Vine Cinema in Livermore)	November 2020 - August 2022	50,000+
San Ramon City Center – Electronic Kiosk: Drought	8/1/2022	Unknown
District Office (7051 Dublin Boulevard Drought Sign	June 2022	
Dublin Boulevard & Fallon Road "Severe Drought – Irrigate no more than 3 days/week" Sign	June 2022	Unknown
Amador Valley Parkway, Dougherty Hills Dog Park "Severe Drought – Irrigate no more than 3 days/week" Sign	June 2022	Unknown
Mail, Printed		
Public Safety Power Shut-Off Flyer/Letter	11/13/2019	24,000
Another Dry Year Postcard-Drought Restrictions	6/2/2022	24,000
Dublin Chamber of Commerce Newsletter Insert: Water Shortage Emergency and Conservation Tips for Business	10/25/2021 & 6/7/2022	Unknown
Postcard: Severe Drought: Irrigation Restrictions	5/11/2022	17,000
Postcard: You & Me Need to Save More Water	6/13/2022	17,000
Postcard: We Can Help You Save Water	7/15/2022	17,000
Postcard: State Reporting – You May be in Violation of Drought Water Use Restrictions	7/15/2022	On-going
Bill Inserts, Printed		
Rain/Shine: Conservation, Sweep Instead of Hose	4/11/2018	17,000
Triclosan/Fats Oils and Grease	11/13/2019	17,000
Trash Wipes, Not Pipes	5/19/2019	17,000
Prescription Drug Drop	2/28/2019	17,000
Frozen Pipes/Fats Oils and Grease	12/3/2020	17,000
Mow No More – Save Water	3/17/2020	17,000
What Can YOU Do? Save Water	4/13/2021	17,000
Prescription Drug Drop/Irrigation Tips	2/8/2022	17,000
Events		
Gardening Workshop	8/18/2018	80
Gardening by Number	2/27/2020	Unknown
Gardening with Native Plants Webinar	2/19/2021	Unknown
Dublin Chamber of Commerce Event, Conservation and District Office Open House	4/27/2022	100
Covid-19 Pandemic Response		
Flyer: Flushing Your Water System: Reopening After COVID Shutdown	5/12/2020	10,000
Magnet: COVID Symptoms and procedures	7/13/2020	110
Social Media: Here for You 24/7, Be Essential, Your Water is Safe and Reliable	2020	Unknown

4.11 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

- **DSRSD Emergency Response Plan, July 2021**—The emergency response plan was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **DSRSD Standard Procedures, Specifications and Drawings, June 2021**—Standard procedures were reviewed for the full capability assessment.
- **DSRSD District at a Glance Fact Sheet, January 2022**—The fact sheet was reviewed for the full capability assessment.
- **DSRSD Urban Water Management Plan, June 2021**—The urban management water plan was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.

The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.

Appendix A. Planning Partner Expectations

A. PLANNING PARTNER EXPECTATIONS

The federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), commonly known as the 2000 Stafford Act amendments, was approved by Congress on October 10, 2000. This act required state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal grant assistance. Among other things, this legislation reinforces the importance of pre-disaster infrastructure mitigation planning to reduce disaster losses nationwide. DMA 2000 is aimed primarily at the control and streamlining of the administration of federal disaster relief and programs to promote mitigation activities. Prior to 2000, federal legislation provided funding for disaster relief, recovery, and some hazard mitigation planning. The DMA improves upon the planning process by emphasizing the importance of communities planning for disasters before they occur.

The Disaster Mitigation Act defines a "local government" as:

Any county, municipality, city, town, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Any local government wishing to pursue funding afforded under FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs must have an approved hazard mitigation plan in order to be eligible to apply for these funds.

One of the goals of the multi-jurisdictional approach to hazard mitigation planning is to achieve compliance with the DMA for all participating members in the planning effort. DMA compliance must be certified for each member in order to maintain eligibility for the benefits under the DMA. Whether a planning process generates 10 individual plans or one large plan that has a chapter for each partner jurisdiction, the following items must be addressed by each planning partner to achieve DMA compliance:

- **Participate in the process.** It must be documented in the plan that each planning partner "participated" in the process that generated the plan. There is flexibility in defining "participation." Participation can vary based on the type of planning partner (i.e., City vs. a Special Purpose District). However, the level of participation must be defined and the extent for which this level of participation has been met for each partner must be contained in the plan context.
- **Consistency Review.** Review existing documents pertinent to each jurisdiction to identify policies or recommendations that are not consistent with documents reviewed in producing the "parent" plan or that have policies and recommendations that complement the hazard mitigation initiatives selected (i.e.: comp plans, basin plans or hazard specific plans).
- **Action Review.** For plan updates, review the strategies from the prior action plan to determine those that have been accomplished and how they were accomplished; and why those that have not been accomplished were not completed.

- **Update Localized Risk Assessment.** Personalize the risk assessment for each jurisdiction by removing hazards not associated with the defined jurisdictional area or redefining vulnerability based on a hazard's impact to a jurisdiction. This phase will include:

  - A ranking of the risk
  - A description of the number and type of structures at risk
  - An estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures
  - A general description of land uses and development trends within the community, so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

- **Capability assessment.** Each planning partner must identify and review their individual regulatory, technical and financial capabilities with regards to the implementation of hazard mitigation actions.
- **Personalize mitigation recommendations.** Identify and prioritize mitigation recommendations specific to each jurisdiction's defined area.
- **Create an Action Plan.**
- **Incorporate Public Participation.** Each jurisdiction must present the plan to the public for comment at least once, within two weeks prior to adoption.
- **Plan must be adopted by each jurisdiction.**

One of the benefits to multi-jurisdictional planning is the ability to pool resources. This means more than monetary resources. Resources such as staff time, meeting locations, media resources, and technical expertise will all need to be utilized to generate a successful plan. In addition, these resources can be pooled such that decisions can be made by a peer group applying to the whole and thus reducing the individual level of effort of each planning partner. This will be accomplished by the formation of a steering committee made up of planning partners and other "stakeholders" within the planning area. The size and makeup of this steering committee will be determined by the planning partnership. This body will assume the decision-making responsibilities on behalf of the entire partnership. This will streamline the planning process by reducing the number of meetings that will need to be attended by each planning partner. The assembled Steering Committee for this effort will meet monthly on an as needed basis as determined by the planning team, and will provide guidance and decision making during all phases of the plan's development.

With the above participation requirements in mind, each partner is expected to aid this process by being prepared to develop its section of the plan. To be an eligible planning partner in this effort, each Planning Partner shall provide the following:

A. A "Letter of Intent to participate" or resolution to participate submitted to the Planning Team (see Exhibit A).

B. Designate a lead point of contact for this effort. This designee will be listed as the hazard mitigation point of contact for your jurisdiction in the plan.

C. Support and participate in the selection and function of the Steering Committee selected to oversee the development of this plan.

D. Provide support in the form of a mailing list, a possible meeting space, and public information materials, such as newsletters, newspapers or direct mailed brochures, required to implement the public involvement strategy developed by the Steering Committee.

E. Participate in the process. There will be many opportunities as this plan evolves to participate. Opportunities such as:

   a. Steering Committee meetings

   b. Public meetings or open houses

   c. Workshops/ Planning Partner specific training sessions

   d. Public review and comment periods prior to adoption

   At each and every one of these opportunities, attendance will be recorded. Attendance records will be used to document participation for each planning partner. No thresholds will be established as minimum levels of participation. However, each planning partner should attempt to attend all possible meetings and events.

F. There will be one ***mandatory*** workshop that all planning partners will be required to attend. This workshop will cover the proper completion of the jurisdictional annex template, which is the basis for each partner's jurisdictional chapter in the plan. Failure to have a representative at this workshop will disqualify the planning partner from participation in this effort. The schedule for this workshop will be such that all committed planning partners will be able to attend.

G. After participation in the mandatory template workshop, each partner will be required to complete a template and provide it to the planning team in the time frame established by the Steering Committee. Failure to complete your template in the required time frame may lead to disqualification from the partnership.

H. Each partner will be expected to perform a "consistency review" of all technical studies, plans, ordinances specific to hazards to determine the existence of any not consistent with the same such documents reviewed in the preparation of the parent plan.

I. Each partner will be expected to review the risk assessment and identify hazards and vulnerabilities specific to its jurisdiction. Contract resources will provide the jurisdiction specific mapping and technical consultation to aid in this task, but the determination of risk and vulnerability will be up to each partner.

J. Each partner will be expected to review and determine if the mitigation recommendations chosen in the parent plan will meet the needs of its jurisdiction. Projects within each jurisdiction consistent with the parent plan recommendations will need to be identified and prioritized, and reviewed to determine their benefits vs. costs.

K. Each partner will be required to create its own action plan that identifies each project, who will oversee the task, how it will be financed and when it is estimated to occur.

L. Each partner will be required to sponsor at least one public meeting to present the draft plan to its constituents at least 2 weeks prior to adoption.

M. Each partner will be required to formally adopt the plan.

Templates and instructions to aid in the compilation of this information will be provided to all committed planning partners. Each partner will be expected to complete their templates in a timely manner and according to the timeline specified by the Steering Committee.

**** Note**: Once this plan is completed, and DMA compliance has been determined for each partner, maintaining that eligibility will be dependent upon each partner implementing the plan implementation-maintenance protocol identified in the plan. At a minimum, this means completing the ongoing plan maintenance protocol identified in the plan. Partners that do not participate in this plan maintenance strategy may be deemed ineligible by the partnership, and thus lose their DMA eligibility.**

Exhibit A.
Example Letter of Intent to Participate

Tri-Valley Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Planning Partnership
Name
Address
City, State Zip

Dear Tri-Valley Planning Team,

As the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) local hazard mitigation plan requirements under 44 CFR §201.6 identify criteria for multi-jurisdictional mitigation plans including the participation and collaboration of regional planning and mitigation partners, this letter of commitment is submitted to confirm the participation of <insert agency name> as a Planning Partner in the *Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.*

As a condition of participation, <insert agency name> agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plans identified in 44 CFR §201.6, and to provide timely cooperation and participation to produce a FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan.

<insert agency name> understands that it must engage in the following planning processes, as detailed in FEMA's *Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* dated March 1, 2013. Planning processes include, but are not limited to the following:

- Review of existing 2018 Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Identification of local hazards, risk assessment, and vulnerability analysis
- Participation in the formulation of mitigation goals and actions
- Participation in community engagement and public outreach in the development of the plan
- Timely response to requests for information by the coordinating agency and consultants, and adherence to established deadlines
- Formal adoption of the hazard mitigation plan by the planning partner jurisdiction's governing body
- Tracking and monthly submission of personnel hours spent on the hazard mitigation planning effort

Sincerely,

Name _____

Title _____

Appendix B. Annex Instructions and Templates

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING MUNICIPAL ANNEX TEMPLATE

Jurisdictional annex templates for the *Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan* update will be completed in three phases. **This document provides instructions for completing all phases of the template for municipalities.**

The target timeline for completion is as follows:

- **Phase 1**—Team, Profile, Trends, and Previous Plan Status
  - **Deploy:** June 8, 2022
  - **Due:** June 24, 2022 by close of business
- **Phase 2**—Capability Assessment, Integration Review, and Information Sources
  - **Deploy:** July 8, 2022
  - **Due:** July 29, 2022 by close of business
- **Phase 3**—Risk Assessment, Action Plan, Information Sources, Future Needs, and Additional Comments
  - **Deploy:** August 15, 2022
  - **Mandatory Phase 3 Workshops**: Targeted for the week of August 22. One workshop will be scheduled that will meet the availability of all planning partners.
  - **Due**: September 23, 2022 by close of business.

Please direct any questions and return your completed Phase 1 template in electronic format to:

Megan Brotherton
Tetra Tech
Phone: (808) 339-9119
E-mail: *megan.brotherton@tetratech.com*

A Note About Formatting

The template for the annex is a Microsoft Word document in a format that will be used in the final plan. Partners are asked to use this template so that a uniform product will be completed for each partner.

Content should be entered directly into the template rather than creating text in another document and pasting it into the template. Text from another source may alter the formatting of the document.

The section and table numbering in the document will be updated when completed annexes are combined into the final document. Please do not adjust any of the numbering.

For planning partners who participated in the 2018 planning effort, relevant information has been brought over to the 2022 template. Fields that require attention have been highlighted using the following color coding:

- **Blue:** Text has been brought over from the 2018 Plan and should be reviewed and updated as needed.
- **Green:** This is a new field that will require information that was not included in 2018.

Un-highlight each field that you update so that reviewers will know an edit has been made.

New planning partners will need to complete the template in its entirety.

PHASE 1 INSTRUCTIONS

CHAPTER TITLE

In the chapter title at the top of Page 1, type in the complete official name of your municipality (e.g., City of Smithburg, West County). Do not change the chapter number. Revise only the jurisdiction name. If your jurisdiction's name has already been entered, verify that wording and spelling are correct; revise as needed.

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Points of Contact

Provide the name, title, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address for the primary point of contact for your jurisdiction. This should be the person responsible for monitoring, evaluating and updating the annex for your jurisdiction. This person should also be the principle liaison between your jurisdiction and the Steering Committee overseeing development of this plan.

In addition, designate an alternate point of contact. This would be a person to contact should the primary point of contact be unavailable or no longer employed by the jurisdiction.

Note: Both of these contacts should match the contacts that were designated in your jurisdiction's letter of intent to participate in this planning process. If you have changed the primary or secondary contact, let the planning team know by inserting a comment into the document.

Who Should Be on the Local Mitigation Planning Team

The Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team is responsible for developing your jurisdiction's annex to the hazard mitigation plan. Team membership should represent agencies with authority to regulate development and enforce local ordinances or regulatory standards, such as building/fire code enforcement, emergency management, emergency services, floodplain management, parks and recreation, planning/ community development, public information, public works/ engineering, stormwater management, transportation, or infrastructure.

Participating Planning Team

Populate Table 1-1 with the names of staff from your jurisdiction who participated in preparing this annex or otherwise contributed to the planning process for this hazard mitigation plan.

JURISDICTION PROFILE

Provide information specific to your jurisdiction as indicated, in a style similar to the examples provided below. This should be information that will not be provided in the overall mitigation plan document.

If Municipal (incorporated city) GIS data files are available, please send with your completed Phase 1. The files should include GIS data for facilities such as city halls, public works buildings, community centers, city police stations, city fire stations.

Location and Features

Describe the community's location, size and prominent features, in a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** The City of Jones is in the northwest portion of Smith County, along the Pacific Coast in northern California. It is almost 150 miles northeast of San Francisco. The city's total area is 4.2 square miles, with boundaries generally extending north-south from State Highway 111 to the Johnson River and east-west from Coast Road to East Frank Avenue. The City of Allen is to the north, unincorporated county is to the west, the City of Bethany is to the south, and the Pacific Ocean is to the west.
>
> Jones is home to the University of Arbor, Bickerson Manufacturing, and the western portion of Soosoo National Park. Significant geographic features include the Watery River, which flows southwest across the city, Lake Splash in the city's northwest corner, and the foothills of the Craggy Mountains on the east side.

History

Describe the community's history, focusing on economy and development, and note its year of incorporation, in a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** The City of Jones was incorporated in 1858. The area was settled during the gold rush in the 1850s as a supply center for miners. As the gold rush died down, timber and fishing became the area's major economic resources. By 1913, the Jones Teachers College, a predecessor to today's University of Arbor, was founded. Recently, the presence of the college has come to shape Jones' population into a young and educated demographic. In 1981 the City developed the Jones Marsh and Wildlife Sanctuary, an environmentally friendly sewage treatment enhancement system.
>
> With numerous annexations since its original incorporation, the city's area has almost doubled. Today it features a commercial core in the center of the city, with mostly residential areas to the north and south, the university to the west and the national park on the east.

Governance

Describe the community's key governance elements and staffing, in a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** The City of Jones is governed by a five-member city council. The City consists of six departments: Finance, Environmental Services, Community Development, Public Works, Police, and the City Manager's Office. The City has 13 commissions and task forces, which report to the City Council. The City currently employs a total of 155 employees (full-time equivalent).
>
> The City Council assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the City Manager will oversee its implementation.

CURRENT TRENDS

Population

Provide the most current population estimate for your jurisdiction based on an official means of tracking (e.g., the U.S. Census or state agency that develops population estimates). Describe the current estimate and recent population trends in a statement similar to the example below.

> **EXAMPLE:** According to California Department of Finance, the population of Jones as of July 2020 was 17,280. Since 2010, the population has grown at an average annual rate of 1.2 percent, though that rate is declining, with an annual average of only 0.8 percent since 2015.

Development

In the highlighted text that says "Describe trends in general," provide a brief description of your jurisdiction's recent development trends in a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** Anticipated future development for Jones is low to moderate, consisting primarily of residential growth. Recent development has been mostly infill. There has been a focus on affordable housing and a push for more secondary mother-in-law units. Future growth in the City will be managed as identified in the City's 2018 general plan. City actions, such as those relating to land use, annexations, zoning, subdivision and design review, redevelopment, and capital improvements, must be consistent with the plan.

Complete the table titled "Recent and Expected Future Development Trends." Note:

- The portion of the table requesting the number of permits by year is specifically looking for development permits for **new** construction. If your jurisdiction does not have the ability to differentiate between permit types, list the total number of permits and indicate "N/A" (not applicable) for the permit sub-types.
- If your jurisdiction does not have the ability to track permits by hazard area, delete the bullet list of hazard areas and insert a qualitative description of where development has occurred.

STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Note that this section only applies to jurisdictions that are conducting updates to previously approved hazard mitigation plans. If your jurisdiction has not previously participated in an approved plan, enter an "X" in the box at the beginning of this section and do not complete the section. We will remove this section from your final annex.

Also note that this section will be further back in the final annex than the rest of the Phase 1 content. Some Phase 2 sections will be included before it.

All action items identified in prior mitigation plans must be reconciled in this update. Action items must all be marked as **ONE** of the options below; select the appropriate status from the dropdown list and provide information as follows:

- **Completed**—If an action has been completed since the prior plan was prepared, select "Completed" and **provide a date of completion in the comment section**. If an action has been initiated and is an ongoing program (e.g. annual outreach event), you may mark it as completed and **note that it is**

ongoing in the comments. If an action addresses an ongoing program you would like to continue to include in your action plan, see the "Carried Over to Plan Update" bullet below.

- **Removed—**If action items are to be removed because they are no longer feasible, a reason must be given. Lack of funding does not mean that it is no longer feasible, unless the sole source of funding for an action is no longer available. Place a comment in the comment section explaining why the action is no longer feasible or barriers that prevented the action from being implemented (e.g., "Action no longer considered feasible due to lack of political support."). If the wording and/or intent of a previously identified action is unclear, this can be a reason for removal. A change in community priorities may also be a reason for removal and should be discussed in the comments.
- **Carried Over to Plan Update—**If an action is in progress, is ongoing, or has not been initiated and you would like to carry it over to the plan update, select "Carried Over to Updated Plan." Selecting this option indicates that the action will be included in the mitigation action plan for this update. If you are carrying over an action to the update, include a comment describing any action that has been taken or why the action was not taken (specifically, any barriers or obstacles that prevented the action from moving forward or slowed progress). Leave the last column, "New Action #," blank at this point. This will be filled in after completing the updated action plan in Phase 3.

Ensure that you have provided a status and a comment for each action.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, all action items from your jurisdiction's previous hazard mitigation plan that are marked as "Carried Over to Plan Update" will need to be included in the action plan.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Note that this section is part of the Phase 3 annex, but documentation can begin in Phase 1 if applicable.

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of the plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 1

PHASE 2 INSTRUCTIONS

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Note that it is unlikely that one person will be able to complete all sections of the capability assessment alone. The primary preparer will likely need to reach out to other departments within the local government for information. It may be beneficial to provide these individuals with background information about this planning process, as input from them will be needed again during Phase 3 of the annex development.

Planning and Regulatory Capability

In the table titled "Planning and Regulatory Capability," indicate "Yes" or "No" for each listed code, ordinance, requirement or planning document in each of the following columns:

- Local Authority—Select "Yes" if your jurisdiction has prepared or adopted the identified item; otherwise, select "No." If yes, then enter the code, ordinance number, or plan name and its date of adoption in the comments column. ***Note: If you select yes, be sure to provide a comment with the appropriate code, ordinance or plan and date of adoption.***
- Other Jurisdiction Authority—Select "Yes" if another agency (e.g., a state agency or special purpose district) enforces or administers the identified item in a way that may impact your jurisdiction or if any state or federal regulations or laws would prohibit local implementation of the identified item; otherwise, select "No." ***Note: If you select yes, be sure to provide a comment indicating the other agency and its relevant authority.***
- State Mandated—Select "Yes" if state laws or other requirements enable or require the listed item to be implemented at the local level; otherwise, select "No." ***Note: If you select yes, be sure to provide a comment describing the relevant state mandate.***
- Integration Opportunity—Select "Yes" if there are obvious ways that the code, ordinance or plan can be coordinated with the hazard mitigation plan. Consider the following:
  - If you selected "Yes" in the Local Authority column for this item, then select "Yes" for integration opportunity if any of the following are true:
    - The item already addresses hazards and their impacts and should be updated to reflect new information about risk from this hazard mitigation plan
    - The item does not address hazards and their impacts but is due for an update in the next 5 years and could be updated in a way that does address hazards and impacts
    - The item identifies projects for implementation and these could be reviewed to determine if they can be modified to help address hazard mitigation goals
    - The item identifies projects for implementation and some of these should be considered for inclusion in the hazard mitigation action plan for your jurisdiction
  - If you selected "No" in the Local Authority column for this item, then select "Yes" for integration opportunity if your jurisdiction will develop the item over the next 5 years

    Note: Each capability with a "Yes" answer to Integration Opportunity will be discussed in more detail later in the annex. You may wish to keep notes when assessing the Integration Opportunity or review the "Integration with Other Planning Initiatives" section below.
- Comments—Enter the code number and adoption date for any local code indicated as being in place; provide other comments as appropriate to describe capabilities for each entry. DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS STEP

For the categories "General Plan" and "Capital Improvement Plan," answer the specific questions shown, in addition to completing the four columns indicating level of capability.

Development and Permit Capability

Complete the table titled "Development and Permitting Capabilities."

Fiscal Capability

Complete the table titled "Fiscal Capability" by indicating whether each of the listed financial resources is accessible to your jurisdiction. Select "Yes" if the resource is fully accessible to your jurisdiction. Select "No" if there are limitations or prerequisites that may hinder your use of this resource.

Administrative and Technical Capability

Complete the table titled "Administrative and Technical Capability" by indicating whether your jurisdiction has access to each of the listed personnel resources. Select "Yes" or "No" in the column labeled "Available?". If yes, then enter the department and position title. If you have contract support with these capabilities, you can still select "Yes." Indicate in the department row that this resource is provided through contract.

Education and Outreach Capability

Complete the table titled "Education and Outreach."

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, review all the above capability assessment tables and consider including actions to provide a capability that your jurisdiction does not currently have, update a capability that your jurisdiction does have, or implement an action that is recommended in an existing plan or program.

National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Complete the table titled "National Flood Insurance Program Compliance."

Community Classifications

Complete the table titled "Community Classifications" to indicate your jurisdiction's participation in various national programs related to natural hazard mitigation. For each program select "Yes" or "No" in the second column to indicate whether your jurisdiction participates. If yes, then enter your jurisdiction's identification number in the program in the third column, the classification that your jurisdiction has currently earned under the program in the fourth column and the date on which that classification was issued in the fifth column. Enter "N/A" in the third, fourth, and fifth columns if your jurisdiction is not participating. If you do not know your current identification number or classification, information is available at the following websites:

- **FIPS Code**— https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/2018/demo/popest/2018-fips.html
- **DUNS #**— https://www.dnb.com/duns-number.html
- **Community Rating System**— https://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management/community-rating-system
- **Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule**— https://www.isomitigation.com/bcegs/iso-s-building-code-effectiveness-grading-schedule-bcegs.html
- **Public Protection Classification**— https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/
- **Storm Ready**— https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities
- **Firewise**— http://www.firewise.org/usa-recognition-program/map-of-active-participants.aspx
- **Tsunami Ready**— https://www.weather.gov/tsunamiready/communities

Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Consider climate change impact concerns such as the following:

- Reduced snowpack
- Increased wildfires
- Sea level rise
- Inland flooding
- Threats to sensitive species
- Loss in agricultural productivity
- Public health and safety.

With those impacts in mind, complete the table titled “Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change” by indicating your jurisdiction’s capacity for each listed criterion as follows:

- **High**—The capacity exists and is in use.
- **Medium**—The capacity may exist, but is not used or could use some improvement.
- **Low**—The capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement.
- **Unsure**—Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

This is a subjective assessment, but providing a few words of explanation is useful. It is highly recommended that you complete this table with an internal planning team after reviewing the results of the other capability assessment tables.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, review all the adaptive capacity criteria and consider including actions to improve the rating for those rated medium or low, to make use of the capacity for those rated high, or to acquire additional information for those rated unsure.

INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. FEMA recommends integration as follows:

- Integrate hazard mitigation plan goals with community objectives (e.g. incorporate the goals for risk reduction and safety into the policies of other plans).
- Use the risk assessment to inform plans and policies (e.g. incorporate risk assessment findings into land use plans, site plan review, emergency operations plans).
- Implement mitigation actions through existing mechanisms (e.g. include mitigation projects in the capital improvement plan).
- Think about mitigation before and after a disaster (e.g. build recovery planning on existing mitigation plans and goals).

After reviewing the plans, programs and ordinances identified in the capability assessment tables, identify all plans and programs that have already been integrated with the hazard mitigation plan, and those that offer opportunities for future integration. The simplest way to do this is to review the Planning and Regulatory Capabilities table to see which items were marked as "Yes" under the Integration Opportunity column.

Existing Integration

In the bullet list, list items for which you entered "Yes" under the Integration Opportunity column of the "Planning and Regulatory Capability" table because the plan or ordinance already addresses potential impacts or includes specific projects that should be included as action items in the mitigation action plan. Consider listing items marked as Completed in the "Status of Previous Plan Actions" table if they were indicated as being ongoing actions. Provide a brief description of how the plan or ordinance is integrated. Examples are as follows:

- Capital Improvement Plan—The capital improvement plan includes projects that can help mitigate potential hazards. The City will act to ensure consistency between the hazard mitigation plan and the current and future capital improvement plans. The hazard mitigation plan may identify new possible funding sources for capital improvement projects and may result in modifications to proposed projects based on results of the risk assessment.
- Building Code and Fire Code—The City's adoption of the 2016 California building and fire codes incorporated local modifications to account for the climatic, topographic and geographic conditions that exist in the City.

- General Plan—The general plan includes a Safety Element to protect the community from unreasonable risk by establishing policies and actions to avoid or minimize the following hazards:
  - Geologic and seismic hazards
  - Fire hazards
  - Hazardous materials
  - Flood control
  - Impacts from climate change.
- Climate Action Plan—The City's Climate Action Plan includes projects for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to likely impacts of climate change. These projects were reviewed to identify cross-planning initiates that serve both adaptation and mitigation objectives.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, any plans that fall into the "Existing Integration" category should be reviewed and elements from them should be included in the action plan as appropriate.

Opportunities for Future Integration

List any remaining items that say "Yes" in the Integration Opportunity column in the Planning and Regulatory Capabilities table and explain the process by which integration could occur. Examples follow:

- Zoning Code—The City is conducting a comprehensive update to its zoning code. Additional mitigation and abatement measures will be considered for incorporation into the code.
- Capital Improvement Projects—Capital improvement project proposals may take into consideration hazard mitigation potential as a means of evaluating project prioritization.
- Post-Disaster Recovery Plan—The City does not have a recovery plan and intends to develop one as a mitigation planning action during the next five years. The plan will build on the goals and objectives identified in the hazard mitigation plan.

After you have accounted for all items marked as "Yes" under the Integration Opportunity column, consider other programs you may have in place in your jurisdiction that include routine consideration and management of hazard risk. Examples of such programs may include: tree pruning programs, right-of-way mowing programs, erosion control or stream maintenance programs, etc. Add any such programs to the integration discussion and provide a brief description of how these programs manage (or could be adapted to manage) risk from hazards.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, an action to integrate any identified "Opportunities for Future Integration" should be considered for inclusion in the action plan.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Note that this section is part of the Phase 3 annex, but documentation can begin in Phases 1 and 2 if applicable.

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of the plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

Note that this section will ultimately describe all information sources used to develop this annex, but that only the sources used for Phases 1 and 2 will be listed at this point. Additional sources will be added with the preparation of the Phase 3 annex.

This section should describe what resources you used to complete the annex and how you used them. Several items are started for you, but be sure to update and enhance any descriptions. Providing this information is a requirement to pass the state and FEMA review process.

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 2

PHASE 3 INSTRUCTIONS

RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

In the table titled "Past Natural Hazard Events," list in chronological order (most recent first) any natural hazard event that has caused damage to your jurisdiction. Include the date of the event and the estimated dollar amount of damage it caused. If a dollar amount is unknown, write a brief description of the impact and damage. You are welcome to include any events, but special attention should be made to include major storms and federally declared disasters. Refer to the table below that lists hazard events in the planning area as recognized by the federal government.

Table 1. Presidential Disaster Declarations for the Planning Area

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment

We recommend including most large-scale disasters, unless you know that there were no impacts on your jurisdiction. Specifically, we recommend that you include these events if you have damage estimate information or can provide a brief description of impacts that occurred within your community. In addition to these events, refer to the NOAA storm events database included in the toolkit. We recommend conducting a search for the name of your jurisdiction in order to identify events with known impacts. Other potential sources of damage information include the following

- Preliminary damage estimates your jurisdiction filed with the county or state
- Insurance claims data
- Newspaper archives
- Emergency management documents (general plan safety element, emergency response plan, etc.)
- Resident input.

If you do not have estimates for costs of damage caused, enter "Not Available" in the "Damage Assessment" column or list a brief description of the damage rather than a dollar value (e.g., Main Street closed as a result of flooding, downed trees and residential damage). Note that tracking such damage is a valid and useful mitigation action if your jurisdiction does not currently track such information.

Hazard Risk Ranking

Risk ranking identifies which hazards pose the greatest risk to the community, based on how likely it is for each hazard to occur (this is called the community's exposure) and how great an impact each hazard will have if it does occur (this is called the community's vulnerability). Every jurisdiction has differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability and therefore needs to rank risk for its own area. The risk ranking for each jurisdiction has been calculated in the "Loss Matrix" spreadsheet included in the annex preparation toolkit. These rankings are based on scores for each hazard calculated from the hazard's probability of occurrence and its potential impact on people, property and the economy.

The results for your jurisdiction have already been entered into the "Hazard Risk Ranking" table in your Phase 3 annex template. The hazard with the highest risk rating is listed at the top of table and was given a rank of 1; the hazard with the second highest rating is listed second with a rank of 2; and so on. Two hazards with equal risk ranking scores were given the same rank. Hazards were assigned to "High," Medium," or "Low" risk categories based on the risk ranking score. If you wish to review the calculations in detail, the appendix at the end of these instructions describes the calculation methodology that the spreadsheet uses.

Review the hazard risk ranking information that is included in your annex. If these results differ from what you know based on substantiated data and documentation, you may alter the ranking and risk categories based on this knowledge. If you do so, indicate the reason for the change in your template. For example:

> "Drought was ranked as low; however, the jurisdiction's economy is heavily reliant on water-using industries, such as agriculture or manufacturing, so this hazard should be ranked as medium."

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, you will need to have at least one mitigation action for each hazard ranked as "high" or "medium."

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Repetitive Loss Properties

A repetitive loss property is any property for which FEMA has paid two or more flood insurance claims in excess of $1,000 in any rolling 10-year period since 1978. In the space provided, the following information has been included in your annex based on data provided by FEMA:

- The number of any FEMA-identified repetitive-loss properties in your jurisdiction.
- The number of any FEMA-identified severe-repetitive-loss properties in your jurisdiction.
- The number (if any) of repetitive-loss or severe-repetitive-loss properties in your jurisdiction that have been mitigated. Mitigated for this exercise means that flood protection has been provided to the structure.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, if your jurisdiction has any repetitive loss properties, you should strongly consider including a mitigation action that addresses mitigating these properties.

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

Review the results of the risk assessment included in the toolkit, your jurisdiction's natural events history, and any relevant public comments/input, then develop a few sentences that discuss specific hazard vulnerabilities. You do not need to develop a sentence for every hazard, but identify a few issues you would like to highlight. Also list any known hazard vulnerabilities in your jurisdiction that may not be apparent from the risk assessment and other information provided.

Spending some time thinking about the results of the risk assessment and other noted vulnerabilities will be a big help in the development of your hazard mitigation action plan. The following are examples of vulnerabilities you could identify through this exercise:

- About 45 percent of the population lives in the 0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard area, where flood insurance is generally not required.
- A magnitude 7.5 earthquake on the Smithburg Fault is estimated to produce nearly 1 million tons of structure debris.
- Over the past 10 years, the jurisdiction has experienced more than $6 million in damage from severe storm events.
- More than 50 buildings are located in areas that would be permanently inundated with 12 inches of sea level rise.
- The results of the public survey indicated that 40 percent of Smithburg residents would not be able to be self-sufficient for 5 days following a major event.
- An urban drainage issue at a specific location results in localized flooding every time it rains.
- One area of the community frequently loses power due to a lack of tree maintenance.

- A critical facility, such as a police station, is not equipped with a generator.
- A neighborhood has the potential to have ingress and egress cut off as the result of a flood or earthquake (e.g. a bridge is the only access).
- Substantial number of buildings in one area of the community are unreinforced masonry or soft-story construction.
- An area along the river is eroding and threatening public and/or private property.
- A large visitor population that may not be aware of tsunami risk.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, consider including actions to address the jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities listed in this section.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

The hazard mitigation action plan is the heart of your jurisdictional annex. This is where you will identify the actions your jurisdiction would like to pursue with this plan.

Select Recommended Actions

All of the work that you have done thus far should provide you with ideas for actions. Throughout these instructions, green boxes labeled “Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Input” have indicated information that needs to be considered in the selection of mitigation actions. The following sections describe how to consider these and other information sources to develop a list of potential actions.

Be sure to consider the following factors in your selection of actions:

- Select actions that are consistent with the overall purpose, goals, and objectives of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Identify actions where benefits exceed costs.
- Include any action that your jurisdiction has committed to pursuing, regardless of grant eligibility.
- Know what is and is not grant-eligible under various federal grant programs (see the fact sheet on FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs in the annex preparation toolkit and the table below).

Table 2. Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Eligibility by Action Type

Eligible Activities	HMGP (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program)	BRIC (Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities)	FMA (Flood Mitigation Assistance)
Mitigation Projects			
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	√	√	√
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	√	√	√
Structure Elevation	√	√	√
Mitigation Reconstruction	√	√	√
Dry Floodproofing of Historic Residential Structures	√	√	√
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	√	√	√
Generators	√	√	
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	√	√	√
Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	√	√	
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	√	√	√
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	√	√	√
Safe Room Construction	√	√	
Wind Retrofit for One- and Two-Family Residences	√	√	
Infrastructure Retrofit	√	√	√
Soil Stabilization	√	√	√
Wildland fire Mitigation	√	√	
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	√		
Advance Assistance	√		
5 Percent Initiative Projects*	√		
Aquifer and Storage Recovery**	√	√	√
Flood Diversion and Storage**	√	√	√
Floodplain and Stream Restoration**	√	√	√
Green Infrastructure**	√	√	√
Miscellaneous/Other**	√	√	√
Hazard Mitigation Planning	√	√	√
Technical Assistance			√
Management Costs	√	√	√

* FEMA allows increasing the 5% initiative amount under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program up to 10% for a presidential major disaster declaration. The additional 5% initiative funding can be used for activities that promote disaster-resistant codes for all hazards. As a condition of the award, either a disaster-resistant building code must be adopted or an improved Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule is required.

** Indicates that any proposed action will be evaluated on its own merit against program requirements. Eligible projects will be approved provided funding is available.

Material Previously Developed for This Annex

Capability Assessment Section—Planning and Regulatory Capability Table, Fiscal Capability Table, Administrative and Technical Capability Table, Education and Outreach Table, and Community Classification Table

Review these tables and consider the following:

- For any capability that you do not currently have, consider whether your jurisdiction should have this capability. If so, consider including an action to develop/acquire the capability.
- For any capability that you do currently have, consider whether this capability can be leveraged to increase or improve hazard mitigation in the jurisdiction.
- If any capabilities listed in the Planning and Regulatory Capabilities table have not been updated in more than 10 years, consider an action to review and update the capability and, as appropriate, incorporate hazard mitigation principles or information obtained in the risk assessment.
- Consider including actions that are identified in other plans and programs (capital improvement plans, strategic plans, etc.) as actions in this plan.

Capability Assessment Section—National Flood Insurance Program Compliance table

Review the table and consider the following:

- If you have no certified floodplain managers and you have flood risk, consider adding an action to provide key staff members with training to obtain certification.
- If your flood damage prevention was last updated in or before 2004, you should identify an action to update your ordinance to ensure it is compliant with current NFIP requirements.
- If you have any outstanding NFIP compliance issues, be sure to add an action to address them.
- If flood hazard maps do not adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction, consider actions to request new mapping or conduct studies.
- If you wish to begin to participate in CRS or you already to participate and would like to improve your classification, consider this as an action.
- If the number of flood insurance policies in your jurisdiction is low relative to the number of structures in the floodplain, consider an action that will promote flood insurance in your jurisdiction.

Capability Assessment Section—Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change Table

Consider your responses to this section:

- For criteria that you listed as medium or low, think of ways you could improve this rating (see adaptive capacity portion of the mitigation best practices catalog).
- For criteria you listed as high, think about how you can leverage this capacity to improve or enhance mitigation or continue to improve this capacity.
- For criteria that you were unable to provide responses for, consider ways you could improve your understanding of this capacity (see mitigation best practices and adaptive capacity catalog).

Integration Review Section

Review the items you identified in this section and consider an action that specifically says what the plan, code, ordinance etc. is and how it will be integrated. For items that address land use, include them in the prepopulated action in your template that reads as follows:

> "Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including _____."

Risk Ranking Section

You must identify at least one mitigation action that is clearly defined and actionable (i.e. not a preparedness or response action) for every hazard that is categorized in the risk ranking as "high" or "medium" risk.

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities Section

Review the vulnerability issues that you identified in this section and consider actions to address them (see mitigation best practices catalog). Two examples are shown in the table below.

Table 3. Example Actions to Address Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Noted Vulnerability	Example Mitigation Action
About 45 percent of the population lives in the 0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard area where flood insurance is generally not required.	Implement an annual public information initiative that targets residents in the 0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard area. Provide information on the availability of relatively low cost flood insurance policies.
An urban drainage issue results in localized flooding every time it rains.	Replace undersized culverts that are contributing to localized flooding. Priority areas include: • The corner of Main Street and 1st Street • Old Oak subdivision.

Status of Previous Plan Actions Section

If your jurisdiction participated in a previous hazard mitigation plan, be sure to include any actions that were identified as "carry over" actions. After including any action previous plan action in the updated action plan, be sure to return to the "Status of Previous Plan Actions" table and enter the new action number in the final column for that previous plan action.

Other Sources

Mitigation Best Practices Catalog

A catalog that includes best practices identified by FEMA and other agencies, as well as recommendations from the steering committee and other stakeholders, is included in your toolkit. Review the catalog and identify actions your jurisdiction should consider for its action plan.

Public Input

Review input received during the process, specifically the public survey results included in your toolkit.

Common Actions for All Partners

The following six actions have been prepopulated in your annex template; **these six actions should be included in every annex and should not be removed**:

- Where appropriate, support retro-fitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in high hazard areas, prioritizing those structures that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high or medium ranked hazard.
- Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions within the community.
- Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.
- Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements:
  - Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance.
  - Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates.
  - Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts.
- Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change.
- Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate back-up power.

In addition, the core planning team recommends that every planning partner strongly consider the following actions:

- Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g. high water marks, preliminary damage estimates, damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including the implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Support the planning-area-wide initiatives identified in Volume I of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Develop a post-disaster recovery plan and a debris management plan.
- Develop and/or update plans that support or enhance continuity of operations following disasters.

The specifics of all these common actions should be adjusted as needed for the particulars of each community.

Complete the Table

Complete the table titled “Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix” for all the actions you have identified and would like to include in the plan:

- Enter the action number (see box on next page) and description. **If the action is carried over from your previous hazard mitigation plan, return to the “Status of Previous Plan Actions” table you completed in Phase 1 and enter the new action number in the column labeled “New Action #.”**
- Indicate whether the action mitigates hazards for new assets, existing assets, or both.
- Identify the specific hazards the action will mitigate (note: you must list each hazard by name; simply indicating “all hazards” is not deemed acceptable).
- Identify by number the mitigation plan objectives that the action addresses (see toolkit).

- Indicate who will be the lead in administering the action. This will most likely be a department within your jurisdiction (e.g. planning or public works). If you wish to indicate more than one department as responsible for the action, clearly identify one as the lead agency and list the others in the "supporting agency" column.
- Enter an estimated cost in dollars if known; otherwise, enter "High," "Medium," or "Low," as determined for the prioritization process described in the following section.
- Identify funding sources for the action. If it is a grant, include the grant-providing agency as well as funding sources for any required cost share. Refer to your fiscal capability assessment to identify possible sources of funding and refer to the table on page 16 of these instructions for project eligibility for FEMA's hazard mitigation assistance grant programs.
- Indicate the time line as "short-term" (1 to 5 years) or "long-term" (5 years or greater) or "ongoing" (a continual program)

Action Numbering

Actions are to be numbered using the letter code for your jurisdiction shown below, followed by a hyphen and the action's sequential number:

- City of Dublin—DUB-1, DUB-2…
- City of Livermore—LIV-1, LIV-2…
- City of Pleasanton—PLE-1, PLE-2…
- Dublin San Ramon Services District—DSR-1, DSR-2…

Mitigation Action Priority

Complete the information in the table titled "Mitigation Action Priority" as follows:

- **Action #**—Enter the action number from the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix table. Use number only; omit jurisdiction code (i.e., use "3" not "XXX-3").
- **# of Objectives Met**—Enter the number of objectives the action will meet.
- **Benefits**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High—Action will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
  - Medium—Action will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or action will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.
  - Low—Long-term benefits of the action are difficult to quantify in the short term.
- **Cost**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the action; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).
  - Medium—The action could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the action would have to be spread over multiple years.
  - Low—The action could be funded under the existing budget. The action is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.
- **Do Benefits Exceed the Cost?**—Select "Yes" or "No." This is a qualitative assessment. Select "Yes" if the benefit rating (high, medium or low) is the same as or higher than the cost rating (high benefit/high cost; high benefit/medium cost; medium benefit/low cost; etc.). Select "No" if the benefit rating is lower than the cost rating (medium benefit/high cost, low benefit/medium cost; etc.)

- **Is the Action Grant-Eligible?**—Select "Yes" or "No." Refer to the fact sheet on FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs in the annex preparation toolkit and the table on page 16 of these instructions.
- **Can Action Be Funded Under Existing Program Budgets?**—Select "Yes" or "No." In other words, is this action currently budgeted for, or would it require a new budget authorization or funding from another source such as grants?
- **Implementation Priority**— Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High Priority—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and has a secured source of funding. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
  - Medium Priority—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and is eligible for funding though no funding has yet been secured for it. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years), once funding is secured. Medium-priority actions become high-priority actions once funding is secured.
  - Low Priority—An action that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, has no secured source of funding, and is not eligible for any known grant funding. Action can be completed in the long term (1 to 10 years). Low-priority actions may be eligible for grant funding from programs that have not yet been identified.
- **Grant Pursuit Priority**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High Priority—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has high benefits, and is listed as high or medium implementation priority; local funding options are unavailable or available local funds could be used instead for actions that are not eligible for grant funding.
  - Medium Priority—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has medium or low benefits, and is listed as medium or low implementation priority; local funding options are unavailable.
  - Low Priority—An action that has not been identified as meeting any grant eligibility requirements.

Actions identified as high-grant-pursuit priority actions should be closely reviewed for consideration when grant funding opportunities arise.

Note: If a jurisdiction wishes to identify an action as high priority that is outside of the prioritization scheme for high priorities, a note indicating so should be inserted and a rationale should be provided.

Analysis of Mitigation Actions

In the table titled "Analysis of Mitigation Actions," for each combination of hazard type and mitigation type, enter the numbers of all recommended actions that address that hazard type and can be categorized as that mitigation type. Use number only; omit jurisdiction code (i.e., use "3" not "XXX-3"). The mitigation types are as follows:

- **Prevention**—Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
- **Property Protection**—Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.

- **Public Education & Awareness**—Actions to inform residents and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
- **Natural Resource Protection**—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, wetland restoration and preservation, and green infrastructure.
- **Emergency Services**—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
- **Structural Projects**—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- **Climate Resilience**—Actions that incorporate methods to mitigate and/or adapt to the impacts of climate change. Includes aquifer storage and recovery activities, incorporating future conditions projections in project design or planning, or actions that specifically address jurisdiction-specific climate change risks, such as sea-level rise or urban heat island effect.
- **Community Capacity Building**—Actions that increase or enhance local capabilities to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences. Includes staff training, memorandums of understanding, development of plans and studies, and monitoring programs.

This exercise demonstrates that the jurisdiction has selected a comprehensive range of actions. This table must show at least one action to address each "high" and "medium" ranked hazard. Planning partners should aim to identify at least one action for each mitigation type, but this is not required.

An example of a completed "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table is provided below. Note that an action can be more than one mitigation type.

Sample Completed Table – Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Dam Failure	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 6	4, 6		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Drought	2	1	4					3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7	4		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9
Flooding	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	1, 6, 7	4, 6	9	8, 11	6		3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Landslide	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7	4		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Low-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7, 9	4		8, 9, 11		8, 7	3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Wildfire	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7, 9	4, 9	9	8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10

PUBLIC OUTREACH

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of the plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

This section should describe what resources you used to complete the annex and how you used them. The sources used for Phases 1 and 2 should have been entered previously. List any additional sources used for the preparation of the Phase 3 annex. Review to ensure that all materials used in all three phases are identified. Providing this information is a requirement to pass the state and FEMA review process.

FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

In this section, identify any future studies, analyses, reports, or surveys your jurisdiction needs to better understand its vulnerability to identified or currently unidentified risks. These could be needs based on federal or state agency mandates. **This section is optional.**

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Use this section to add any additional information pertinent to hazard mitigation and your jurisdiction not covered in this template. **This section is optional.**

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 3

APPENDIX— Risk Ranking Calculation Methodology

The instructions below describe the methodology for how risk rankings were derived in the "Loss Matrix" spreadsheet provided with the annex preparation toolkit. The risk-ranking for each hazard assessed its probability of occurrence and its potential impact on people, property, and the economy. Refer to the Loss Matrix spreadsheet in order to follow along.

Probability of Occurrence

A probability factor is assigned based on how often a hazard is likely to occur. The probability of occurrence of a hazard event is generally based on past hazard events in an area, although weight can be given to expected future probability of occurrence based on established return intervals and changing climate conditions. For example, if your jurisdiction has experienced two damaging floods in the last 25 years, the probability of occurrence is high for flooding and scores a 3 under this category. If your jurisdiction has experienced no damage from landslides in the last 100 years, your probability of occurrence for landslide is low, and scores a 1 under this category. Each hazard was assigned a probability factor as follows:

- High—Hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years (Probability Factor = 3)
- Medium—Hazard event is likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor = 2)
- Low—Hazard event is not likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor = 1)
- None—There is no exposure to the hazard and no probability of occurrence (Probability Factor = 0)

Potential Impacts of Each Hazard

The impact of each hazard is divided into three categories: impacts on people, impacts on property, and impacts on the economy. These categories are also assigned weighted values. Impact on people was assigned a weighting factor of 3, impact on property was assigned a weighting factor of 2 and impact on the economy was assigned a weighting factor of 1.

Impact factors for each category (people, property, economy) are described below:

- People—Values are assigned based on the percentage of the total ***population exposed*** to the hazard event. The degree of impact on individuals will vary and is not measurable, so the calculation assumes for simplicity and consistency that all people exposed to a hazard because they live in a hazard zone will be equally impacted when a hazard event occurs. Impact factors were assigned as follows:
  - High—25 percent or more of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—10 percent to 24 percent of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—9 percent or less of the population is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
  - No impact—None of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)
- Property—Values are assigned based on the percentage of the total ***property value exposed*** to the hazard event:
  - High—25 percent or more of the total replacement value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—10 percent to 24 percent of the total replacement value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—9 percent or less of the total replacement value is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)

  - No impact—None of the total replacement value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

- **Economy**—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***property value vulnerable*** to the hazard event. Values represent estimates of the loss from a major event of each hazard in comparison to the total replacement value of the property exposed to the hazard. For some hazards, such as wildland fire and landslide, vulnerability may be considered to be the same or a portion of exposure due to the lack of loss estimation tools specific to those hazards.
  - High—Estimated loss from the hazard is 10 percent or more of the total replacement value (Impact Factor = 3)
  - Medium—Estimated loss from the hazard is 5 percent to 9 percent of the total replacement value (Impact Factor = 2)
  - Low—Estimated loss from the hazard is 4 percent or less of the total replacement value (Impact Factor = 1)
  - No impact—No loss is estimated from the hazard (Impact Factor = 0).

Impacts on People

The percent of the total population exposed to each hazard of concern with a defined extent and location (e.g. floodplain) can be found in the loss estimate matrix in the **green highlighted column.** For those hazards that do not have a defined extent and location the entire population or a portion of the population is considered to be exposed, depending on the hazard. For the drought hazard, it is common for jurisdictions to list "low" or "none," because all people in the planning area would be exposed to drought, but impacts to the health and safety of individuals are expected to be minimal.

Impacts on Property

The percent of the total value exposed to each hazard of concern with a defined extent and location (e.g. floodplain) can be found in the loss estimate matrix in the **blue highlighted column.** For those hazards that do not have a defined extent and location (e.g. severe weather) the entire building stock is generally considered to be exposed. For the drought hazard, it is common for jurisdictions to list "low" or "none," because all structures in the planning area would be exposed to drought, but impacts to structures are expected to be minimal.

Impacts on the Economy

The loss estimates for each hazard of concern that was modeled (i.e. dam failure, flood, earthquake) can be found in the loss estimate matrix in the **purple highlighted column.** For those hazards that have a defined extent and location, but do not have modelled loss results, loss estimates can be the same as exposure or a portion thereof. For example, a large percentage of the building stock may be exposed to landslide or wildland fire risk, but it would not be expected that one event that resulted in loss to all exposed structures would occur. For those hazards that do not have a defined extent and location, exposure is based on the hazard type.

Risk Rating for Each Hazard

A risk rating for each hazard was determined by multiplying the assigned probability factor by the sum of the weighted impact factors for people, property and the economy:

Risk Rating = Probability Factor x Weighted Impact Factor {people + property + economy}

This is the number that is shown in the risk ranking table in your template. Generally, score of 30 or greater receive a “high” rating, score between 15 and 30 receive a “medium” rating, and score of less than 15 receives a “low” rating.

1. ENTER JURISDICTION NAME

1.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Enter POC name, Enter POC title
Enter POC street address
Enter POC city, state, Zip
Enter POC phone #
Enter POC email address

Alternate Point of Contact
Enter POC name, Enter POC title
Enter POC street address
Enter POC city, state, Zip
Enter POC phone #
Enter POC email address

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title

1.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

1.2.1 Location and Features

Enter text

1.2.2 History

Enter text

1.2.3 Governance

Enter text

The Enter text assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; Enter text will oversee its implementation.

1.3 CURRENT TRENDS

1.3.1 Population

Enter text

1.3.2 Development

Enter text

Identifying previous and future development trends is achieved through a comprehensive review of permitting since completion of the previous plan and in anticipation of future development. Tracking previous and future growth in potential hazard areas provides an overview of increased exposure to a hazard within a community. Table 1-2 summarizes development trends in the performance period since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan, as well as expected future development trends.

Table 1-2. Recent and Expected Future Development Trends

Criterion	Response					
Has your jurisdiction annexed any land since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan? ***If yes, give the estimated area annexed and estimated number of parcels or structures.***	Select Enter information on size of recent annexation					
Is your jurisdiction expected to annex any areas during the performance period of this plan? ***If yes, describe land areas and dominant uses.*** ***If yes, who currently has permitting authority over these areas?***	Select Enter description of planned annexation area Enter name of agency with current permitting authority in area planned for annexation.					
Are any areas targeted for development or major redevelopment in the next five years? ***If yes, briefly describe, including whether any of the areas are in known hazard risk areas***	Select Enter description of planned area of development.					
How many permits for new construction were issued in your jurisdiction since the preparation of the previous hazard mitigation plan?		**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
	Single Family	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #
	Multi-Family	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #
	Other	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #
	Total	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #	Enter #
Provide the number of new-construction permits for each hazard area or provide a qualitative description of where development has occurred.	• Special Flood Hazard Areas: Enter # • Landslide: Enter # • High Liquefaction Areas: Enter # • Tsunami Inundation Area: Enter # • Wildfire Risk Areas: Enter #					
Describe the level of buildout in the jurisdiction, based on your jurisdiction's buildable lands inventory. If no such inventory exists, provide a qualitative description.	Enter data or description to explain level of buildout					

1.4 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 1-3.
- Development and permitting capabilities are presented in Table 1-4.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 1-5.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 1-6.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 1-7.
- Information on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in Table 1-8.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 1-9.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 1-10.

Table 1-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements				
Building Code	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Zoning Code	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Subdivisions	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Stormwater Management	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Real Estate Disclosure	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Growth Management	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Site Plan Review	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Environmental Protection	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Flood Damage Prevention	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Emergency Management	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Climate Change	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Other	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include code or ordinance number and adoption date if applicable				
Planning Documents				
General Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Is the plan compliant with Assembly Bill 2140? Select				
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Capital Improvement Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
How often is the plan updated? Enter text				
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Disaster Debris Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Floodplain or Watershed Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Stormwater Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Urban Water Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Habitat Conservation Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Economic Development Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				

	Local Authority	Other Jurisdiction Authority	State Mandated	Integration Opportunity?
Shoreline Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Forest Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Climate Action Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Continuity of Operations Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Public Health Plan	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				
Other	Select	Select	Select	Select
Comment: Enter comment, if any; include plan adoption date if applicable				

Table 1-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Criterion	Response
Does your jurisdiction issue development permits?	Select
If yes, which department? Enter response	
If no, who does? Enter response	
Does your jurisdiction have the ability to track permits by hazard area?	Select
Does your jurisdiction have a buildable lands inventory?	Select

Table 1-5. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Select
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Select
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Select
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Select
If yes, specify: Enter response	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Select
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Select
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Select
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Select
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Select
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Select
Other	Select
If yes, specify: Enter response	

Table 1-6. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Surveyors *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Emergency manager *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Grant writers *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select
Other *If Yes, Department /Position:* Enter response	Select

Table 1-7. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Select
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Select
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? *If yes, briefly describe:* Enter response	Select

Table 1-8. National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Criterion	Response
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Enter response
Who is your floodplain administrator? (department/position)	Enter response
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Select
What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Enter date

Criterion	Response
Does your floodplain management program exceed minimum requirements? ***If yes, in what ways?*** Enter response	Select
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit or Community Assistance Contact?	Enter date
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? ***If yes, state what they are.*** Enter response	Select
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? ***If yes, state what they are.*** Enter response	Select
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? ***If no, state why.*** Enter response	Select
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? ***If yes, what type of assistance/training is needed?*** Enter response	Select
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? ***If yes, is your jurisdiction interested in improving its CRS Classification?*** Select ***If no, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?*** Select	Select
How many flood insurance policies are in force in your jurisdiction?[a] ***What is the insurance in force?*** Enter value in $ ***What is the premium in force?*** Enter value in $	Enter number
How many total loss claims have been filed in your jurisdiction?[a] ***How many claims are still open or were closed without payment?*** Enter number ***What were the total payments for losses?*** Enter value in $	Enter number

a. According to FEMA statistics as of Enter date

Table 1-9. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
FIPS Code	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
DUNS #	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Community Rating System	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Public Protection	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
StormReady	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Firewise	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
TsunamiReady	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date

Table 1-10. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts	Select
Comment: Enter comment	
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts	Select
Comment: Enter comment	

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Champions for climate action in local government departments ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

1.5 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as general planning and capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard

mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

1.5.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration has already been established between local hazard mitigation planning and the following other local plans and programs:

- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description

1.5.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

1.6 RISK ASSESSMENT

1.6.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 1-11 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 1-11. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage

1.6.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 1-12 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and the economy. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 1-12. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select

1.6.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. This section provides information on a few key vulnerabilities for this jurisdiction. Available jurisdiction-specific risk maps of the hazards are provided at the end of this annex.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-identified Repetitive-Loss Properties: Enter #
- Number of FEMA-identified Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties: Enter #
- Number of Repetitive-Loss Properties or Severe-Repetitive-Loss Properties that have been mitigated: Enter #

Other Noted Vulnerabilities

The following jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources:

- Enter description
- Enter description
- Enter description
- Enter description

Mitigation actions addressing these issues were prioritized for consideration in the action plan in this annex.

1.7 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

If your jurisdiction has no previous hazard mitigation plan, please click the box at right to check it and do not complete this section. ☐

Table 1-13 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 1-13. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.

1.8 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 1-14 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 1-15 identifies the priority for each action. Table 1-16 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 1-14. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action Jurisdiction Code-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in hazard areas, prioritizing those that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high- or medium-risk hazard areas. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Existing	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	High	HMGP, BRIC, FMA	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-2—Integrate the hazard mitigation plan into other plans, ordinances and programs that dictate land use decisions in the community, including [_____] *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing
Action Jurisdiction Code-3—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-4—Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the NFIP through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements: • Enforce the flood damage prevention ordinance. • Participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates. • Provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Ongoing

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action Jurisdiction Code-5—Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change including but not limited to the following: • _____ • _____ • _____ *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-6—Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate backup power, including [_____]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Existing	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 1-15. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	Enter #	High	High	No	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	Enter #	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	Enter #	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
4	Enter #	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
5	Enter #	Medium	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Medium
6	Enter #	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 1-16. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Low-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

1.9 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 1-17 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 1-17. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #

1.10 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

- **Enter Jurisdiction Name Municipal Code**—The municipal code was reviewed for the full capability assessment and for identifying opportunities for action plan integration.
- **Enter Jurisdiction Name Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**—The flood damage prevention ordinance was reviewed for compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document

The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document

1.11 FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

Enter text

1.12 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Enter text

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SPECIAL-PURPOSE DISTRICT ANNEX TEMPLATE

Jurisdictional annex templates for the *Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan* update will be completed in three phases. **This document provides instructions for completing all phases of the template for special-purpose districts.**

The target timeline for completion is as follows:

- **Phase 1**—Team, Profile, Trends, and Previous Plan Status
  - **Deploy:** June 8, 2022
  - **Due:** June 24, 2022 by close of business
- **Phase 2**—Capability Assessment, Integration Review, and Information Sources
  - **Deploy:** July 8, 2022
  - **Due:** July 29, 2022 by close of business
- **Phase 3**—Risk Assessment, Action Plan, Information Sources, Future Needs, and Additional Comments
  - **Deploy:** August 15, 2022
  - **Mandatory Phase 3 Workshop**: Targeted for the week of August 22. One workshop will be scheduled that will meet the availability of all planning partners.
  - **Due**: September 23, 2022 by close of business

Please direct any questions and return your completed Phase 1 template in electronic format to:

Megan Brotherton
Tetra Tech
Phone: (808) 339-9119
E-mail: *megan.brotherton@tetratech.com*

A Note About Formatting

The template for the annex is a Microsoft Word document in a format that will be used in the final plan. Partners are asked to use this template so that a uniform product will be completed for each partner.

Content should be entered directly into the template rather than creating text in another document and pasting it into the template. Text from another source may alter the formatting of the document.

The section and table numbering in the document will be updated when completed annexes are combined into the final document. Please do not adjust any of the numbering.

For planning partners who participated in the 2018 planning effort, relevant information has been brought over to the 2022 template. Fields that require attention have been highlighted using the following color coding:

- **Blue:** Text has been brought over from the 2018 Plan and should be reviewed and updated as needed.
- **Green:** This is a new field that will require information that was not included in 2018.

Please un-highlight each field that you update so that reviewers will know an edit has been made.

New planning partners will need to complete the template in its entirety.

PHASE 1 INSTRUCTIONS

CHAPTER TITLE

In the chapter title at the top of Page 1, type in the complete official name of your district (e.g. West County Fire Protection District #1, Johnsonville Flood Protection District). Do not change the chapter number. Revise only the jurisdiction name. If your jurisdiction's name has already been entered, verify that wording and spelling are correct; revise as needed.

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Points of Contact

Provide the name, title, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address for the primary point of contact for your jurisdiction. This should be the person responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the annex for your jurisdiction. This person should also be the principle liaison between your jurisdiction and the Steering Committee overseeing development of this plan.

In addition, designate an alternate point of contact. This would be a person to contact should the primary point of contact be unavailable or no longer employed by the jurisdiction.

Note: Both of these contacts should match the contacts that were designated in your jurisdiction's letter of intent to participate in this planning process. If you have changed the primary or secondary contact, let the planning team know by inserting a comment into the document.

Participating Planning Team

Populate Table 1-1 with the names of staff from your jurisdiction who participated in preparing this annex or otherwise contributed to the planning process for this hazard mitigation plan.

JURISDICTION PROFILE

Overview

Provide a brief summary description of the following:

- The purpose of the jurisdiction
- The date of inception
- The type of organization
- The number of employees
- Funding sources
- The type of governing body, and who has adoptive authority.

This should be information that is specific to your jurisdiction and will not be provided in the overall, planning area-wide mitigation plan document. Provide a statement similar to the example below:

EXAMPLE: *The Johnsonville Community Services District is a special district created in 1952 to provide water and sewer service. The District currently employs a staff of 21. Funding comes primarily through rates and revenue bonds. A five-member elected Board of Directors governs the District. The Board assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the General Manager will oversee its implementation.*

Service Area

Provide a brief description of the following:

- Who the District's customers are and an approximation of how many are currently served
- The area served, in square miles
- The geographic extent of the service area

This should be information that is specific to your jurisdiction and will not be provided in the overall, planning area-wide mitigation plan document. Provide a statement similar to the example below:

EXAMPLE: *The Johnsonville Community Services District serves unincorporated areas of Jones County east of the City of Smithburg, including the communities of Johnsonville, Creeks Corner, Jones Hill, Fields Landing, King Salmon, and Freshwater. The current total service area is 3.3 square miles. As of April 30, 2020, the District serves 7,305 water connections and 6,108 sewer connections.*

Assets

List District-owned assets in the categories shown on the table (and described in the sections below). Include an approximate value for each asset and a subtotal value for identified assets in each category.

If District GIS data files are available, please send with your completed Phase 1. The files should include GIS data for the critical facilities and infrastructure that are identified in the assets table, including the name of the facility and what it is (e.g., "1.5MG water tank").

Property

Provide an approximate value for any land owned by the District.

Equipment

List equipment owned by the District that is used in times of emergency or that, if incapacitated, could severely impact the service area (vehicles, generators, pumps, etc.). Provide an approximate replacement value for each item. Equipment of similar type may be listed as a single category (e.g., "3 diesel-powered generators"). For water and sewer districts, include mileage of pipeline under this category.

Critical Facilities

List District-owned facilities that are vital to maintain services to the service area. Include the address of each facility. Provide an approximate replacement value for each line. Critical facilities are generally defined as facilities owned by the District that are critical to District operations and to public health or safety and that are especially important following hazard events, including but not limited to the following:

- Structures or facilities that produce, use, or store hazardous materials (highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic and/or water-reactive materials)
- Hospitals, nursing homes, and housing facilities likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid death or injury during a natural hazard event
- Mass gathering facilities that may be used as evacuation shelters (such as schools or community centers)
- Transportation infrastructure such as roads, bridges and airports that provide sources for evacuation before, during and after natural hazard events
- Police stations, fire stations, government facilities, vehicle equipment and storage facilities, and emergency operation centers that are needed for response activities before, during and after a natural hazard event
- Public utility facilities such as drinking water, stormwater, and wastewater systems that are vital to providing normal services to damaged areas before, during and after natural hazard events.

The table below shows an example of assets to be listed in this section.

Sample Completed Table – Special District Assets

Asset	Value
Property	
11.5 Acres	$5,750,000
Equipment	
Total length of pipe 40 miles ($1.32 million per mile X 40 miles)	$52,800,000
4 Emergency Generators	$250,000
Total:	***$53,050,000***
Critical Facilities	
Administrative Buildings – 357 S. Jones Street	$2,750,000
Philips Pump Station – 111 Fifth Avenue N.	$377,000
Total:	***$3,127,000***

NOTE: Placeholders in the table of assets request **ADDRESSES** for critical facilities. These addresses will not be included in the final published annex, but are needed in order to perform risk mapping and risk analysis for the hazard mitigation plan. Include the addresses in the table if convenient. If not, then provide a separate document listing all critical facilities and addresses for use in development of the hazard mitigation plan.

CURRENT TRENDS

Provide a brief description of previous growth trends in the service area and anticipated future increase or decrease in services (if applicable). This should be information that is specific to your jurisdiction and will not be provided in the overall, planning area-wide mitigation plan document. Provide a statement similar to the example below:

> **EXAMPLE:** *The Johnsonville Community Services District originally was formed to serve only the Johnsonville area. The District's service area expanded throughout the years to include the full area served today. Total customers have increased by 3 percent since 2010. Population in the service area is not projected to change significantly over the next 10 years, and the District has no plans to expand its service area.*

STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

Note that this section applies only to jurisdictions that are conducting updates to previously approved hazard mitigation plans. If your jurisdiction has not previously participated in an approved plan, enter an "X" in the box at the beginning of this section and do not complete the section. We will remove this section from your final annex.

Also note that this section will be further back in the final annex than the rest of the Phase 1 content. Some Phase 2 sections will be included before it.

All action items identified in prior mitigation plans must be reconciled in this update. Action items must all be marked as ONE of the options below; select the appropriate status from the dropdown list and provide information as follows:

- **Completed**—If an action has been completed since the prior plan was prepared, select "Completed" and provide a date of completion in the comment section. If an action has been initiated and is an ongoing program (e.g. annual outreach event), you may mark it as completed and note that it is ongoing in the comments. If an action addresses an ongoing program you would like to continue to include in your action plan, see the "Carried Over to Plan Update" bullet below.
- **Removed**—If action items are to be removed because they are no longer feasible, a reason must be given. Lack of funding does not mean that it is no longer feasible, unless the sole source of funding for an action is no longer available. Place a comment in the comment section explaining why the action is no longer feasible or barriers that prevented the action from being implemented (e.g., "Action no longer considered feasible due to lack of political support."). If the wording and/or intent of a previously identified action is unclear, this can be a reason for removal. A change in community priorities may also be a reason for removal and should be discussed in the comments.
- **Carried Over to Plan Update**—If an action is in progress, is ongoing, or has not been initiated and you would like to carry it over to the plan update, select "Carried Over to Updated Plan." Selecting this option indicates that the action will be included in the mitigation action plan for this update. If you are carrying over an action to the update, include a comment describing any action that has been taken or why the action was not taken (specifically, any barriers or obstacles that prevented the action from moving forward or slowed progress). Leave the last column, "New Action #," blank at this point. This will be filled in after completing the updated action plan in Phase 3.

Ensure that you have provided a status and a comment for each action.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, all action items from your jurisdiction's previous hazard mitigation plan that are marked as "Carried Over to Plan Update" will need to be included in the action plan.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Note that this section is part of the Phase 3 annex, but documentation can begin in Phase 1 if applicable.

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of this hazard mitigation plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 1

PHASE 2 INSTRUCTIONS

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Note that it is unlikely that one person will be able to complete all sections of the capability assessment alone. The primary preparer will likely need to reach out to other departments within the local government for information. It may be beneficial to provide these individuals with background information about this planning process, as input from them will be needed again during Phase 3 of the annex development.

Planning and Regulatory Capability

List any federal, state, local or district ordinances, plans, or policies that apply to your jurisdiction and relate to hazard mitigation. Provide the date of last update and any comments as appropriate. The table below shows an example of items to be listed in this section.

Sample Completed Table – Planning and Regulatory Capability

Plan, Study or Program	Date of Most Recent Update	Comment
District Design Standards	2010	
Capital Improvement Program	Updated annually	covers 5 year timeframe
Emergency Operations Plan	2000	
Facility Maintenance Manual	1990	
State Building Code	2016	
Division of State Architects		Review of all building and site design features is required prior to construction

Fiscal Capability

Complete the table titled "Fiscal Capability" by indicating whether each of the listed financial resources is accessible to your jurisdiction. Select "Yes" if the resource is fully accessible to your jurisdiction. Select "No" if there are limitations or prerequisites that may hinder your use of this resource.

Administrative and Technical Capability

Complete the table titled "Administrative and Technical Capability" by indicating whether your jurisdiction has access to each of the listed personnel resources. Select "Yes" or "No" in the column labeled "Available?". If yes, then enter the department and position title. If you have contract support with these capabilities, you can still answer "Yes." Indicate in the department row that this resource is provided through contract.

Education and Outreach Capability

Complete the table titled "Education and Outreach."

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, review all the above capability assessment tables and consider including actions to provide a capability that your jurisdiction does not currently have, update a capability that your jurisdiction does have, or implement an action that is recommended in an existing plan or program.

Community Classifications

Complete the table titled "Community Classifications" to indicate your jurisdiction's participation in various national programs related to natural hazard mitigation. For each program select "Yes" or "No" in the second column to indicate whether your jurisdiction participates. If yes, then enter your jurisdiction's identification number in the program in the third column, the classification that your jurisdiction has currently earned under the program in the fourth column and the date on which that classification was issued in the fifth column. Enter "N/A" in the third, fourth, and fifth columns if your jurisdiction is not participating. If you do not know your current identification number or classification, information is available at the following websites:

- **DUNS #**— https://www.dnb.com/duns-number.html
- **Public Protection Classification**— https://www.isomitigation.com/ppc/
- **Storm Ready**— https://www.weather.gov/stormready/communities
- **Firewise**— http://www.firewise.org/usa-recognition-program/map-of-active-participants.aspx
- **Tsunami Ready**— https://www.weather.gov/tsunamiready/communities

Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Consider climate change impact concerns such as the following:

- Reduced snowpack
- Increased wildfires
- Sea level rise
- Inland flooding
- Threats to sensitive species
- Loss in agricultural productivity
- Public health and safety.

With those impacts in mind, complete the table titled "Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change" by indicating your jurisdiction's capacity for each listed criterion as follows:

- **High**—The capacity exists and is in use.
- **Medium**—The capacity may exist, but is not used or could use some improvement.
- **Low**—The capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement.
- **Unsure**—Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

This is a subjective assessment, but providing a few words of explanation is useful. It is highly recommended that you complete this table with an internal planning team after reviewing the results of the other capability assessment tables.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, review all the adaptive capacity criteria and consider including actions to improve the rating for those rated medium or low, to make use of the capacity for those rated high, or to acquire additional information for those rated unsure.

INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. FEMA recommends integration as follows:

- Integrate hazard mitigation plan goals with community objectives (e.g. incorporate the goals for risk reduction and safety into the policies of other plans).
- Use the risk assessment to inform plans and policies (e.g. incorporate risk assessment findings into emergency operations plans).
- Implement mitigation actions through existing mechanisms (e.g. include mitigation projects in the capital improvement plan).
- Think about mitigation before and after a disaster (e.g. build recovery planning on existing mitigation plans and goals).

After reviewing the plans, programs and ordinances identified in the capability assessment tables, identify all plans and programs that have already been integrated with the hazard mitigation plan, and those that offer opportunities for future integration.

Existing Integration

In the bullet list, provide a brief description of integrated plans or ordinances and how each is integrated. Consider listing items marked as Completed in the "Status of Previous Plan Actions" table if they were indicated as being ongoing actions. Examples are as follows:

- Capital Improvement Plan—The capital improvement plan includes projects that can help mitigate potential hazards. The District will act to ensure consistency between the hazard mitigation plan and the current and future capital improvement plans. The hazard mitigation plan may identify new possible funding sources for capital improvement projects and may result in modifications to proposed projects based on results of the risk assessment.
- Emergency Operations Plan—The results of the risk assessment were used in the development of the emergency operations plan.

- **Facilities Plan**—The results of the risk assessment and mapped hazard areas are used in facility planning for the District. Potential sites are reviewed for hazard risks, and appropriate mitigation measures are considered in building and site design.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, any plans that fall into the "Existing Integration" category should be reviewed and elements from them should be included in the action plan as appropriate.

Opportunities for Future Integration

List any plans or programs that offer the potential for future integration and describe the process by which integration will occur. Examples follow:

- **Capital Improvement Projects**—Capital improvement project proposals may take into consideration hazard mitigation potential as a means of evaluating project prioritization.
- **Post-Disaster Recovery Plan**—The District does not have a recovery plan and intends to develop one as a mitigation planning action during the next five years. The plan will build on the mitigation goals and objectives identified in the mitigation plan.

Consider any programs you may have in place in your jurisdiction that include routine consideration and management of hazard risk. Examples of such programs may include: tree pruning programs, right-of-way mowing programs, erosion control or stream maintenance programs, etc. Add any such programs to the integration discussion and provide a brief description of how these program manage (or could be adapted to manage) risk from hazards.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, an action to integrate any identified "Opportunities for Future Integration" should be considered for inclusion in the action plan.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

Note that this section is part of the Phase 3 annex, but documentation can begin in Phases 1 and 2 if applicable.

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of this hazard mitigation plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

Note that this section will ultimately describe all information sources used to develop this annex, but that only the sources used for Phases 1 and 2 will be listed at this point. Additional sources will be added with the preparation of the Phase 3 annex.

This section should describe what resources you used to complete the annex and how you used them. Several items are started for you, but be sure to update and enhance any descriptions. Providing this information is a requirement to pass the state and FEMA review process.

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 2

PHASE 3 INSTRUCTIONS

RISK ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

In the table titled "Past Natural Hazard Events," list in chronological order (most recent first) any natural hazard event that has caused damage to your jurisdiction. Include the date of the event and the estimated dollar amount of damage it caused. If a dollar amount is unknown, write a brief description of the impact and damage. You are welcome to include any events, but special attention should be made to include major storms and federally declared disasters. Refer to the table below that lists hazard events in the planning area as recognized by the federal government.

Table 1. Presidential Disaster Declarations for the Planning Area

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment

We recommend including most large-scale disasters, unless you know that there were no impacts on your jurisdiction. Specifically, we recommend that you include these events if you have damage estimate information or can provide a brief description of impacts that occurred within your community. In addition to these events, refer to the NOAA storm events database included in the toolkit. We recommend conducting a search for the name of your jurisdiction in order to identify events with known impacts. Other potential sources of damage information include the following

- Preliminary damage estimates your jurisdiction filed with the county or state
- Insurance claims data
- Newspaper archives
- Emergency management documents (general plan safety element, emergency response plan, etc.)
- Resident input.

If you do not have estimates for costs of damage caused, enter "Not Available" in the "Damage Assessment" column or list a brief description of the damage rather than a dollar value (e.g., Main Street closed as a result of flooding, downed trees and residential damage). Note that tracking such damage is a valid and useful mitigation action if your jurisdiction does not currently track such information.

Hazard Risk Ranking

Risk ranking identifies which hazards pose the greatest risk to the community, based on how likely it is for each hazard to occur (this is called the community's exposure) and how great an impact each hazard will have if it does occur (this is called the community's vulnerability). Every jurisdiction has differing degrees of risk exposure and vulnerability and therefore needs to rank risk for its own area. Risk rankings for cities and counties are calculated in the "Loss Matrix" spreadsheet generated as part of the risk assessment (included in the annex preparation toolkit). These rankings are based on scores for each hazard calculated from the hazard's probability of occurrence and its potential impact on people, property and district operations.

The risk ranking methodology used for cities is not usable for special-purpose districts because the risk-related mapping generally does not align with the boundaries of districts. To rank risk for your District, use the following procedure:

- Find the risk ranking scores in the Loss Matrix spreadsheet (on the "Risk Ranking Summary" tab) for the planning area overall and for any cities whose area overlaps that of your District.
- For each hazard, generate a risk ranking score for your District by calculating the average of the scores for those other jurisdictions.
- Rank the hazards based on those average scores:
  - Assign the rank of 1 to the hazard with the highest risk ranking score, the rank of 2 to the hazard with the second highest ranking score; and so on.
  - Assign the same rank to any two hazards with equal risk ranking scores
- If the resulting ranking differs from what you know based on substantiated data and documentation, alter the scores and ranking as needed based on this knowledge.

- Assign each hazard to the risk category of "High," Medium," or "Low" based on the risk rating score:
  - Low for scores of 0 to 15
  - Medium for scores of 16 to 30
  - High for scores greater than 30

Enter the results of this analysis in the "Hazard Risk Ranking" table in the template; enter the hazards in order of ranking, with 1 at the top of the table.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, you will need to have at least one mitigation action for each hazard ranked as "high" or "medium."

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Review the results of the risk assessment included in the toolkit, your jurisdiction's natural events history, and any relevant public comments/input, then develop a few sentences that discuss specific hazard vulnerabilities. You do not need to develop a sentence for every hazard, but identify a few issues you would like to highlight. Also list any known hazard vulnerabilities in your jurisdiction that may not be apparent from the risk assessment and other information provided.

Spending some time thinking about the results of the risk assessment and other noted vulnerabilities will be a big help in the development of your hazard mitigation action plan. The following are examples of vulnerabilities you could identify through this exercise:

- Over the past 10 years, the jurisdiction has experienced more than $1 million in damage to critical assets from severe storm events.
- 17 critical assets are in areas that would be permanently inundated with 12 inches of sea level rise.
- One significant District asset is not equipped with a generator
- Four District buildings are unreinforced masonry or soft-story construction.
- An area along the river is eroding and threatening a District-owned treatment facility.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN INPUT

When preparing the hazard mitigation action plan in Phase 3, consider including actions to address the jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities listed in this section.

HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

The hazard mitigation action plan is the heart of your jurisdictional annex. This is where you will identify the actions your jurisdiction would like to pursue with this plan.

Select Recommended Actions

All of the work that you have done thus far should provide you with ideas for actions. Throughout these instructions, green boxes labeled "Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Input" have indicated information that needs to be considered in the selection of mitigation actions. The following sections describe how to consider these and other information sources to develop a list of potential actions.

Be sure to consider the following factors in your selection of actions:

- Select actions that are consistent with the overall purpose, goals, and objectives of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Identify actions where benefits exceed costs.
- Include any action that your jurisdiction has committed to pursuing, regardless of grant eligibility.
- Know what is and is not grant-eligible under various federal grant programs (see the fact sheet on FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs in the toolkit and the table on the next page).

Material Previously Developed for This Annex

Capability Assessment Section—Planning and Regulatory Capability Table, Fiscal Capability Table, Administrative and Technical Capability Table, and Education and Outreach Table

Review these tables and consider the following:

- For any capability that you do not currently have, consider whether your jurisdiction should have this capability. If so, consider including an action to develop/acquire the capability.
- For any capability that you do currently have, consider whether this capability can be leveraged to increase or improve hazard mitigation in the jurisdiction.
- If any items listed in the Planning and Regulatory Capabilities table have not been updated in more than 10 years, consider an action to review and update the capability and, as appropriate, incorporate hazard mitigation principles or information obtained in the risk assessment.
- Consider including actions that are identified in other plans and programs (capital improvement plans, strategic plans, etc.) as actions in this plan.

Capability Assessment Section—Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change Table

Consider your responses to this section:

- For criteria that you listed as medium or low, think of ways you could improve this rating (see adaptive capacity portion of the mitigation best practices catalog).
- For criteria you listed as high, think about how you can leverage this capacity to improve or enhance mitigation or continue to improve this capacity.
- For criteria that you were unable to provide responses for, consider ways you could improve your understanding of this capacity (see mitigation best practices and adaptive capacity catalog).

Table 2. Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Eligibility by Action Type

Eligible Activities	HMGP (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program)	BRIC (Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities)	FMA (Flood Mitigation Assistance)
Mitigation Projects			
Property Acquisition and Structure Demolition	√	√	√
Property Acquisition and Structure Relocation	√	√	√
Structure Elevation	√	√	√
Mitigation Reconstruction	√	√	√
Dry Floodproofing of Non-residential Structures	√	√	√
Generators	√	√	
Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	√	√	√
Non-Localized Flood Risk Reduction Projects	√	√	
Structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings	√	√	√
Non-structural Retrofitting of Existing Buildings and Facilities	√	√	√
Safe Room Construction	√	√	
Infrastructure Retrofit	√	√	√
Soil Stabilization	√	√	√
Wildfire Mitigation	√	√	
Post-Disaster Code Enforcement	√		
Advance Assistance	√		
5 Percent Initiative Projects*	√		
Aquifer and Storage Recovery**	√	√	√
Flood Diversion and Storage**	√	√	√
Floodplain and Stream Restoration**	√	√	√
Green Infrastructure**	√	√	√
Miscellaneous/Other**	√	√	√
Hazard Mitigation Planning	√	√	√
Technical Assistance			√
Management Costs	√	√	√

* FEMA allows increasing the 5% initiative amount under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program up to 10% for a presidential major disaster declaration. The additional 5% initiative funding can be used for activities that promote disaster-resistant codes for all hazards. As a condition of the award, either a disaster-resistant building code must be adopted or an improved Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule is required.

** Indicates that any proposed action will be evaluated on its own merit against program requirements. Eligible projects will be approved provided funding is available.

Integration Review Section

Review the items you identified in this section and consider an action that specifically says what the plan, code, ordinance etc. is and how it will be integrated.

Risk Ranking Section

You must identify at least one mitigation action that is clearly defined and actionable (i.e. not a preparedness or response action) for every hazard that is categorized in the risk ranking as "high" or "medium" risk.

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities Section

Review the vulnerability issues that you identified in this section and consider actions to address them (see mitigation best practices catalog).

Status of Previous Plan Actions Section

If your jurisdiction participated in a previous hazard mitigation plan, be sure to include any actions that were identified as "carry over" actions.

Other Sources

Mitigation Best Practices Catalog

A catalog that includes best practices identified by FEMA and other agencies, as well as recommendations from the steering committee and other stakeholders, is included in your toolkit. Review the catalog and identify actions your jurisdiction should consider for its action plan.

Public Input

Review input received during the process, specifically the public survey results included in your toolkit.

Common Actions for All Partners

The following three actions have been prepopulated in your annex template; **these three actions should be included in every annex and should not be removed**:

- Where appropriate, support retro-fitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in high hazard areas, prioritizing those structures that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high or medium ranked hazard.
- Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.
- Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate back-up power.

In addition, the core planning team recommends that every planning partner strongly consider the following actions:

- Identify and pursue strategies to increase adaptive capacity to climate change.
- Develop and implement a program to capture perishable data after significant events (e.g. high water marks, preliminary damage estimates, damage photos) to support future mitigation efforts including the implementation and maintenance of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Support the planning-area-wide initiatives identified in Volume I of the hazard mitigation plan.
- Develop a post-disaster recovery plan and a debris management plan.

- Develop and/or update plans that support or enhance continuity of operations following disasters.

The specifics of all these common actions should be adjusted as needed for the particulars of each community.

Complete the Table

Complete the table titled "Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix" for all the actions you have identified and would like to include in the plan:

Action Numbering

Actions are to be numbered using the code for your jurisdiction shown below, followed by a hyphen and the action's sequential number:

- Dublin San Ramon Services District—DSRSD-1, DSRSD-2…

- Enter the action number (see box at right) and description. **If the action is carried over from your previous hazard mitigation plan, return to the "Status of Previous Plan Actions" table you completed in Phase 1 and enter the new action number in the column labeled "New Action #."**
- Indicate whether the action mitigates hazards for new and/or existing assets.
- Identify the specific hazards the action will mitigate (note: you must list each hazard by name; simply indicating "all hazards" is not deemed acceptable).
- Identify by number the mitigation plan objectives that the action addresses (see toolkit).
- Indicate who will be the lead in administering the action. This will most likely be a department within your jurisdiction (e.g. planning or public works). If you wish to indicate more than one department as responsible for the action, clearly identify one as the lead agency and list the others in the "supporting agency" column.
- Enter an estimated cost in dollars if known; otherwise, enter "High," "Medium," or "Low," as determined for the prioritization process described in the following section.
- Identify funding sources for the action. If it is a grant, include the grant-providing agency as well as funding sources for any required cost share. Refer to your fiscal capability assessment to identify possible sources of funding and refer to the table on page 16 of these instructions for project eligibility for FEMA's hazard mitigation assistance grant programs.
- Indicate the time line as "short-term" (1 to 5 years) or "long-term" (5 years or greater) or "ongoing" (a continual program)

Mitigation Action Priority

Complete the information in the table titled "Mitigation Action Priority" as follows:

- **Action #**—Enter the action number from the Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix table. Use number only; omit jurisdiction code (i.e., use "3" not "XXX-3").
- **# of Objectives Met**—Enter the number of objectives the action will meet.
- **Benefits**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High—Action will provide an immediate reduction of risk exposure for life and property.
  - Medium—Action will have a long-term impact on the reduction of risk exposure for life and property, or action will provide an immediate reduction in the risk exposure for property.

  - Low—Long-term benefits of the action are difficult to quantify in the short term.

- **Cost**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High—Existing funding will not cover the cost of the action; implementation would require new revenue through an alternative source (for example, bonds, grants, and fee increases).
  - Medium—The action could be implemented with existing funding but would require a re-apportionment of the budget or a budget amendment, or the cost of the action would have to be spread over multiple years.
  - Low—The action could be funded under the existing budget. The action is part of or can be part of an ongoing existing program.

- **Do Benefits Exceed the Cost?**—Select "Yes" or "No." This is a qualitative assessment. Select "Yes" if the benefit rating (high, medium or low) is the same as or higher than the cost rating (high benefit/high cost; high benefit/medium cost; medium benefit/low cost; etc.). Select "No" if the benefit rating is lower than the cost rating (medium benefit/high cost, low benefit/medium cost; etc.)
- **Is the Action Grant-Eligible?**—Select "Yes" or "No." Refer to the fact sheet on FEMA hazard mitigation grant programs in the annex preparation toolkit and the table on page 16 of these instructions.
- **Can Action Be Funded Under Existing Program Budgets?**—Select "Yes" or "No." In other words, is this action currently budgeted for, or would it require a new budget authorization or funding from another source such as grants?
- **Implementation Priority**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High Priority—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and has a secured source of funding. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years).
  - Medium Priority—An action that meets multiple objectives, has benefits that exceed costs, and is eligible for funding though no funding has yet been secured for it. Action can be completed in the short term (1 to 5 years), once funding is secured. Medium-priority actions become high-priority actions once funding is secured.
  - Low Priority—An action that will mitigate the risk of a hazard, has benefits that do not exceed the costs or are difficult to quantify, has no secured source of funding, and is not eligible for any known grant funding. Action can be completed in the long term (1 to 10 years). Low-priority actions may be eligible for grant funding from programs that have not yet been identified.

- **Grant Pursuit Priority**—Select "High," "Medium" or "Low" as follows:
  - High Priority—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has high benefits, and is listed as high or medium implementation priority; local funding options are unavailable or available local funds could be used instead for actions that are not eligible for grant funding.
  - Medium Priority—An action that meets identified grant eligibility requirements, has medium or low benefits, and is listed as medium or low implementation priority; local funding options are unavailable.
  - Low Priority—An action that has not been identified as meeting any grant eligibility requirements.

Actions identified as high-grant-pursuit priority actions should be closely reviewed for consideration when grant funding opportunities arise.

Note: If a jurisdiction wishes to identify an action as high priority that is outside of the prioritization scheme for high priorities, a note indicating so should be inserted and a rationale should be provided.

Analysis of Mitigation Actions

In the table titled "Analysis of Mitigation Actions," for each combination of hazard type and mitigation type, enter the numbers of all recommended actions that address that hazard type and can be categorized as that mitigation type. Use number only; omit jurisdiction code (i.e., use "3" not "XXX-3"). The mitigation types are as follows:

- **Prevention**—Government, administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land and buildings are developed to reduce hazard losses. Includes planning and zoning, floodplain laws, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and stormwater management regulations.
- **Property Protection**—Modification of buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard or removal of structures from a hazard area. Includes acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofit, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- **Public Education & Awareness**—Actions to inform residents and elected officials about hazards and ways to mitigate them. Includes outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education.
- **Natural Resource Protection**—Actions that minimize hazard loss and preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Includes sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, wetland restoration and preservation, and green infrastructure.
- **Emergency Services**—Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event. Includes warning systems, emergency response services, and the protection of essential facilities.
- **Structural Projects**—Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Includes dams, setback levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.
- **Climate Resilience**—Actions that incorporate methods to mitigate and/or adapt to the impacts of climate change. Includes aquifer storage and recovery activities, incorporating future conditions projections in project design or planning, or actions that specifically address jurisdiction-specific climate change risks, such as sea-level rise or urban heat island effect.
- **Community Capacity Building**—Actions that increase or enhance local capabilities to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or to respond to consequences. Includes staff training, memorandums of understanding, development of plans and studies, and monitoring programs.

This exercise demonstrates that the jurisdiction has selected a comprehensive range of actions. This table must show at least one action to address each "high" and "medium" ranked hazard. Planning partners should aim to identify at least one action for each mitigation type, but this is not required.

An example of a completed "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table is provided below. Note that an action can be more than one mitigation type.

Sample Completed Table – Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Dam Failure	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1, 6	4, 6		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Drought	2	1	4					3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Earthquake	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7	4		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9
Flooding	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	1, 6, 7	4, 6	9	8, 11	6		3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Landslide	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7	4		8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Low-Risk Hazards								
Severe Weather	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7, 9	4		8, 9, 11		8, 7	3, 4, 8, 9, 10
Wildfire	2, 3, 4, 5, 7	1, 7, 9	4, 9	9	8, 11			3, 4, 8, 9, 10

PUBLIC OUTREACH

FEMA requirements for public outreach will be met by the overall hazard mitigation plan engagement efforts and are included in the main part of the plan. These may include public meetings, a StoryMap website, surveys, etc. If individual jurisdictions want to have a more robust outreach for their local community, the public outreach table in each annex may be used to memorialize those local efforts.

This table should record local public outreach efforts made by your jurisdiction to inform the community of this hazard mitigation plan update process. Examples may include local surveys on hazard awareness/preparedness, social media blasts, press releases, and outreach to local groups (CERT, senior citizen organizations, etc.) **This section is optional.**

INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

This section should describe what resources you used to complete the annex and how you used them. The sources used for Phases 1 and 2 should have been entered previously. List any additional sources used for the preparation of the Phase 3 annex. Review to ensure that all materials used in all three phases are identified. Providing this information is a requirement to pass the state and FEMA review process.

FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

In this section, identify any future studies, analyses, reports, or surveys your jurisdiction needs to better understand its vulnerability to identified or currently unidentified risks. These could be needs based on federal or state agency mandates. **This section is optional.**

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Use this section to add any additional information pertinent to hazard mitigation and your jurisdiction not covered in this template. **This section is optional.**

THIS COMPLETES PHASE 3

1. ENTER JURISDICTION NAME

1.1 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING TEAM

Primary Point of Contact
Enter POC name, Enter POC title
Enter POC street address
Enter POC city, state, Zip
Enter POC phone #
Enter POC email address

Alternate Point of Contact
Enter POC name, Enter POC title
Enter POC street address
Enter POC city, state, Zip
Enter POC phone #
Enter POC email address

This annex was developed by the local hazard mitigation planning team, whose members are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Members

Name	Title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title
Enter team member name	Enter team member title

1.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

1.2.1 Overview

Enter text

1.2.2 Service Area

Enter text

1.2.3 Assets

Table 1-2 summarizes the assets of the District and their value.

Table 1-2. Special Purpose District Assets

Asset	Value
Property	
Enter number **acres of land**	Enter value
Equipment	
Enter description	Enter value
Enter description	Enter value
Enter description	Enter value
Enter description	Enter value
Enter description	Enter value
Total:	***Enter value***
Critical Facilities	
Enter description, Enter address	Enter value
Enter description, Enter address	Enter value
Enter description, Enter address	Enter value
Enter description, Enter address	Enter value
Total:	***Enter value***

1.3 CURRENT TRENDS

Enter text

1.4 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes an assessment of existing capabilities for implementing hazard mitigation strategies. The introduction at the beginning of this volume of the hazard mitigation plan describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning.

Findings of the capability assessment were reviewed to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in this annex identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions. The findings of the assessment are presented as follows:

- An assessment of planning and regulatory capabilities is presented in Table 1-3.
- An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 1-4.
- An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 1-5.
- An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 1-6.
- Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in Table 1-7.
- The community's adaptive capacity for the impacts of climate change is presented in Table 1-8.

Table 1-3. Planning and Regulatory Capability

Plan, Study or Program	Date of Most Recent Update	Comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment
Enter item	Enter date	Enter comment

Table 1-4. Fiscal Capability

Financial Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	Select
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Select
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Select
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Select
If yes, specify: Enter response	
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Select
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Select
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	Select
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Select
State-Sponsored Grant Programs	Select
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Select
Other	Select
If yes, specify: Enter response	

Table 1-5. Administrative and Technical Capability

Staff/Personnel Resource	Available?
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select
Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select
Surveyors ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select
Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select
Emergency manager ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select
Grant writers ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select
Other ***If Yes, Department /Position:*** Enter response	Select

Table 1-6. Education and Outreach Capability

Criterion	Response
Do you have a public information officer or communications office?	Select
Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development?	Select
Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Enter response	Select
Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Enter response	Select
Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Enter response	Select
Do you have any other programs in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Enter response	Select
Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? ***If yes, briefly describe:*** Enter response	Select

Table 1-7. Community Classifications

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
DUNS #	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Public Protection	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
StormReady	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date
Firewise	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date

	Participating?	ID Number	Classification	Date Classified
TsunamiReady	Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter date

Table 1-8. Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Technical Capacity	
Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Implementation Capacity	
Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Champions for climate action in local government departments ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Public Capacity	
Local residents' knowledge of and understanding of climate risk ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local residents' support of adaptation efforts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select
Local economy's current capacity to adapt to climate impacts ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select

Criterion	Jurisdiction Rating[a]
Local ecosystems' capacity to adapt to climate impacts	Select
Comment: Enter comment	

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

1.5 INTEGRATION REVIEW

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed at the end of this annex were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 of the hazard mitigation plan will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

1.5.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration has already been established between local hazard mitigation planning and the following other local plans and programs:

- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description

1.5.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex indicates opportunities to integrate this mitigation plan with other jurisdictional planning/regulatory capabilities. Capabilities were identified as integration opportunities if they can support or enhance the actions identified in this plan or be supported or enhanced by components of this plan. The capability assessment identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description
- **Enter name**—Enter description

Taking action to integrate each of these programs with the hazard mitigation plan was considered as a mitigation action to include in the action plan presented in this annex.

1.6 RISK ASSESSMENT

1.6.1 Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

Table 1-9 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in this jurisdiction Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including this jurisdiction, are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

Table 1-9. Past Natural Hazard Events

Type of Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date	Damage Assessment
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage
Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Enter date	Describe damage

1.6.2 Hazard Risk Ranking

Table 1-10 presents a local ranking of all hazards of concern for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and district operations. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

Table 1-10. Hazard Risk Ranking

Rank	Hazard	Risk Ranking Score	Risk Category
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select
Enter #	Enter hazard type.	Enter #	Select

1.6.3 Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments for each identified hazard of concern. The following jurisdiction-specific issues have been identified based on a review of the results of the risk assessment, public involvement strategy, and other available resources:

- Enter description
- Enter description
- Enter description
- Enter description

Mitigation actions addressing these issues were prioritized for consideration in the action plan in this annex.

1.7 STATUS OF PREVIOUS PLAN ACTIONS

If your jurisdiction has no previous hazard mitigation plan, please click the box at right to check it and do not complete this section. ☐

Table 1-11 summarizes the actions that were recommended in the previous version of the hazard mitigation plan and their implementation status at the time this update was prepared.

Table 1-11. Status of Previous Plan Actions

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.

Action Item from Previous Plan	Status of Action	New Action #
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.
Enter action #—Enter action description ***Comment:*** Enter comment	Select	Number.

1.8 HAZARD MITIGATION ACTION PLAN

Table 1-12 lists the actions that make up the hazard mitigation action plan for this jurisdiction. Table 1-13 identifies the priority for each action. Table 1-14 summarizes the mitigation actions by hazard of concern and mitigation type.

Table 1-12. Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Matrix

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action Jurisdiction Code-1—Where appropriate, support retrofitting, purchase or relocation of structures located in hazard areas, prioritizing those that have experienced repetitive losses and/or are located in high- or medium-risk hazard areas. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Existing	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	High	Grant funding	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-2—Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Both	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Low	Staff Time, General Funds	Short-term
Action Jurisdiction Code-3—Purchase generators for critical facilities and infrastructure that lack adequate backup power, including [_____]. *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Existing	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select

Benefits New or Existing Assets	Objectives Met	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Estimated Cost	Sources of Funding	Timeline[a]
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select
Action Jurisdiction Code-Action #—Enter action description *Hazards Mitigated:* Enter response						
Select	Enter response	Enter response	Enter response	Select	Enter response	Select

a. Short-term = Completion within 5 years; Long-term = Completion within 10 years; Ongoing= Continuing new or existing program with no completion date

Acronyms used here are defined at the beginning of this volume.

Table 1-13. Mitigation Action Priority

Action #	# of Objectives Met	Benefits	Costs	Do Benefits Equal or Exceed Cost?	Is Project Grant-Eligible?	Can Project Be Funded Under Existing Programs/ Budgets?	Implementation Priority[a]	Grant Pursuit Priority[a]
1	Enter #	High	High	No	Yes	No	Medium	High
2	Enter #	Low	Low	Yes	No	Yes	High	Low
3	Enter #	High	Medium	Yes	Yes	No	Medium	High
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select
#	Enter #	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select	Select

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of priorities.

Table 1-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
High-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Medium-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List

Hazard Type	Action Addressing Hazard, by Mitigation Type[a]							
	Prevention	Property Protection	Public Education & Awareness	Natural Resource Protection	Emergency Services	Structural Projects	Climate Resilience	Community Capacity Building
Low-Risk Hazards								
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List
Enter hazard type.	List	List	List	List	List	List	List	List

a. See the introduction to this volume for explanation of mitigation types.

1.9 PUBLIC OUTREACH

Table 1-15 lists public outreach activities for this jurisdiction.

Table 1-15. Local Public Outreach

Local Outreach Activity	Date	Number of People Involved
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #
Enter activity description	Enter date	Enter #

1.10 INFORMATION SOURCES USED FOR THIS ANNEX

The following technical reports, plans, and regulatory mechanisms were reviewed to provide information for this annex.

- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document

The following outside resources and references were reviewed:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex Development Toolkit**—The toolkit was used to support the identification of past hazard events and noted vulnerabilities, the risk ranking, and the development of the mitigation action plan.
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document
- **Enter document name**—Describe use of document

1.11 FUTURE NEEDS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND RISK/VULNERABILITY

Enter text

1.12 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Enter text

GAVIN NEWSOM
GOVERNOR

NANCY WARD
DIRECTOR

Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

October 31, 2023

Alison Kearns
Risk Analysis Branch Chief
Mitigation Division
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX
1111 Broadway Street, Suite 1200
Oakland, California 94607

Subject: Tri-Valley Multi-Jurisdiction Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

Dear Ms. Kearns:

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is forwarding the Multi-Jurisdiction Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for Tri-Valley for formal review. The documents were transmitted to FEMA electronically.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 845-8531 or Tina Phan, Emergency Services Coordinator, Local Mitigation Planning Division, at (916) 539-1625.

Sincerely,

VICTORIA LAMAR-HAAS, Chief
Local Mitigation Planning Unit

Enclosures

cc: Susan Frost, City of Livermore Planning Division

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
FEMA Region 9
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

December 15, 2023

Jake Potter
Associate Planner
City of Livermore
1052 South Livermore Avenue
Livermore, CA 94550

Dear Jake Potter:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has completed its review of the *Tri-Valley Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2023* and has determined that this plan is eligible for final approval pending its adoption by all participating jurisdictions. Please see the enclosed list of approvable pending adoption jurisdictions.

Formal adoption documentation must be submitted to FEMA Region 9 by at least one participating jurisdiction within one calendar year of the date of this letter, or the entire plan must be updated and resubmitted for review. FEMA will approve the plan upon receipt of the documentation of formal adoption.

Once the plan is approved, each participating jurisdiction must adopt the plan within five calendar years of the date of the approval. The adoption of the plan by each jurisdiction ensures that jurisdiction's continued eligibility for funding under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs. All requests for funding, however, will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility, and other requirements of the particular program under which applications are submitted.

If you have any questions regarding the planning or review processes, please contact the FEMA Region 9 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team at fema-r9-mitigation-planning@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

XING LIU
Digitally signed by XING LIU
Date: 2023.12.14 17:31:36 -08'00'

for: Alison Kearns
Planning and Implementation Branch Chief
Mitigation Division
FEMA Region 9

Enclosures (2)

Tri-Valley Plan Review Tool, dated December 15, 2023
Status of Participating Jurisdictions, dated December 15, 2023

cc:

Ron Miller, Acting State Hazard Mitigation Officer, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Robyn Fennig, Planning Division Chief, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Victoria LaMar-Haas, Hazard Mitigation Planning Chief, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Status of Participating Jurisdictions as of December 15, 2023

Jurisdictions – Adopted and Approved

#	Jurisdiction	Date of Adoption
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Jurisdictions – Approvable Pending Adoption

#	Jurisdiction
1	City of Dublin
2	City of Livermore
3	City of Pleasanton
4	Dublin San Ramon Services District

Agenda Item 5.5

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: 2024 Storm Drain Art Selection
Prepared by: Shelby Perry, Recreation Coordinator

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will consider a recommendation from the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission for artwork to be painted on 20 storm drain inlets in spring 2024.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Approve the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission's recommendations for the 2024 Storm Drain Art Program.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The cost of the Storm Drain Art Program, including artist stipends ($500 per mural) and miscellaneous supplies, is estimated at $13,000. This program is funded by the Public Art Fund and is included in the Fiscal Year 2023-24 Budget.

DESCRIPTION:

Background
In October 2019, the City Council approved an annual temporary art display program. Each year, Staff works with the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission to identify the program that will be developed and implemented that year.

For 2024, a Storm Drain Art Program has been developed that will include painting 20 storm drain inlets throughout Dublin. Storm drains are the initial inlets allowing rainwater to enter local waterways before eventually flowing to the San Francisco Bay. Pollutants, such as motor oil, pet waste, and other sediment and urban chemicals also make their way into stormwater systems. Adding artistic murals to storm drain inlets will help raise awareness and improve water quality in local watersheds and the San Francisco Bay. Staff from the City's Environmental Services Division evaluated the program idea and confirmed that the murals will not interfere with clean storm water discharge.

Design Proposals

Under the City's current Public Art Master Plan, all public artworks must be produced by professional artists or by a student artist under the direction of a professional artist. Student artists may work under a visual arts mentor's guidance, and student artists' design proposals must identify the professional artist by whom they are being mentored.

Selected artworks must align with the City's Values, which are a part of the adopted Mission and Vision Statements, including safety, inclusivity, diversity, equality, and history. Artwork must also be suitable for all ages.

Staff issued a Call for Artists on October 10, 2023 (Attachment 2), publicizing the opportunity through normal City channels (website, social media, etc.) and via email to a list of interested artists, past artists, and registrants in the City's Cultural Arts Database. Fifty-five unique design proposals were received from 21 artists.

On December 14, 2023, the Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission reviewed the artists' proposals and deliberated before recommending 20 artist proposals for City Council consideration and approval. The recommended artists' design proposals are included with this Staff Report (Attachment 1). Below is a list of the recommended artists and the title of the artist's proposal.

TABLE 1: STORM DRAIN LOCATIONS AND ARTISTS' ASSIGNMENTS

Artist	*Proposal Title*	*Storm Drain Location*
May Yin Giang	Gael's Shield	Dublin High School
Rhonda Chase	Sleepy Sea Otter	Wells Middle School
Rhonda Chase	Sea Otter with Kelp	Wells Middle School
Nikolette Metcalf	Drains to the Bay	Kolb Park
Megan Rohrbach	Be Careful of What Goes Down the Drain	Schaefer Ranch
Elli Maskiell	Raindrop Fish	Civic Center/Library
Elli Maskiell	Leviathan	Civic Center/Library
Jen Huber	Rainbow School	Dublin Sports Grounds
Anne Giancola	Mind the Drain, Curb the Climate Strain	Dougherty Hills Dog Park
Anne Giancola	When it Rains	Dougherty Hills Dog Park
Rob Corder	Koi Fish	Emerald Glen Park
Rob Corder	Toy Boat	Emerald Glen Park
Lisa Long	Save the Turtles	Frederiksen Elem

Lisa Long	Water Drains to Bay	Frederiksen Elem
Ekaterina Bazlakova	Golden Fish	Alamo Creek Park
Ekaterina Bazlakova	Wave	Alamo Creek Park
Chih Chun Eroles	The Future of the Ocean	Martin Canyon Creek Trail Head
Alyssa Wu*	Entrance to the Clean Bay	Martin Canyon Creek Trail Head
Deirdre Weinberg	It Goes This Way	Bray Commons
Deirdre Weinberg	Do As You Otter	Bray Commons

*Student Artist

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

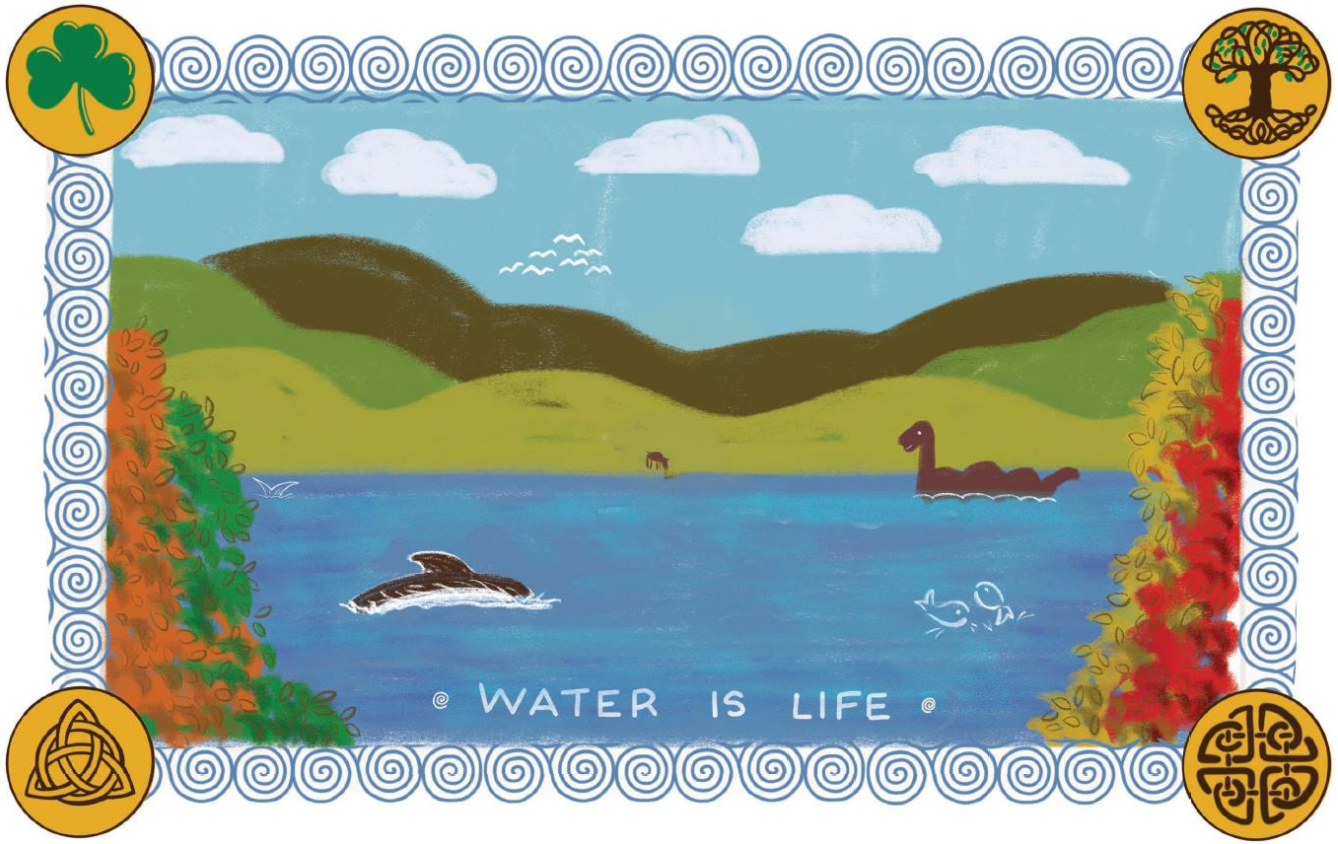
NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted, and a copy was provided to the artists.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Design Proposals from Recommended Artists
2) Call for Artists Storm Drain Art 2024

May Yin Giang - Gael's Shield



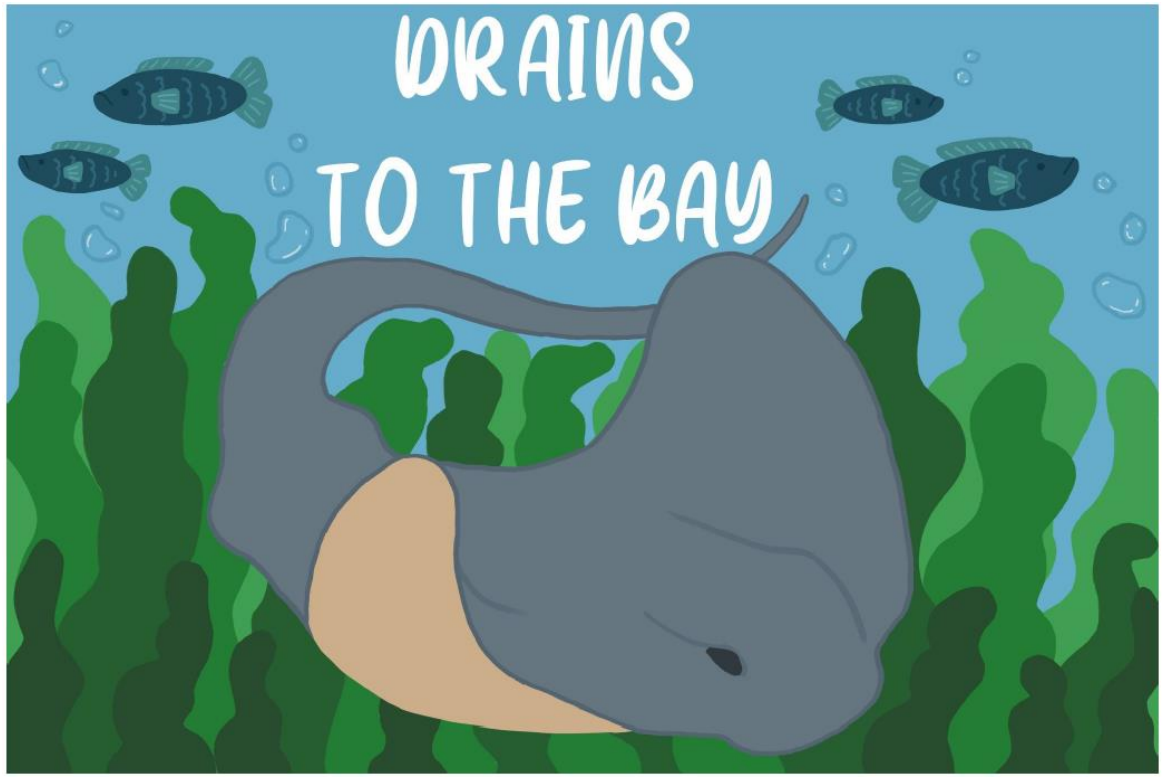
Rhonda Chase - Sleepy Sea Otter



Rhonda Chase - Sea Otter with Kelp



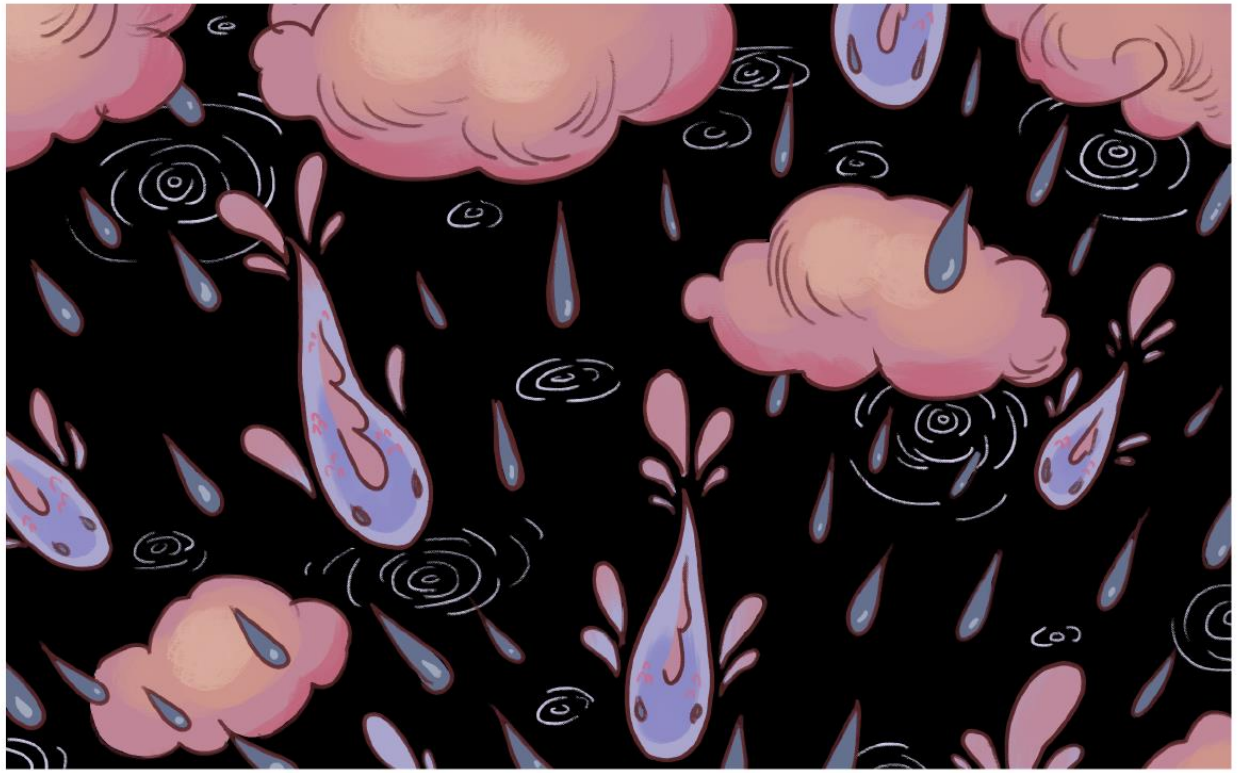
Nikolette Metcalf – Drains to the Bay



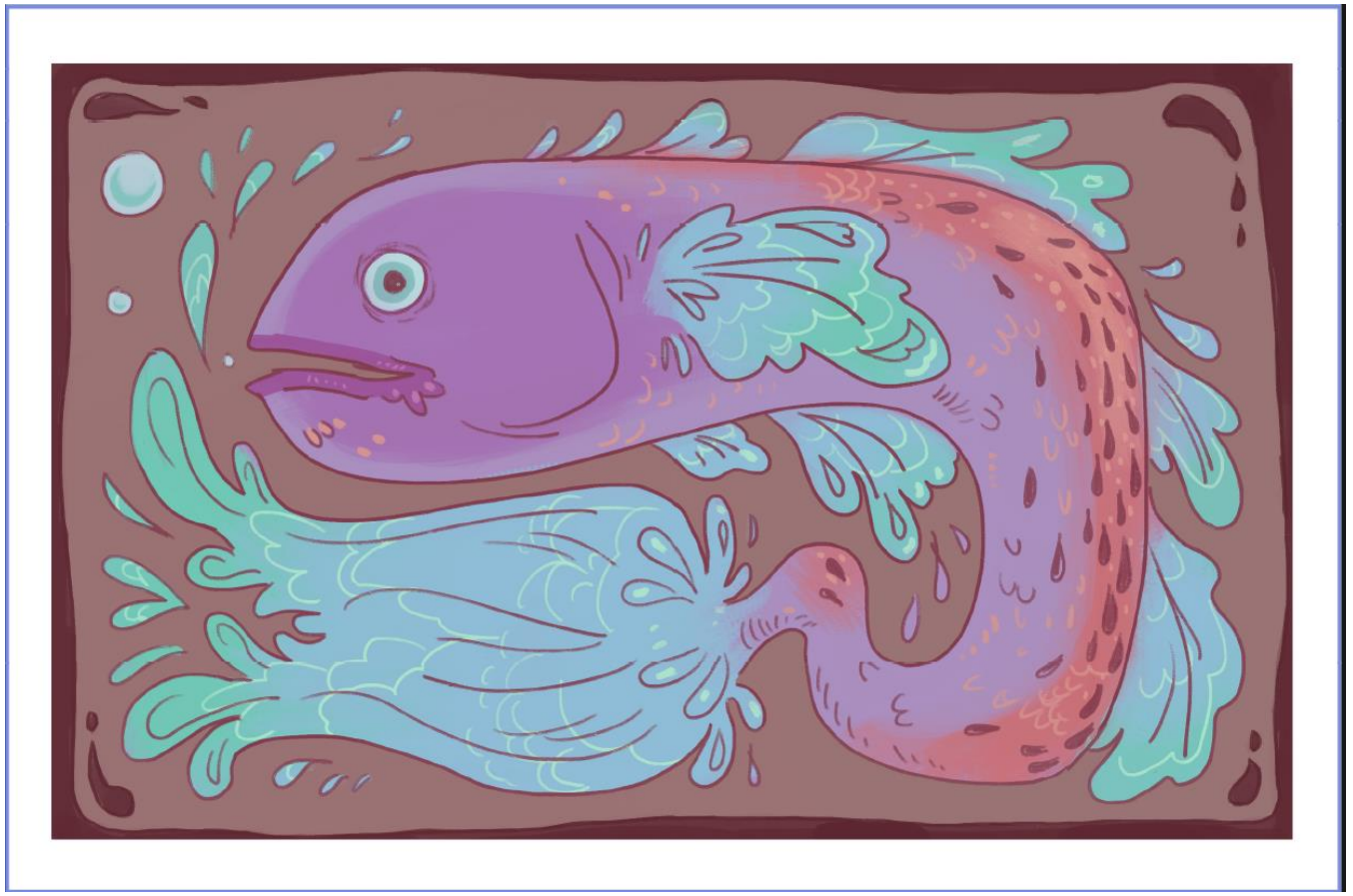
Megan Rohrbach - Be careful of what goes down the drain



Elli Maskiell - Raindrop Fish



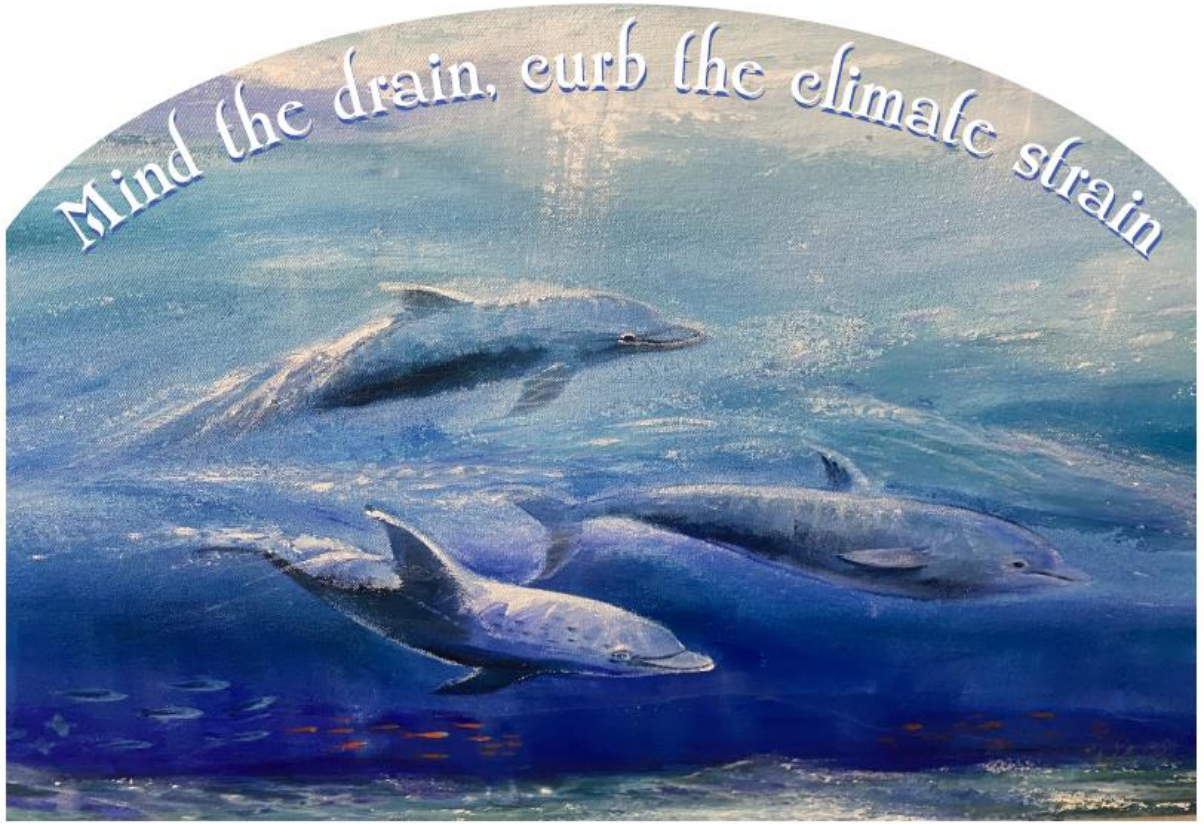
Elli Maskiell - Leviathan



Jen Huber -Rainbow School



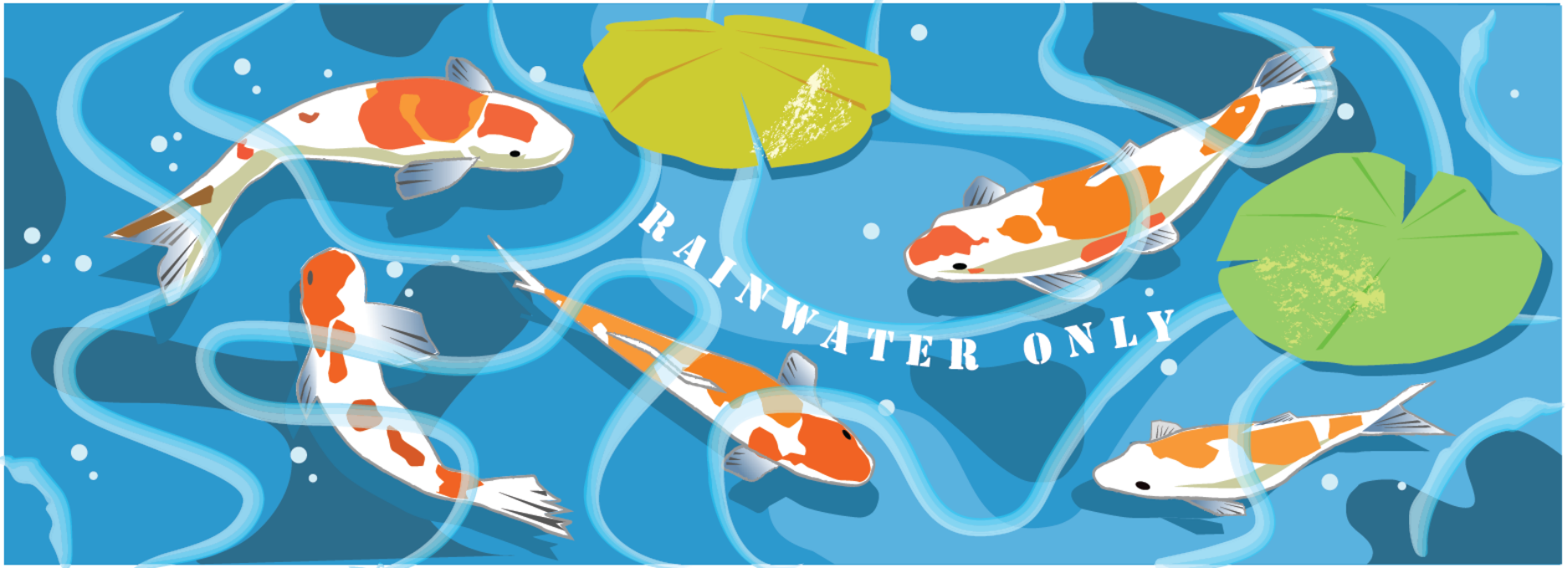
Anne Giancola - Mind the drain, curb the climate strain



Anne Giancola - When it Rains



Rob Corder – Koi Fish



Rob Corder – Toy Boat



Lisa Long - Save the Turtles



Lisa Long - Water Drains to Bay



Ekaterina Bazlakova – Golden Fish



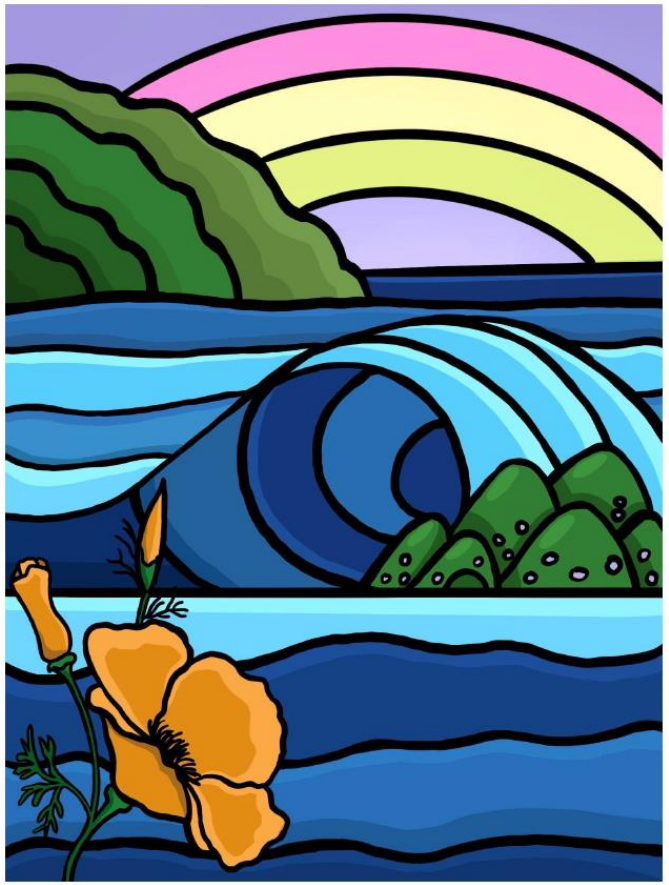
Ekaterina Bazlakova - Wave



Chih Chun Eroles - The Future of the Ocean



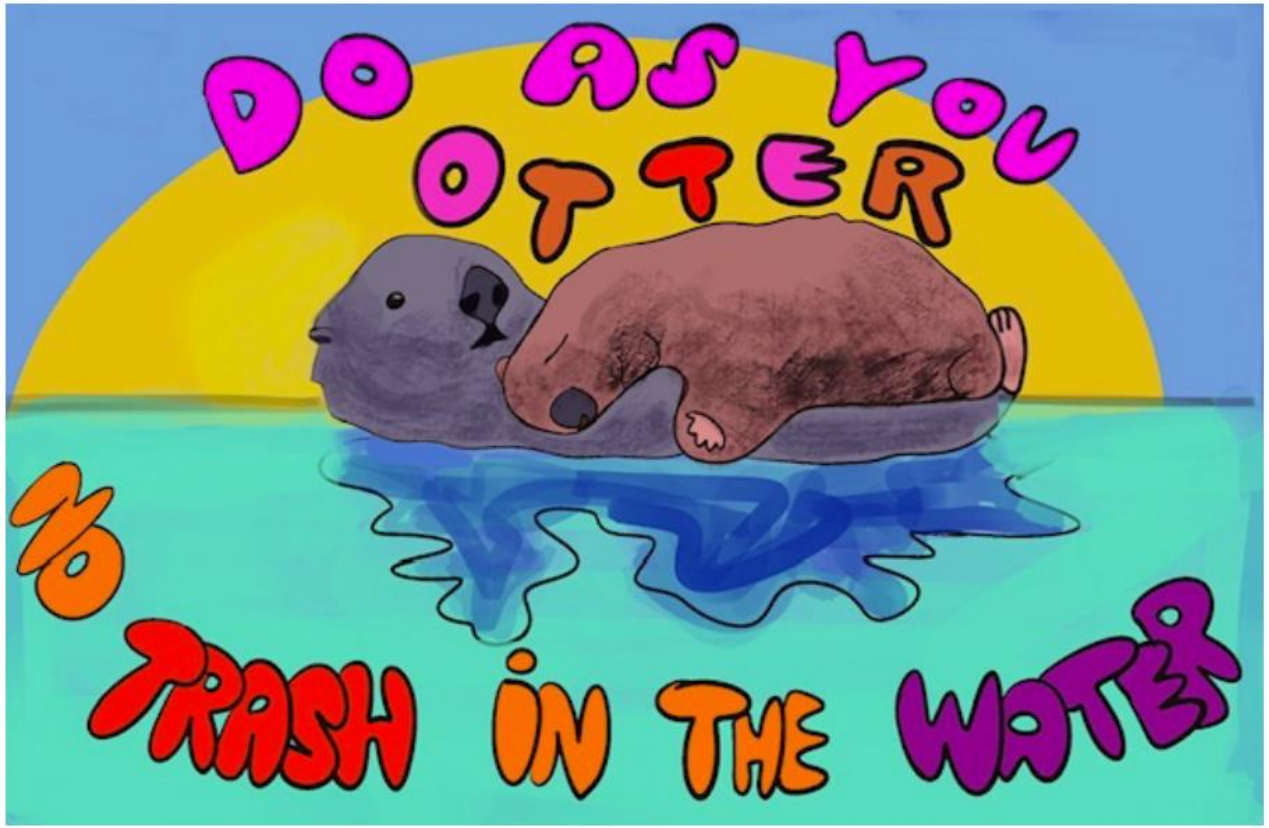
Alyssa Wu - Entrance to the Clean Bay



Deirdre Weinberg - It Goes This Way



Deirdre Weinberg – Do As You Otter



DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA
THE NEW
AMERICAN
BACKYARD

CALL FOR ARTISTS

Temporary Art Project
Storm Drain Art

CALL ISSUE DATE: 10/10/23
CALL DEADLINE: 11/15/23, 4:00 p.m. PST

The City of Dublin invites qualified professional artists and student artists working under the supervision of a professional artist or art teacher to submit designs for an upcoming unique temporary art project. Temporary art displays are a great way to bring public art to City parks, streets, and facilities, define neighborhoods, and bring culture to the community.

BACKGROUND

For this project, the City of Dublin is seeking artists to paint functional murals directly adjacent to 10-20 storm drain inlets throughout Dublin. This unique project would include soliciting artists/muralists to complete the design and painting of each storm drain inlet. Storm Drains are the initial inlets that allow for rainwater to enter local waterways before eventually flowing to the San Francisco Bay. Pollutants, such as motor oil, pet waste, and other sediment and urban chemicals, also make their way into stormwater systems. The addition of artistic murals to storm drain inlets will help raise awareness and improve water quality in local watersheds and the San Francisco Bay.

Artists are encouraged to be as creative as possible when approaching this project. The proposed design should help raise awareness and improve water quality in local watersheds and the San Francisco Bay. Site-specific proposals and general proposals that the City may display at its sole discretion are acceptable. Artists are responsible for priming, painting, and sealing the storm drain art.

Because of the nature of this project, artists will be provided with the paint, primer, and sealant to be utilized. The city intends to provide SUNSHIELD 3800 by Davlin Coatings, or similar. Red, yellow, blue, white, and black paint will be provided, and artists are expected to mix paint as needed to achieve desired colors.

Stipends of $500 will be provided to selected artists or artist teams. Artists may submit up to five (5) proposals and be selected for up to three (3). The stiped will be paid for each selection ($1,500 max).

LOCATIONS

Exact location of storm drain inlets is not yet finalized and may be dependent on proposals received. Selected storm drain inlets will be near City Parks, Schools, and other high pedestrian areas. Storm drain inlets on busy roadways and directly in front of private residences will be avoided. Possible locations include:

- Dublin High School (1)
- Wells Middle School/Stager Gym (2)
- Kolb Park (1)
- Schaefer Ranch (1)
- Civic Center/Library (3)
- Dougherty Hills Dog Park (2)
- Emerald Glen Park (2)
- Frederiksen Elem (2)
- Alamo Creek Park (2)
- Martin Canyon Creek Trail Head (2)

PROJECT TIMELINE

October 10, 2023	Call for Artists Issued
November 15, 2023	Proposals Due No Later Than 4:00 p.m.
December 2023	Heritage & Cultural Arts Commission Review (Tentative)
January 2024	City Council Approval of Art Proposals. (Tentative)
January 2024	Agreement(s) Execution (Tentative)
Feb – March 2024	Storm Drain Painting (Tentative)
April 2024	Artwork Unveiling (Tentative)

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

The following specifications apply:

- Artwork must align with the City of Dublin Public Art Master Plan's Vision, Purpose, and Goals (the full Public Art Master Plan can be found on the City's Public Art website).
- Projects involving the community during design/creation are encouraged but not required.
- Artwork must be suitable for all ages and in keeping with community values.
- Artwork must be an original design and the artwork of the applicant.
- Artwork must align with the City of Dublin's Adopted Mission and Vision Statements.

The storm drain painting area will be approximately 6-10 sq. ft. (like the ones below). It is the intention of the city that the selected artist will paint the sidewalk adjacent to the

storm drain and not directly on to the storm drain. The storm drain location is subject to change at the sole discretion of the City.

STORM DRAIN ART EXAMPLES



Artwork created under this program is considered temporary artwork and property of the City of Dublin. Therefore, the City retains the right and sole discretion to remove, modify, sell, or replace the artwork.

ART SELECTION PROCESS

Staff will review applications for completeness. The Heritage and Cultural Arts Commission will review designs and then make a recommendation to the City Council. The City Council will review the recommended design(s) and approve an artist(s).

Selected artist(s) will be required to sign an Art Agreement, including standard Liability Waiver and Release. In the case of underage artists, the city will sign the Agreement with the Supervising Professional Artist or Art Teacher. Underage artists and underage painting assistants will be required to have a parent sign the Liability Waiver and Release.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Artists are responsible for prepping, painting the design, and sealing with a clear anti-graffiti coating. The city will provide primer, paint, and sealant. Artists are responsible for purchasing any additional painting supplies required for the project.

Artists are expected to prime, paint, and seal the art when the painting is complete. Artists may not paint over the storm drain inlet itself. The city will work with the artist to implement protective measures to ensure the protection of storm drains during the painting process.

Artists may enlist painting assistants. All painting assistants must sign a liability waiver and release. Underage painting assistants must have a parent sign the liability waiver and release.

Student artists must be supervised by a professional artist, who is responsible for the artwork of the student. Student artists must provide their professional artist's qualifications with their application. Student artists and their teacher/professional artist will be required to meet with Staff prior to starting the project to ensure they understand the City's expectations.

Upon completion of the Storm Drain Art, City Staff will meet with the artist at the site to inspect/approve the artwork and take a publicity photo of the artwork.

PROPOSAL SPECIFICATIONS

Artists are welcome to submit up to five design proposals for this project. The proposal shall be submitted electronically, which needs to include all required attachments. The acceptable file type for the attachment is PDF. Required attachments include:

a. **Completed Coversheet:** Use the form provided at the end of this application.

b. **Artist Qualifications:** Include the biography or professional resume of each artist involved. Student artists should include their biographies/resumes and that of the professional artist or art teacher who serves as the team's supervisor. This should include a portfolio of past work relevant to this project.

c. **Artist Statement:** Provide a brief statement about your proposed artwork. This could include your source of inspiration, the significance of the design, or a comment on the style or technique you have proposed.

d. **Design:** Renderings should include dimensions and scale of the artwork. If you wish to be considered for a specific location or locations, please label the rendering with the location name. If you have no preference, label the rendering "Any." Label each rendering with your name.

DIRECTIONS FOR SUBMITTAL

Proposals for this project must be submitted electronically. Submit one electronic copy of each proposal to: shelby.perry@dublin.ca.gov. The subject line for each proposal shall include: "Dublin Storm Drain Art Proposal 2023." Proposals may be included as email attachments or delivered via a filesharing website. Proposals are limited to five pages, including the cover sheet.

COSTS INCURRED IN RESPONDING TO THE PROPOSAL

The City of Dublin shall not be liable for any costs incurred by the artist(s) in responding to this request for a design proposal or for any costs incurred if the artist chooses to provide a mock-up.

SUBMISSION DEADLINE

All proposals must be received by Shelby Perry, Recreation Coordinator, by **November 15, 2023, at 4:00 p.m**. It is the applicant's responsibility to verify the proposal's receipt by the scheduled deadline.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Name/Title:	Shelby Perry, Recreation Coordinator
Phone:	(925) 556-4509
Email:	Shelby.Perry@dublin.ca.gov
Address:	City of Dublin - Parks and Community Services 100 Civic Plaza Dublin, CA. 94568

Storm Drain Art Proposal

PROPOSAL COVERSHEET:

Dublin 2023 Temporary Art Project, Storm Drain Art
Proposals will not be accepted after Wednesday, November 15, 2023, at 4:00 p.m.

Artist Name:_____

Address:_____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip:_____

Main Phone:_____Other Phone:_____

E-mail Address: _____Website: _____

Please indicate experience level: ☐ Professional Artist(s) ☐ Student Artist(s)

Please indicate any specific location(s) you have proposed a design for, or check 'No Preference' if you would be willing to adapt your design(s) to fit any assigned location:

Location:_____ ☐ No Preference

Artwork Title:_____

Signature of Artist: _____Date: _____

Co-Artist Name, if applicable:_____

Signature of Co-Artist, if applicable: _____Date:_____

Supervising Art Professional Name, if applicable:_____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip:_____

Main Phone: _____Other Phone: _____

E-mail Address: _____Website**:** _____

Signature of Supervising Art Professional: _____Date: _____

Agenda Item 5.6

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Change Order No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract with Engie Services U.S. Inc.
Prepared by: Debbie Bell, Public Works Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will consider approving a second change order to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract for Operation and Maintenance with Engie Services U.S. Inc. (formerly OpTerra Energy Services, Inc.) to extend the contract term and add funding for photovoltaic system equipment operations, monitoring, maintenance, repair, replacement, and inspection services.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt the **Resolution** Approving Change Order No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract for Operations and Maintenance with Engie Services U.S. Inc. and approve the budget change.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Approval of the recommended action would set the not-to-exceed compensation of the agreement at $989,250 over five years and will require a budget adjustment in the current fiscal year of $127,300 funded by the General Fund Undesignated Reserve. Future costs of these services will be included in the Public Works Department's annual budget.

DESCRIPTION:

In May 2011, the City Council approved an agreement with Chevron Energy Solutions to conduct an energy audit of all City facilities. In August 2012, based on the findings of the audit, the City entered into an Energy Service Contract and an associated financing contract with Chevron Energy Solutions for the implementation and funding of certain energy-related improvements to City facilities. On May 2, 2017, the City Council adopted Resolution 41-17 Approving an Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract with OpTerra Energy Services, Inc. (as successor-in-interest to

Chevron Energy Solutions) to remove the Annual Performance Guarantee Fee of $35,000. The fee was determined to be unnecessary because the constructed energy improvements were consistently outperforming the original performance projections.

Engie Services U.S. Inc. then purchased Opterra Energy Services, Inc. and its subsidiaries, and in July 2018, Engie began providing services to the City as outlined in the contract. In April 2022, the City Council adopted Resolution 29-22, approving Change Order No. 1 to add maintenance and monitoring of the Public Safety Complex solar canopies and related equipment. The total cost of ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at that time was about $40,000 per year. There was no cap set in the contract for repairs and other services.

Article 2 of the contract includes a provision allowing it to be renewed for additional five-year periods. Staff recommends that the City Council approve a contract change order to extend the term of services through January 31, 2029 and set the not-to-exceed compensation at $989,250 for: photovoltaic (PV) operations, maintenance, and monitoring services ($383,850 or about $77,000 per year); monitoring hardware and setup ($90,000); commissioning inspections for new systems ($15,400); and as-needed repair and replacement funds ($500,000). The additional work is described below.

Operations, Maintenance, Monitoring Services

Engie currently provides operations, maintenance, and monitoring services for the existing PV systems at the Civic Center, Library, Senior Center, Shannon Community Center, Public Safety Complex, and Fire Stations 16, 17, and 18. This includes monthly reporting on PV production, comprehensive monitoring services, panel cleaning, and preventative maintenance of solar panels and grid connectivity.

The City has constructed, or will construct, new PV systems as part of the Citywide Energy Improvements project to address resiliency and disaster preparedness, energy efficiency, and support the City's Climate Action Plan. The PV system locations are:

1. Civic Center
2. The Wave/Emerald Glen Park
3. Library
4. Corporation Yard
5. Senior Center
6. Fire Station 17
7. Fire Station 18
8. Fallon Sports Park
9. Dublin Sports Ground
10. Public Safety Complex

The systems are on independent construction schedules and will come online over the next few years. As each becomes operational, the installer will provide limited duration maintenance and monitoring services. After the duration expires, the City will be fully responsible for operations, maintenance, monitoring, and repairs. As such, Staff recommends adding these new systems into the contract with Engie.

Funding to provide services to all existing and new PV systems for five years is $383,850, which includes a 3% annual adjustment. However, not every new site will be operational in year one. Any new site brought online in the future will have service fees prorated for the remainder of the year and non-service months credited on the following year's invoice. Additionally, Staff recommends that $90,000 be included for as-needed monitoring hardware and communications system setup for all new PV systems. The need for such will be determined as the new PV systems are commissioned and turned over to the City for operations and maintenance.

Commissioning/Inspections

As construction of each new PV system is completed, the City will hire consultants to conduct commissioning services. These inspections will verify that all components are installed properly and are working together as intended to ensure that the solar panels generate the expected amount of electricity, and that the entire system is safe and reliable. Staff recommends adding $15,400 to the contract for commissioning inspection services on a task order basis.

Equipment Repair/Replacement

Section 4.03 of the contract allows for repair and replacement activities on a time-and-materials basis. Staff recommends that the contract include $500,000 for as-needed repair services of PV systems. The City's existing PV system is over 10 years old and some hardware components, particularly inverters, are beginning to require replacement. If the City Council approves the contract change order, Engie's first equipment replacement in the current fiscal year will be for two failing inverters at the Civic Center and one at the Shannan Community Center, at a total cost of approximately $40,000.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Resolution Approving Change Order No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract for Operations and Maintenance with Engie Services U.S. Inc.
2) Exhibit A to the Resolution – Change Order No.2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract
3) Change Order No. 01 and Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract for Operation and Maintenance
4) Budget Change Form

RESOLUTION NO. XX – 24

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

APPROVING CHANGE ORDER NO. 2 TO THE AMENDED AND RESTATED ENERGY SERVICES CONTRACT FOR OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE WITH ENGIE SERVICES U.S. INC.

WHEREAS, on August 1, 2012, the City Council approved an Energy Service Contract and an associated financing contract with Chevron Energy Solutions Company for the implementation and funding of certain energy related improvements to City of Dublin Facilities; and

WHEREAS, on October 24, 2015, the City Council approved an amendment to the Energy Services Contract; and

WHEREAS, on May 2, 2017, the City Council approved an Amended and Restated Contract with OpTerra Energy Services, Inc. (successor-in-interest to Chevron Energy Solutions Company, a division of Chevron U.S.A. Inc.) clarifying the operation and maintenance services to the City of Dublin; and

WHEREAS, Engie Services U.S. Inc. purchased Opterra Energy Services, Inc., and in July 2018, began providing services to the City as outlined in the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract; and

WHEREAS, on April 22, 2022, the City Council approved Change Order No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract with Engie Services U.S. Inc. to provide routine annual maintenance of the Public Safety Complex parking lot solar panels; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to approve Change Order No.2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract with Engie Services U.S. Inc. to extend the contract term to January 31, 2029, and to set the not-to-exceed compensation at $989,250 for photovoltaic equipment operations, monitoring, maintenance, repair, replacement, and inspection services.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Dublin does hereby approve Change Order No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract with Engie Services U.S. Inc attached hereto as **Exhibit A** to this Resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Manager, or designee, is authorized to execute **Exhibit A** and make any necessary, non-substantive changes to **Exhibit A** to carry out the intent of this Resolution.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of January 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

DocuSign Envelope ID: 6A6EF213-86AB-4048-B210-1E74ACB6C242

ENGIE Services Project #: CN-000692
ENGIE Services Contract # CU1286

Change Order No. 02

Customer Contract Title: Amended and Restated Energy Services Contract for Operation and Maintenance	Customer Contract No. CU1286
Customer Contract Effective Date: 3/29/2017	Change Order Effective Date: 01/31/2024

Customer Name:	City of Dublin
Customer Address:	100 Civic Plaza, Dublin CA 94568
Contact:	Debbie Bell, Public Works Manager
Job Location:	See Attachment A, Table 1

Description of Change Order:

The Scope of Work set forth in the Contract for Operation and Maintenance ("Agreement") referenced above is hereby amended to add the following term, scope, and cost revisions. Further explanation is as follows:

1. Article 1. "Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee" table (shown below) - updated to include the following:
   a. "PV O&M Services" to include existing and new PV systems for years 11-15
   b. "Monitoring Services" to include existing and new PV systems for years 11-15
      a. One-time monitoring integration fees for new sites will be scoped and added as they come online. $90,000 NTE.
   c. Any new site brought online during the service year will have service fees prorated for the remainder of the year and non-service months will be credited on the next year's invoice per breakdown on Attachment A Table 1.
2. Section 2.01 of the Agreement is amended to extend the Term an additional five (5) years, for a total of fifteen (15) years, terminating on January 31, 2029. Year 11 shall commence on February 1, 2024.
3. Section 4.03 Repair Services - $500,000 NTE added for the term of the agreement for T&M repairs or repowering needs that may arise.
4. Add Section 4.05 Commissioning Inspection Services - Commissioning services to include pre-commissioning inspection, testing and verification, system integration, safety checks, regulatory compliance, and commissioning report. $15,400 T&M.
5. Attachment A – Project Locations – updated to add new PV systems, as set forth on Attachment A hereto.
6. Attachment B T&M Repair Services replaces Section 4.03 Repair Services

Updated Annual Service Fees Table:

Year	PV O&M Services	Monitoring Services	Total
11	$60,300	$ 12,000	$72,300
12	$62,109	$ 12,360	$74,469
13	$63,972	$ 12,731	$76,703
14	$65,891	$ 13,113	$79,004
15	$67,868	$ 13,506	$81,374

Repair/Replacement Services Budget (+)	$500,000
Commissioning/Inspections Services for New Sites (+)	$15,400
Monitoring Integration Budget for New Sites (NTE) (+)	$90,000
This Amendment Will Add (+):	$989,250

DS

The changes within are hereby authorized, subject to the terms and conditions of that certain Customer Contract referenced above by and between **ENGIE Services U.S. Inc.**, and **City of Dublin**. Except as set forth herein, the Customer Contract is not amended, modified, impaired or otherwise affected, and is hereby confirmed in full force and effect.

CITY OF DUBLIN

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

ENGIE SERVICES U.S. INC.

DocuSigned by:
By: Gary Reams
ATE1CDE1DFD7480...

Print Name: Gary Reams

Title: Head of Operations, Customer Care

RETURN EXECUTED COPY TO: ENGIE Services U.S. Inc., 500 Twelfth Street, Suite 300, Oakland, CA 94607, Attn.: Contract Administrator

DocuSign Envelope ID: 6A6EF213-86AB-4048-B210-1E74ACB6C242

ENGIE Services Project #: CN-000692
ENGIE Services Contract # CU1286

Change Order No. 2: Attachment A:

Table 1: Locations and PV Systems Summary:

Site Name	Site Address	kW	# Panels	# Inverters	Type*	Year 11 PV O&M Services**	Year 11 Monitoring Services ***
Civic Center	100 Civic Plaza	369.40	1,368	25	CP		
Corporation Yard	**100 Civic Plaza**	**47.60**	**140**	**2**	**RT**	**$1,759**	**$1,000**
Fallon Park	**4605 Lockhart St**	**66.24**	**138**	**1**	**CP**	**$1,938**	**$1,000**
Fire Station 16	7494 Donohue Dr.	11.90	44	1	RT		
Fire Station 17	6200 Madigan Dr.	38.90	144	3	CP		
Fire Station 17	**100 Civic Plaza**	**23.46**	**69**	**2**	**RT**	**$1,112**	**N/A**
Fire Station 18	4800 Fallon Dr.	25.90	96	2	CP		
Fire Station 18	**4800 Fallon Dr.**	**13.26**	**39**	**1**	**RT**	**$838**	**N/A**
Library	200 Civic Plaza	132.80	492	9	CP		
Library	**200 Civic Plaza**	**127.84**	**376**	**3**	**RT**	**$3,909**	**N/A**
Public Safety Complex PH1	**6361 Clark Ave.**	**188.20**	**579**	**9**	**CP**	**$5,670**	**$1,000**
Public Safety Complex Ph2	**6361 Clark Ave.**	**90.72**	**189**	**3**	**CP**	**$2,476**	**N/A**
Senior Center	7600 Amador Valley Blvd.	32.40	120	3	RT		
Senior Center	**7600 Amador Valley Blvd**	**38.40**	**113**	**1**	**RT**	**$1,512**	**N/A**
Shannon Center	4201 Central Pkwy	116.60	432	12	CP		
Sports Grounds	**7494 Donohue Dr.**	**117.60**	**245**	**2**	**CP**	**$3,066**	**$1,000**
The Wave	**4201 Central Pkwy**	**524.64**	**1,093**	**11**	**CP**	**$12,007**	**$1,000**

Sites in bold font and shaded in blue are new systems coming oline that were not designed or constructed by Engie.

*Type column indicates CP for carport, RT for rooftop
PV O&M Services – Year 1 fees for **new systems provided to assist with pro-rate calculations if applicable.
***Monitoring Services – Year 1 fees for **new systems** provided to assit with pro-rate calculations if applicable.
New systems at locations with existing monitoring services do not require added monitoring fees = N/A

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Change Order No. 2: Attachment B:

IV. T&M Repair Services

(a) If a Generating Facility is damaged and requires safe-off, repair, demolition and/or reconstruction, or otherwise requires repair outside of warranty, Customer must contact the ENGIE Services U.S. PV Operations & Maintenance Manager. In the event of damage, any component of the Generating Facility installed by ENGIE Services U.S. can be repaired or reconstructed by ENGIE Services U.S. at Customer's request. Customer must submit a request for quotation to the ENGIE Services U.S. PV Operations & Maintenance Manager. ENGIE Services U.S. will inspect the damage and provide a written quotation and complete scope of work to Customer to restore the Generating Facility to normal operational condition. Before proceeding with repairs, ENGIE Services U.S. and Customer must execute a work order, on ENGIE Services U.S.'s form, for the agreed scope of work and quotation amount. Repair work is done on a time and materials basis. Standard Business Hours are M-F, 7am to 5pm. Non-business Hours & Saturdays Equals 1.5x Rates. Sundays & Holidays Equals 2.0x Rates.

Labor Category		Straight Time
Hourly Rate – PV Electrical Journeyman Technician[1]	$/hr.	County Labor Rate
Hourly Rate – PV Electrical Apprentice Technician[1]	$/hr.	County Labor Rate
Hourly Rate – Engineering[2]	$/hr.	$ 170.00
Hourly Rate – Administrative[2]	$/hr.	$ 65.00
Mileage	$	IRS Rate
Material mark-up %	%	15.00
Lift rental fee	$	Current Market Price

[1]Trade Hourly rate will be adjusted based on the current year of the local prevailing wage determination plus Burden, requirement for either travel or subsistence and lodging, and markup for services being requested.
[2]Escalated according to an inflation rate to the year in which service will occur

.

ENGIE Services Project #: CN-000692
ENGIE Services Contract # CU1286

Change Order No. 01

Customer Contract Title: Operation and Maintenance Agreement	Customer Contract No. CU1286
Customer Contract Effective Date: 3/29/2017	Change Order Effective Date: 2/1/2022

Customer Name:	City of Dublin
Customer Address:	100 Civic Plaza
	Dublin, CA 94568
Contact:	Dean McDonald, Public Works Maintenance Superintendent
Job Location:	Public Safety Complex

Description of Change Order:

The Scope of Work set forth in Attachment A to the Operation and Maintenance Agreement referenced above is hereby amended to add the following scope and cost revisions in this Change Order. Further explanation is as follows:

PCO #1:

1. Project Location to add the existing PV System services at the Public Safety Complex.
2. Article 1. "Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee". Start the O&M and monitoring services in year nine 2/1/2022, and year ten, 2/2/2023 of the O&M term.

Change from:

Year	Period	M&V Services	Monitoring Services	PV O&M Services	Total Fee
9	2022	$ -	$ 12,238	$ 19,926	$ 32,164
10	2023	$ -	$ 12,238	$ 20,524	$ 32,762

Change to:

Year	Period	M&V Services	Monitoring Services	PV O&M Services	Total Fee
9	**2022**	**$ -**	**$ 13,419**	**$ 24,679**	**$ 38,099**
10	**2023**	**$ -**	**$ 13,822**	**$ 25,420**	**$ 39,241**

Original Contract Amount for year 9 & 10:	$64,926.00
Prior Amendment(s) Added (+):	$.00
This Amendment Will Add (+):	$12,047.00
Revised Contract Amount:	$76,973.00

The changes within are hereby authorized, subject to the terms and conditions of that certain Customer Contract referenced above by and between **ENGIE Services U.S. Inc.**, and **City of Dublin**. Except as set forth herein, the Customer Contract is not amended, modified, impaired or otherwise affected, and is hereby confirmed in full force and effect.

CITY OF DUBLIN
By: DocuSigned by: Linda Smith E33836CFFC044E0...
Print Name: Linda Smith
Title: City Manager

ENGIE SERVICES U.S. INC.
By: DocuSigned by: Jamal Aboueljoud 5006474088E3448...
Print Name: Jamal Aboueljoud
Title: Director, Service Management

RETURN EXECUTED COPY TO: ENGIE Services U.S. Inc., 500 Twelfth Street, Suite 300, Oakland, CA 94607, Attn.: Contract Administrator

OPTERRA
ENERGY SERVICES

DIR Project Registration # _ _ _ _ _ _ _
OpTerra ES Project #: ACEOM32396
OpTerra ES Contract # CU1286

AMENDED AND RESTATED ENERGY SERVICES CONTRACT FOR OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

This AMENDED AND RESTATED ENERGY SERVICES CONTRACT FOR OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (this "Agreement") is made and entered into as of 29 March 2017 by and between **OpTerra Energy Services, Inc.**, a Delaware corporation ("OpTerra ES"), and **The City of Dublin** (the "Customer" and together with OpTerra ES the "Parties" and each of Customer and OpTerra ES a "Party").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, OpTerra ES is a full-service energy services company with the technical capabilities to provide services to the Customer including, but not limited to, maintenance of Generating Facilities (as defined below);

WHEREAS, in order to curtail the high cost of energy and to promote greater sustainability, on 3 May 2011 the Customer and Chevron Energy Solutions Company, a division of Chevron U.S.A. Inc. ("CES"), entered into a Consulting Services Agreement to conduct a comprehensive energy analysis of all Customer facilities;

WHEREAS, CES completed the analysis and provided the Customer with a proposed Energy Action Plan that included a detailed implementation strategy highlighting energy efficient upgrades and renewable energy productions projects;

WHEREAS, on 1 August 2011, the Customer entered into an Energy Services Contract (the "ESC") with CES for the implementation of certain energy related improvements to Customer's Facilities;

WHEREAS, CES assigned the ESC to OpTerra ES in September 2014, and OpTerra ES and Customer amended the ESC on 24 October 2015, by Amendment No. 1;

WHEREAS, the Customer and OpTerra ES desire to amend and restate the ESC in its entirety in order, among other things, to cancel the "Savings Guarantee" and to retain only the "PM Services" (each as defined in the ESC), as amended by this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, OpTerra ES has agreed to provide preventive maintenance services for the Generating Facilities on the terms and subject to the conditions of this Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Customer and OpTerra ES hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement and its Attachments, the defined terms herein shall have the meaning set forth as follows:

"**AAA**" is defined in ARTICLE 9.

"**Abnormally Severe Weather Conditions**" means typhoons, hurricanes, tornadoes, lightning storms and other climatic and weather conditions that are abnormally severe for the period of time when, and the area where, such storms or conditions occur, in each case occurring at a property, the access roads to a property, or any other location where Services are then being performed. For the avoidance of doubt, the term "Abnormally Severe Weather Conditions" specifically includes rain, snow or sleet in excess of one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the median level over the preceding ten (10) year period for the local geographic area and time of year in which such rain, snow or sleet accumulates.

"**Agreement**" is defined in the Preamble, and includes all Attachments hereto (all of which are incorporated herein), as well as all amendments, restatements, supplements and other modifications hereto.

"**Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee**" means a fee payable annually in advance by the Customer to OpTerra ES. The Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee for each O&M Period shall be as stated in the below fee schedule table. The Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee shall be increased annually thereafter at the rate of three percent (3%) per annum, each increase to be effective on the first day of the corresponding O&M Period. The Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee for each O&M Period after the tenth (10th) O&M Period will be negotiated in

good faith by the Parties, not later than ninety (90) days prior to the end of the preceding O&M Period, on the basis of then-prevailing market rates for, e.g., labor and equipment.

Fee Schedule (includes only monitoring services portion of the Annual Guarantee Fee (as defined in the ESC); does not include remainder of Annual Guarantee Fee):

O&M Period	Start Date	End Date	Monitoring Services	PV O&M Services	Total Fee	Payment Status
1	1 Feb 2014	31 Jan 2015	$12,238	$11,097 *(net of $4,633 credit)*	$23,335	Paid in full
2	1 Feb 2015	31 Jan 2016	$12,238	$16,202	$28,440	Paid in full
3	1 Feb 2016	31 Jan 2017	$12,238	$16,688	$28,926	Paid PV O&M Services only
4	1 Feb 2017	31 Jan 2018	$12,238	$17,189	$29,427	Billed for PV O&M Services only
5	1 Feb 2018	31 Jan 2019	$12,238	$17,704	$29,942	
6	1 Feb 2019	31 Jan 2020	$12,238	$18,235	$30,473	
7	1 Feb 2020	31 Jan 2021	$12,238	$18,782	$31,020	
8	1 Feb 2021	31 Jan 2022	$12,238	$19,346	$31,584	
9	1 Feb 2022	31 Jan 2023	$12,238	$19,926	$32,164	
10	1 Feb 2023	31 Jan 2024	$12,238	$20,524	$32,762	

"**Applicable Law**" means any statute, law, treaty, building codes, rule, regulation, ordinance, code, enactment, injunction, writ, order, decision, authorization, judgment, decree, protocol, procedure or other legal or regulatory determination or restriction by a court or Governmental Authority or competent jurisdiction, as may be in effect at the time the Services are undertaken.

"**Applicable Permits**" means all permits, waivers, authorizations, or licenses issued or required to be issued by any Governmental Authority in connection with the Services.

"**Customer**" is defined in the Preamble.

"**Dispute**" is defined in ARTICLE 9.

"**Force Majeure**" means acts or events that are beyond the reasonable control of the affected Party and not caused by the negligence or fault of the Party affecting, including but not limited to any of the following: (i) acts of God; (ii) acts of the public enemy or terrorist acts; (iii) relocation or construction of transmission facilities or the shutdown of such facilities for the purpose of necessary repairs; (iv) work by local utility; (v) flood, earthquake, tornado, storm, fire, explosions, lightning, landslide or similar cataclysmic occurrence; (vi) sabotage, vandalism, riots or civil disobedience; (vii) labor disputes or strikes; (viii) labor or material shortages, delay in manufacturing and deliveries of equipment (if such delay is caused by an event that would otherwise constitute Force Majeure); (ix) restraint by court order or public authority (whether valid or invalid); (x) inability to obtain or keep in force any Applicable Permit; (xi) Abnormally Severe Weather Conditions; (xii) an annual level of direct beam solar resource availability that is less than or equal to 90% of historical averages as measured by long-term weather data (minimum 5 years) collected at the applicable Project Location and/or other reliable calibrated and appropriate weather station representative of such Project Location; (xiii) requirement by utility that any Generating Facility discontinue operation for any reason; (xiv) appropriation or diversion of electricity by sale or order of any Governmental Authority; (xv) any other action by any Governmental Authority which prevents or inhibits the Parties from carrying out their respective obligations under this Agreement (including an unstayed order of a court or administrative agency having the effect of subjecting the sales of energy output to federal or state regulation of prices and/or services); or (xvi) any utility power outage at any Project Location.

"**Generating Facility**" means each photovoltaic, solar powered generating facility located at a Project Location, and includes all associated photovoltaic panels, mounting assemblies, inverters, converters, metering, lighting fixtures, transformers, ballasts, disconnects, combiners, switches, wires and other equipment that may be necessary to connect such solar power plant to the applicable utility meter.

"**Governmental Authority**" means any federal, state, regional, town, county, city, municipal or local government agency, department or regulatory body having jurisdiction under Applicable Law over the matter in question.

"**Hazardous Substances**" means (i) any hazardous, toxic, or dangerous wastes, substances, chemicals, constituents, contaminants, pollutants, and materials and any other carcinogenic, liquids, corrosive, ignitable, radioactive, reactive, toxic, or otherwise hazardous substances or mixtures (whether solids, liquids, gases) now or at

any time subject to regulation, control, remediation, or otherwise addressed under Applicable Laws; (ii) any "hazardous substance" as defined by the Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. §6901 *et seq.*), as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder; (iii) any "hazardous, toxic or dangerous waste, substance or material" specifically defined as such in 42 U.S.C. §9601 *et seq.*), as amended and regulations promulgated thereunder; and (iv) any hazardous, toxic or dangerous waste, substance, or material as defined in any so-called "superfund" or "superlien" law.

"**Interest**" shall mean interest calculated at the lesser of (i) the prime rate plus two percent (2%) or (ii) the maximum rate permitted by Applicable Law. The "prime rate" shall be "Prime Rate" of interest per annum for domestic banks as published in The Wall Street Journal in the "Money Rates" section, or if such rate ceases to be published in The Wall Street Journal or The Wall Street Journal ceases publication, such other rate as agreed by the Parties.

"**O&M Commencement Date**" means the first day of the month immediately following the later of (i) the full execution of the ESC, and (ii) OpTerra ES's receipt of the Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee for the first O&M Period.

"**O&M Period**" means each one-year period following the O&M Commencement Date.

"**OpTerra ES**" is defined in the Preamble.

"**Party**" and "**Parties**" are defined in the Preamble.

"**Project Location**" means that area or areas where the Generating Facilities are installed, as set forth in Attachment A.

"**Services**" means the maintenance services to be performed by OpTerra ES in accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions of this Agreement.

"**Term**" is defined in Section 2.01.

ARTICLE 2. TERM

Section 2.01 So long as Customer pays to OpTerra ES the Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee, OpTerra ES will provide the Services with respect to the Generating Facilities at the Project Locations, all as described in this Agreement, up to ten (10) years (the "Term") from the O&M Commencement Date on an annualized basis. The Parties may agree to renew the Term for additional five-year periods. Customer may cancel service with one hundred eighty (180) days prior written notice to OpTerra ES.

ARTICLE 3. ANNUAL MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING FEE; REPORTING

Section 3.01 The Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee for the first O&M and Monitoring Period shall be invoiced by OpTerra ES to the Customer in a lump sum upon the execution of this Agreement. All subsequent Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fees will be invoiced by OpTerra ES on the first day of the corresponding O&M Period. The Customer, or its designee, shall pay OpTerra ES such Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee, without any retention amount withheld, within thirty (30) calendar days after its receipt of the corresponding invoice. Unless the Customer gives OpTerra ES prior written notice of its intent to terminate the Services, any failure to timely pay the Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee in accordance with this Agreement shall be a material default by Customer hereunder, and OpTerra ES, in addition to any other legal, contractual and equitable remedies available to it, shall have no obligation thereafter to provide Services.

Section 3.02 Any amount not paid when due shall, from and after the due date, bear Interest. Accrued and unpaid Interest on past due amounts (including Interest on past due Interest) shall be due and payable upon demand.

Section 3.03 The Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee is not refundable for any reason.

Section 3.04 Upon completion of any maintenance or repair work, OpTerra ES will update service logs detailing the work performed, location and any notes relevant to safe and efficient operations. These service logs will be compiled and submitted to the Customer on a semi-annual basis.

Section 3.05 Authority to Subcontract. OpTerra ES may delegate its duties and performance under this Agreement, and has the right to enter into agreements with any subcontractors and other service or material providers as OpTerra ES may select in its discretion to perform the Services. OpTerra ES will not be required to enter into any subcontracts with parties whom OpTerra ES has not selected or subcontractors whom OpTerra ES has objection to using.

Section 3.06 Prevailing Wages. To the extent required by California Labor Code §1771 or other Applicable Law, all employees of OpTerra Energy Services and OpTerra Energy Services' subcontractors performing Work at the Project Location will be paid the per diem prevailing wages for the employee's job classification in the locality in which the Work is performed. In accordance with California Labor Code §§1773 and 1773.2, Customer will obtain from the Director

of Industrial Relations the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for holiday and overtime work, in the locality in which the Work is to be performed, for each craft, classification or type of worker needed to execute the Work at the Project Location, and will cause copies of such determinations to be kept on file at its principal office and posted at each Project Location. Customer will promptly notify OpTerra Energy Services of any changes to any such prevailing wage determination.

ARTICLE 4. MAINTENANCE and Monitoring SERVICES

Section 4.01 OpTerra ES will provide the following O&M Services during the term:

(a) Inspection: Inspect PV modules, combiner boxes, inverters, isolation transformers, and PV service roof penetrations and support structure on an annual basis.

(b) Testing: Perform voltage testing, amperage testing, and infrared scans of inverters, combiner boxes, disconnects and switchgear on an annual basis.

(c) Cleaning:

(i) Remove dust, dirt, and debris from outside cabinets of combiner boxes, inverters, transformers, and disconnect switches on an annual basis.

(ii) Wash PV modules per manufacturer's warranty specification, and remove accumulated dust and debris on an annual basis for optimal system performance.

(iii) Identify broken modules on a site plan for follow up with the Customer for replacement.

(iv) Use clean fresh water with soft brush abrasion on problematic areas only. No detergents or chemicals will be used on PV modules.

(v) Collect and properly dispose of run-off water where arrays are in parking lots per local authority requirement.

(vi) Provide detailed annual inspection and cleaning report with before and after photo to customer

Section 4.02 Monitoring: Daily Performance Monitoring and Notification

i. Continuous monitoring of the Customer's System via experienced solar monitoring technicians. Report performance anomalies to the Customer, resolve issues as needed.
ii. Operational status (inverter and system on/off) and performance alerts (actual vs. expected performance) are continuously monitored by system computers and monitoring technicians that automatically receive alerts of system anomalies.
iii. Monitoring technicians identify and respond to system alerts including contacting authorized Customer personnel.
iv. Monitoring technicians actively coordinate with Customer personnel to resolve data communication and meter data quality issues.
v. Troubleshoot network-related data outages.

Performance Monitoring Website

i. Customer website for monitoring operational and environmental performance of the solar power system.
ii. All site data can be downloaded to the Customer's computer in Microsoft Excel format.
iii. Customer will be provided with login credentials for use during the term of the Agreement.

Section 4.03 Repair Services

If a Generating Facility is damaged and requires safe-off, repair, demolition and/or reconstruction, Customer must contact the OpTerra ES PV Operations & Maintenance Manager. In the event of damage, any component of the Generating Facility installed by OpTerra ES can be repaired or reconstructed by OpTerra ES at Customer's request. Customer must submit a request for quotation to the OpTerra ES PV Operations & Maintenance Manager. OpTerra ES will inspect the damage and provide a written quotation and complete scope of work to Customer to restore the Generating Facility to normal operational condition. Before proceeding with repairs, OpTerra ES and Customer must execute a work order, on OpTerra ES' form, for the agreed scope of work and quotation amount. Repair work is done on a time and materials basis.

- Hourly technician labor rate $150/hr.
- Materials markup 15%

Section 4.04 Services and Equipment to Be Covered By Customer

(a) OpTerra ES's obligations under this Agreement are expressly conditioned upon Customer's payment of the Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Fee and providing and being responsible for the following, without cost to OpTerra ES:

(i) Making the Generating Facilities described herein available to OpTerra ES as of the O&M Commencement Date.

(ii) Operating and maintaining security systems associated with the Generating Facilities.

(iii) Maintaining all landscaping in and around Generating Facilities including tree trimming.

(iv) Allowing OpTerra ES and its personnel access as necessary to the Generating Facilities, and any related areas that may be reasonably necessary for performance of the Services, including reasonable work, parking, and equipment staging areas.

(v) Allowing OpTerra ES and its personnel to access electrical power and other utilities then existing at the Generating Facilities as necessary for OpTerra ES to satisfy its obligations under this Agreement.

(vi) Remediating, pursuant to Applicable Law, any known Hazardous Substances encountered by OpTerra ES during the performance of the Services which Hazardous Substances were not deposited by OpTerra ES, including any backfill with clean soil as may be reasonably required.

(vii) Insuring the Generating Facilities against loss due to acts of God and the public enemy; flood, earthquake, tornado, storm, fire; civil disobedience, sabotage, and vandalism.

(b) OpTerra ES will have no obligation to provide the Services to the extent such provision of Services is materially adversely affected by Customer's failure to satisfy the conditions set forth in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5. WARRANTY

EXCEPT FOR THE WARRANTIES PROVIDED IN THIS ARTICLE 5, OPTERRA ES MAKES NO WARRANTIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THIS AGREEMENT, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED IN LAW, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES AGAINST INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INFRINGEMENT. CUSTOMER WILL HAVE NO REMEDIES AGAINST EITHER OPTERRA ES OR ANY OPTERRA ES SUBCONTRACTOR OR VENDOR FOR ANY DEFECTIVE MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT INSTALLED, EXCEPT FOR THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF SUCH MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WARRANTIES INDICATED BELOW. SPECIFICALLY, NEITHER OPTERRA ES, NOR OPTERRA ES's SUBCONTRACTORS OR VENDORS, WILL BE LIABLE TO CUSTOMER FOR LOSS OF PROFITS OR FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES, HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY.

Section 5.01 OpTerra ES warrants to Customer that material and equipment furnished under this Agreement will be of good quality and new, unless otherwise specifically required or permitted by this Agreement. OpTerra ES further warrants that its workmanship provided hereunder, including its subcontractors' workmanship, will be free of material defects for a period of one (1) year from the date of installation ("OpTerra ES Warranty").

Section 5.02 Equipment and material warranties that exceed the OpTerra ES Warranty period will be provided directly by the equipment and/or material manufacturers and such warranties will be assigned directly to Customer, after the one (1) year period. During the OpTerra ES Warranty period, OpTerra ES will be Customer's agent in working with the equipment and material manufacturers in resolving any equipment or material warranty issues. If any material defects are discovered within the OpTerra ES Warranty period, OpTerra ES, or OpTerra ES's subcontractors, will correct its defects, and/or OpTerra ES will work with the equipment or material manufacturer as Customer's agent to facilitate the manufacturer's correction of the equipment or material defect. Such warranty services will be performed in a timely manner and at the reasonable convenience of Customer. If a warranty issue arises on any equipment or material installed after the OpTerra ES Warranty period, and the equipment or material has a warranty period that exceeds one (1) year, Customer will contact the manufacturer directly to resolve such warranty issues and Customer acknowledges that the manufacturer will have sole responsibility for such issues.

Section 5.03 The warranties in this ARTICLE 5 expressly exclude any remedy for damage or defect caused by improper or inadequate maintenance of the installed equipment by service providers other than OpTerra ES or its subcontractors, corrosion, erosion, deterioration, abuse, modifications or repairs not performed by an authorized OpTerra ES subcontractor, improper use or operation, or normal wear and tear under normal usage. Unless otherwise specified, all warranties hereunder, including without limitation those for defects, whether latent or patent, in design, engineering, or construction, will terminate one (1) year from the date of installation; and thereafter, OpTerra ES will have no liability for

breach of any warranty or for any latent or patent defect of any kind pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §§337.15 and 338.

ARTICLE 6. CONSENTS

Whenever a Party's consent, approval, satisfaction, or determination will be required or permitted under this Agreement, and this Agreement does not expressly state that the Party may act in its sole discretion, such consent, approval, satisfaction, or determination will not be unreasonably withheld, qualified, conditioned, or delayed, whether or not such a "reasonableness" standard is expressly stated in this Agreement. Whenever a Party's cooperation is required for the other Party to carry out its obligations hereunder, each Party agrees that it will act in good faith and reasonably in so cooperating with the other Party or its designated representatives or assignees or subcontractors. Each Party will furnish decisions, information, and approvals required by this Agreement in a timely manner so as not to delay the other Party's performance under this Agreement.

ARTICLE 7. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY; INSURANCE

Section 7.01 Waiver of Consequential Damages and Limitation of Liability. The liability of a defaulting Party will be limited to direct, actual damages. Neither Party shall be liable to the other Party for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages whatsoever, whether in contract, tort (including negligence) or strict liability, including, but not limited to, operational losses in the performance of business such as lost profits or revenues or any increase in operating expense. Additionally, each Party waives any claims for negligence against the other Party to the greatest extent permitted by Applicable Law.

Section 7.02 OpTerra ES Insurance. OpTerra ES will maintain, or cause to be maintained, for the duration of this Agreement, the insurance coverage outlined in (a) through (f) below, and all such other insurance as required by Applicable Law. Evidence of coverage will be provided to Customer via an insurance certificate.

(a) Workers' Compensation/Employers Liability for states in which OpTerra ES is not a qualified self-insured. Limits as follows:

*	Workers' Compensation:	Statutory
*	Employers Liability:	Bodily Injury by accident $1,000,000 each accident
		Bodily Injury by disease $1,000,000 each employee
		Bodily Injury by disease $1,000,000 policy limit

(b) Commercial General Liability insurance with limits of:

* $2,000,000 each occurrence for Bodily Injury and Property Damage
* $4,000,000 General Aggregate - other than Products/Completed Operations
* $4,000,000 Products/Completed Operations Aggregate
* $2,000,000 Personal & Advertising Injury
* $ 100,000 Damage to premises rented to OpTerra ES

Coverage to be written on a claims made form. Coverage to be at least as broad as ISO form CG 0001 (04/13) or its equivalent forms, without endorsements that limit the policy terms with respect to: (1) provisions for severability of interest or (2) explosion, collapse, underground hazard.

(c) Auto Liability insurance for owned, hired and non-owned vehicles with limits of $1,000,000 per accident. Coverage to be written on an occurrence form.

(d) Professional Liability insurance with limits of:

* $1,000,000 per occurrence
* $1,000,000 aggregate

Coverage to be written on a claims-made form.

(e) Umbrella/Excess Liability Insurance. Limits as follows:

* $1,000,000 each occurrence
* $1,000,000 aggregate

Coverage terms and limits to apply excess of the per occurrence and/or aggregate limits provided for Commercial General Liability and Professional Liability written on a claims made form. Coverage terms and limits also to apply in excess of those required for Employers Liability and Auto Liability written on an occurrence form.

(f) Policy Endorsements.

* The insurance provided for Workers' Compensation and Employers' Liability above will contain waivers of subrogation rights against Customer.
* The insurance provided for Commercial General Liability and Auto Liability above will:
  (i) include Customer as an additional insured with respect to Work performed under this Agreement, and
  (ii) provide that the insurance is primary coverage with respect to all insureds.

ARTICLE 8. FORCE MAJEURE

Neither Party will be considered to be in default in the performance of any material obligation under this Agreement (other than the obligation to make payments) when a failure of performance will be due to an event of Force Majeure. Neither Party will be relieved of its obligation to perform if such failure is due to causes arising out of its own negligence or due to removable or remediable causes which it fails to remove or remedy within a reasonable time period. Either Party rendered unable to fulfill any of its obligations under this Agreement by reason of an event of Force Majeure will give prompt written notice of such fact to the other Party.

ARTICLE 9. DISPUTE RESOLUTION; APPLICABLE LAW; VENUE; SEVERABILITY

If a dispute arises out of or relates to this Agreement, or the services contemplated by this Agreement (a "Dispute"), either Party may initiate the dispute resolution process set forth in this ARTICLE 9 by giving notice to the other Party. Senior executives for the Parties will meet, within thirty (30) calendar days after notice of the Dispute, in an attempt to resolve the Dispute and any other identified disputes or any unresolved issues that may lead to a dispute. If the senior executives of are unable to resolve a Dispute or if a senior management conference is not held within the time provided herein, either Party may submit the Dispute to mediation.

If the Dispute is not settled by senior management conference, the Parties will endeavor to settle the Dispute by mediation under the Commercial Mediation Procedures of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"). Mediation is a condition precedent to arbitration or the institution of legal or equitable proceedings by either Party. Once one Party files a request for mediation with the other Party and with the American Arbitration Association, the Parties agree to conclude the mediation within sixty (60) calendar days after filing the request. Either Party may terminate the mediation at any time after the first session, but the decision to terminate must be delivered in person by the Party's representative to the other Party's representative and the mediator.

If the Dispute is not resolved by mediation within sixty (60) calendar days after the date of filing of the request for mediation, then the exclusive means to resolve the Dispute is final and binding arbitration. Either Party may initiate arbitration proceedings by notice to the other Party and the American Arbitration Association. The following provisions apply to all arbitration proceedings pursuant to this Article: (i) The place of arbitration will be the American Arbitration Association office closest to where the Services were performed; (ii) one arbitrator will conduct the arbitral proceedings in accordance with the Commercial Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures (Excluding the Procedures for Large, Complex Commercial Disputes) of the American Arbitration Association currently in effect ("Arbitration Rules") (to the extent of any conflicts between the Arbitration Rules and the provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement prevail); (iii) the Parties will submit true copies of all documents considered relevant with their respective statement of claim or defense, and any counterclaim or reply (in the discretion of the arbitrator, the production of additional documents that are relevant and material to the determination of the Dispute may be required); (iv) the arbitrator does not have the power to award, and may not award, any punitive, indirect or consequential damages (however denominated); all arbitration fees and costs are to be shared equally by the parties, regardless of which Party prevails, and each Party will pay its own costs of legal representation and witness expenses; (v) the award must be in the form of a reasoned award; (vi) the Dispute will be resolved as quickly as possible, and the arbitrator will endeavor to issue the arbitration award within six (6) months after the date on which the arbitration proceedings were commenced; and (vii) the award will be final and binding and subject to confirmation and enforcement proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

This Agreement is governed by and must be interpreted under the laws of the State where the Services are performed, without regard to the jurisdiction's choice of law rules.

If any term of this Agreement is declared by a court to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable, the legality, validity and enforceability of the other terms of this Agreement will not be affected or impaired thereby, and the rights and obligations of the Parties will be enforced as if the illegal, invalid or unenforceable term were revised to the minimum extent necessary to make such term legal, valid and enforceable.

ARTICLE 10. NOTICE

Any notice required or permitted hereunder shall be deemed sufficient if given in writing and delivered personally or sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, or delivered to a nationally recognized express mail service, charges prepaid, receipt obtained, to the address shown below or to such other persons or addresses as are specified by similar notice.

TO OPTERRA ES:
OpTerra Energy Services
500 12th Street, Suite 300
Oakland CA, 94607
Attention: Carrie Dixon, Project Manager

With a COPY TO:
OpTerra Energy Services
150 East Colorado Boulevard, Suite 360
Pasadena, CA 91105
Tel: 626-377-4948
Attention: Contract Administrator

TO CUSTOMER:
The City of Dublin, California
100 Civic Plaza
Dublin, CA, 94568
Tel: (925) 833-6630
Fax: (925) 829-9248
Attention: Dan Stevenson, Public Works Manager

ARTICLE 11. CONSTRUCTION OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement is the result of arms-length negotiations between two sophisticated parties and ambiguities or uncertainties in it shall not be construed for or against either Party, but shall be construed in a manner that most accurately reflects the intent of the Parties when such Agreement was executed. Each of the Parties acknowledges and agrees that neither Party has provided the other with any legal, accounting, regulatory, financial or tax advice with respect to any of the transactions contemplated hereby, and each Party has consulted its own legal, accounting, regulatory, financial and tax advisors to the extent it has deemed appropriate.

ARTICLE 12. BINDING EFFECT

Except as otherwise provided herein, the terms and provisions of this Agreement shall apply to, be binding upon, and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective heirs, legal representatives, successors, and permitted assigns.

ARTICLE 13. NO WAIVER

The failure of OpTerra ES or Customer to insist upon the strict performance of this Agreement shall not constitute or be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of either Party's right to thereafter enforce the same in accordance with this Agreement in the event of a continuing or subsequent default on the part of OpTerra ES or Customer.

ARTICLE 14. HEADINGS

Headings and subtitles used throughout this Agreement are for the purpose of convenience only, and no heading or subtitle shall modify or be used to interpret the text of any section.

ARTICLE 15. COUNTERPARTS; INTEGRATION

This Agreement may be executed in counterparts (and by different parties hereto in different counterparts), each of which shall constitute an original, but all of which when taken together shall constitute a single contract. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement among the Parties relating to the subject matter hereof and supersedes any and all previous agreements and understandings, oral or written, relating to the subject matter hereof. Delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page of this Agreement by email or fax shall be effective as delivery of a manually executed counterpart of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, and intending to be legally bound, the Parties hereto subscribe their names to this Agreement by their duly authorized officers on the date first above written.

OPTERRA ES:
OpTerra Energy Services, Inc.

By: _____

Name: John Gajan

Title: Senior Vice President, Operations

CUSTOMER:
City of Dublin

By: _____

Name: CHRISTOPHER L. FOSS

Title: CITY MANAGER

ATTACHMENT A

PROJECT LOCATIONS

Site	Address	Array Type
Dublin Civic Center	100 Civic Plaza, Dublin CA 94568	Parking Canopy
Dublin Library	200 Civic Plaza, Dublin CA 94568	Parking Canopy
Dublin Senior Center	7600 Amador Valley Blvd, Dublin CA 94568	Rooftop
Fire Station 16	7494 Donohue Dr, Dublin CA 94568	Rooftop
Fire Station 17	6200 Madigan Dr, Dublin CA 94568	Parking Canopy
Fire Station 18	4800 Fallon Dr, Dublin CA 94568	Parking Canopy
Shannon Center	11600 Shannon Ave, Dublin CA 94568	Parking Canopy

CITY OF DUBLIN
FISCAL YEAR 2023-24
BUDGET CHANGE FORM

Budget Change Reference #: _____

City Council's Approval Required

From Un-Appropriated Reserves X Budget Transfer Between Funds _____

From Designated Reserves _____ Other _____

DECREASE BUDGET AMOUNT		INCREASE BUDGET AMOUNT	
Account	**Amount**	**Account**	**Amount**
		General Fund - Non-Departmental - Professional Services	
		10016311.64005	$127,300

REASON FOR BUDGET CHANGE

Increased costs for maintenance of solar equipment, replacement of parts and inspection services.

As Presented at the City Council Meeting **1/9/2024**

************Finance Use Only************

Posted By: _____ Date: _____

Agenda Item 6.1

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Amendment to the Dublin Municipal Code Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (Chapter 8.68), Adopting a Methodology for Determining Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fees and Adopting Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fees (PLPA-2023-00032)
Prepared by: Jason Earl, Senior Management Analyst

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council's Two-Year Strategic Plan includes a review of the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68), Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee (aka "Commercial Linkage Fee"). Staff and the City's consultant, Economic and Planning Systems, prepared an Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and a Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study to address the Strategic Plan objectives. The City Council received informational reports on August 15, 2023, and September 19, 2023, and directed Staff to prepare amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee programs to ensure they align with the economics of developing affordable housing and the City Council's priorities. Staff has prepared the updates to these programs. The City Council will hold a Public Hearing to consider adopting the amendments to these programs.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Conduct the public hearing, deliberate, and take the following actions: 1) waive the reading and INTRODUCE the Ordinance Approving Amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations); 2) Adopt the **Resolution** Establishing the Methodology for Determining the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee for Future Residential Units Subject to the City of Dublin Inclusionary Zoning Regulations; and 3) Adopt the **Resolution** Approving the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fees.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee is proposed to be amended to align with the economics of

developing affordable housing. This will generate additional funding for the Affordable Housing Fund. The proposed amendments to the Non-Residential Affordable Housing Impact Fee program will combine the Research & Development and Office uses into a single fee and ensure that the impact fee program does not overburden the economic development priorities set by the City Council.

DESCRIPTION:

Background

The City of Dublin Two-Year Strategic Plan includes Strategy 2: Housing Affordability, which includes the following two objectives:

- Objective 2b: *Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production;* and
- Objective 2c: *Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage fee and affordable housing in-lieu fee for for-sale and rental housing*.

The consulting firm Economic and Planning Systems (EPS) was selected through a competitive process to assist Staff with addressing these Strategic Plan Objectives. Staff and EPS prepared an analysis of the development economics, reviewed industry best practices, reviewed inclusionary regulations in the surrounding Tri-Valley cities, and evaluated the nexus between non-residential development and the need it generates for affordable housing to formulate recommendations to the City Council. This culminated in the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and the Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study which are included as Attachments 3 and 5.

On August 15, 2023, the City Council received an informational report on these efforts (Attachment 7). The City Council provided initial feedback and direction regarding updates to these programs. On September 19, 2023, the City Council received another informational report (Attachment 8) and directed Staff to prepare the following updates to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee which is also referred to as a "Commercial Linkage Fee".

- Lower the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations applicability threshold to projects of 10+ units; and
- Assess in-lieu fees on a per-square-foot basis for each market-rate unit; and
- Establish separate regulations for ownership and rental developments; and
- Retain the existing Commercial Linkage Fee amount with an annual inflationary index; and
- Combine the Research & Development and Office use categories and set the fee at $1.39 per square foot, which is the average of the current fee for those two use categories.

Staff has prepared the amendments to these programs for consideration by the City Council. The Ordinance adopting amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations is included as Attachment 1, the Resolution approving the methodology for determining the Affordable Housing

In-Lieu Fee is included as Attachment 2, and the Resolution approving the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee is included as Attachment 4.

Analysis

The following is an overview of the proposed amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and the Non-residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee. The proposed amendments align the economics of developing affordable housing and the efforts of the City Council to prioritize the collection of fees that can be leveraged to facilitate the production of lower income units to satisfy the City's Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) while providing on-site units.

Inclusionary Zoning Requirements

The proposed amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (IZR) in the Dublin Municipal Code (Chapter 8.68) create separate regulations for ownership and rental developments. The threshold for projects subject to the IZR would be reduced from 20 units to 10 units. The proposed allocation of affordable ownership units remains unchanged. However, the allocation of affordable rental units is proposed to focus on low-income households. Table 1 summarizes these proposed regulations.

Table 1. Ownership and Rental Policy Recommendations

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Affordability Requirement	Very Low	Low	Moderate
Ownership	10 Units	12.5%	0%	40%	60%
Rental	10 Units	10%	0%	100%	0%

The IZR (Section 8.68.020.E) requires resale controls to ensure that affordable ownership units remain affordable for a total of 55 years. Staff proposes to amend the regulations to reset the 55-year period with each transfer of ownership of future for sale units created through the inclusionary program.

The implementation procedures for the IZR include selection criteria that provide for the use of preference points by the developer upon the initial sale of units (Section 8.68.050.D). Staff is proposing to amend this section to require the use of preference points with the resale of ownership units.

The draft Ordinance approving the amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations is included as Attachment 1. Please refer to Attachment 6 for the proposed amendments in redline format where underlined text is proposed to be added and text with a ~~strikethrough~~ is proposed to be deleted.

Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee

The proposed Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee would be assessed on a per-square-foot basis for each market-rate unit produced. The proposed fee is based on the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and rounded to the nearest dollar. This fee is reflective of the cost to produce

affordable ownership and rental units. The proposed fee would be set at $9/square foot and adjusted annually based on an inflationary index. The proposed fee is equivalent to approximately $400,000 per affordable ownership unit and $237,000 per rental unit. The Resolution to approve the proposed Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee is included as Attachment 2.

Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee
The DMC (Chapter 7.86) established the authority for the City to impose a Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee, also known as a "Commercial Linkage Fee". This fee is based on a nexus between non-residential development and the need it generates for affordable housing. The fee was first adopted by the City Council in 2005 (Resolution 70-05) and is adjusted annually based on an inflationary index. The amount was set to ensure that it does not overburden the economic development priorities set by the City Council. New non-residential development is assessed this fee on a per-square-foot basis at the time a building permit is issued.

On September 19, 2023, the City Council directed Staff to retain the existing fee structure with an inflationary index but combine Research & Development and Office uses into a single category and set the fee at $1.39 per square foot. Additionally, the names of the land use categories have been updated to be consistent with the Nexus Study and current industry terminology. The remainder of the program is unchanged. The Resolution adopting the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee is included as Attachment 4.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), together with State Guidelines and City of Dublin CEQA Guidelines and Procedures require that certain projects be reviewed for environmental impacts and that environmental documents be prepared. The proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendments are exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) as the amendments would not result in any physical changes and it can be seen with certainty that the amendments would not have a significant effect on the environment.

PLANNING COMMISSION REVIEW:

On December 12, 2023, the Planning Commission held a public hearing to consider the proposed amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations and make a recommendation to the City Council. Following the public hearing, the Planning Commission unanimously adopted Resolution No. 23-12 (Attachment 9), recommending the City Council approve the proposed amendments. The Planning Commission further recommended periodic review of the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

Strategy 2: Housing Affordability
Objective 2b: Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production.
Objective 2c: Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage fee and affordable housing in-lieu fee for for-sale and rental housing.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

In accordance with State law, a public notice was published in the *East Bay Times* ten days prior to the hearing and again five days prior to the hearing, posted at several locations throughout the City, and sent to interested parties notifying the community of the City Council's consideration of the proposed amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee. The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Ordinance Approving Amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations)
2) Resolution Establishing the Methodology for Determining the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee for Future Residential Units Subject to the City of Dublin Inclusionary Zoning Regulations
3) Exhibit A to the Resolution - Inclusionary Housing Feasibility Report dated December 7, 2023
4) Resolution Approving the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fees
5) Exhibit A to the Resolution - Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study dated October 27, 2023
6) Redlined Version of Amendment to Inclusionary Zoning Regulations
7) City Council Staff Report dated August 15, 2023
8) City Council Staff Report dated September 19, 2023
9) Planning Commission Resolution 23-12 Recommending City Council Approval of Amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations)

ORDINANCE NO. XX – 24

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN**

**APPROVING AMENDMENTS TO DUBLIN MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 8.68
(INCLUSIONARY ZONING REGULATIONS)
PLPA-2023-00032**

The Dublin City Council does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. RECITALS

A. The City occasionally initiates amendments to the Dublin Municipal Code to clarify, add, or amend certain provisions to ensure that it remains current with federal and state law, internally consistent, simple to understand and implement, and relevant to changes occurring in the community.

B. Staff initiated amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) consistent with the City of Dublin Two-Year Strategic Plan, which includes Strategy 2: Housing Affordability, Objective 2b: Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production and Objective 2c: Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage.

C. The City selected the consulting firm Economic and Planning Systems (EPS) to prepare an Inclusionary Zoning and Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study to inform the proposed amendments.

D. On August 15, 2023, and September 19, 2023, the City Council received informational reports on the Commercial Linkage Fee and Inclusionary Zoning and In-Lieu Fee programs and provided direction to staff to prepare updates to the programs.

E. The proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) include changes to the affordability requirements for rental and ownership development projects, modifications to the provisions for the payment of fees in-lieu of constructing affordable units, revisions to the allocation of units to income levels, and revisions to the exceptions to the affordability requirements.

F. The Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing on December 12, 2023, during which all interested persons were heard, and adopted Resolution No. 23-12 recommending that the City Council approve the proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations).

G. A Staff Report was submitted to the Dublin City Council recommending approval of the proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations).

H. The City Council held a public hearing on the proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) on January 9, 2024, at which time all interested persons had an opportunity to be heard.

I. Proper notice of said hearing was given in all respects as required by law.

J. The City Council did hear and consider all said reports, recommendations and testimony herein above set forth and used its independent judgement to evaluate the project.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS

A. Pursuant to Dublin Municipal Code Section 8.120.050.B., the City Council hereby finds that the amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) are consistent with the General Plan and any applicable Specific Plan in that they would provide an update to the City's affordable housing requirements. Specifically, the amendments would implement Housing Element Program B.4, which calls for a review of the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations and preparation of a nexus study reviewing the affordable housing in-lieu fee.

B. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), together with the State Guidelines and City of Dublin CEQA Guidelines and Procedures require that certain projects be reviewed for environmental impacts and that environmental documents be prepared. The City Council hereby finds that the amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) are exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) as the amendments would not result in any physical changes and it can be seen with certainty that the amendments would not have a significant effect on the environment.

SECTION 3. AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 8.68.

Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) is amended to read as follows:

"Inclusionary Zoning Regulations"

8.68.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this Chapter is to:

A. Enhance the public welfare and assure that further housing development contributes to the attainment of the City's housing goals by increasing the production of residential units affordable by households of very low, low, and moderate income.

B. Assure that the limited remaining developable land in the City's planning area is utilized in a manner consistent with the City's housing policies and needs.

8.68.020 Definitions.

As used in this Chapter, each of the following terms shall be defined as follows:

A. “Affordable unit” means an ownership or rental-housing unit, affordable to households with very low-, low-, or moderate-incomes as defined in this Chapter.

1. Rental units are deemed affordable units if the annual rent does not exceed 30% of maximum income level for very low-, low- and moderate-income households, adjusted for household size and as defined below.

2. Owner-occupied units are deemed affordable units if the sales price results in annual housing expenses that do not exceed 35% of the maximum income level for very low-, low-, and moderate-income households, adjusted for household size and as defined below.

B. “Applicant” means any person, firm, partnership, association, joint venture, corporation, or any entity or combination of entities that seeks city real property development permits or approvals.

C. “Dwelling unit” means a dwelling designed and intended for occupancy by one household.

D. “Very low-, low-, and moderate-income levels” means those income and eligibility levels determined periodically by the California Department of Housing and Community Development based on Alameda County median income levels adjusted for family size. Such levels shall be calculated on the basis of gross annual household income considering household size and number of dependents, income of all household members eighteen years of age and older, and all other sources of household income and will be recertified as set forth by local standards, and state and federal housing law.

1. “Very low-income” means 50% or less of the median income, adjusted for actual household size.

2. “Low-income” means more than 50% and up to 80% of the median income, adjusted for actual household size.

3. “Moderate-income” means more than 80% and up to 120% of the median income, adjusted for actual household size.

E. “Resale controls and/or rent restrictions” means legal restrictions by which the affordable units shall be restricted to ensure that the unit remains affordable to very low-, low-, or moderate-income households, as applicable, for a period of not less than 55 years. The 55 year period will reset each time ownership of the unit is transferred through a bona fide sales transaction with a third party during the resale restriction period. With respect to rental units, such rent restrictions shall be in the form of a regulatory agreement recorded against the applicable property. With respect to owner-occupied units, such resale controls shall be in the form of resale restrictions, deeds of trust, and/or other similar documents recorded against the applicable property.

F. “Residential development” includes, without limitation, detached single-family dwellings, multiple-dwelling structures, groups of dwellings, condominium or townhouse developments, condominium conversions, cooperative developments, mixed use developments that include housing units, and residential land subdivisions intended to be sold to the general public.

8.68.030 General Requirements.

A. Affordability Requirement for Rental Units. All new rental residential development projects with 10 units or more designed and intended for permanent occupancy shall construct 10.0% of the total number of dwelling units within the development as affordable units, except as otherwise provided by this Chapter, and except when all of the dwelling units (excluding units reserved for property management) within the project are affordable. The foregoing requirement shall be applied no more than once to an approved residential development (and generally at the tentative map stage), regardless of the changes in the character or ownership of the development, except as provided by this Chapter, provided the total number of units does not change. In applying and calculating the affordability requirement, any decimal fraction less than or equal to 0.50 may be disregarded, and any decimal fraction greater than 0.50 shall be construed as one unit.

B. Affordability Requirement for Ownership Units. All for-sale (ownership) residential development projects of 10 units or more designed and intended for permanent occupancy shall construct 12.5% of the total number of dwelling units within the development as affordable units, except as otherwise provided by this Chapter. The foregoing requirement shall be applied no more than once to an approved residential development (and generally at the tentative map stage), regardless of the changes in the character or ownership of the development, except as provided by this Chapter, provided the total number of units does not change. In applying and calculating the affordability requirement, any decimal fraction less than or equal to 0.50 may be disregarded, and any decimal fraction greater than 0.50 shall be construed as one unit.

C. Allocation of Units to Income Levels. Affordable units provided pursuant to this section shall be allocated as follows:

	Rental Units	**Owner-Occupied Units**
Very low-income households	0%	0%
Low-income households	100%	40%
Moderate-income households	0%	60%

Where the calculation of the allocation results in fewer units than would otherwise be required, one additional unit should be allocated to the income level with a decimal fraction closest to 0.50.

D. Conditions of Approval: Any tentative map, conditional use permit, or site development review approving residential development projects subject to this Chapter shall contain conditions sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Chapter. Such conditions shall detail the number of affordable units required, set forth the applicant's manner of compliance with this Chapter, and require the execution of an agreement imposing appropriate resale controls and/or rental restrictions on the affordable units.

E. Concurrent Construction. All affordable units in a project or phase of a project shall be constructed concurrently with market-rate units, unless the City Manager determines in writing that extenuating circumstances exist that make concurrent construction infeasible or impractical.

F. Design and Distribution of Affordable Units. All affordable units shall reflect the range of numbers of bedrooms provided in the project as a whole and shall not be distinguished by exterior design, construction, or materials. Affordable units may be of smaller size than the units in the project and may have fewer amenities than the market rate units in the project. All affordable units shall be reasonably dispersed throughout the project.

8.68.040 Exceptions to Affordability Requirement.

Developers of projects subject to Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B shall construct the total number of affordable dwelling units within the development, unless subject to an exception set forth in this section. All exceptions require City Council approval.

A. Payment of Fees In Lieu of Constructing Affordable Units. Upon request, the applicant shall be permitted to pay a fee in lieu of constructing up to 40% of the affordable units that the developer would otherwise be required to construct pursuant to Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B. The amount of the fee shall be as set forth in a resolution of the City Council, which may be amended from time to time to reflect inflation and changed conditions in the City and the region. In lieu fees shall be paid at the time and in the amount set forth in the in lieu fee resolution in effect at the time of issuance of the building permit.

B. Off-Site Projects. An applicant may construct the affordable units not physically within the development in lieu of constructing some or all of the affordable units within the development, with the approval of the City Council, if the City Council finds:

1. Construction of the units off-site in lieu of constructing units on-site is consistent with the Chapter's goal of creating, preserving, maintaining, and protecting housing for very low-, low- and moderate-income households.

2. Units to be constructed off site are consistent with Section 8.68.030F above.

3. Would be infeasible or impractical to construct affordable units on-site.

4. Conditions of approval for the project require that the off-site affordable units would be governed by the terms of a deed restriction and, if applicable, rental restrictions similar to that used for the on-site affordable units.

5. Conditions of approval for the project, or other security such as a cash deposit, bond, or letter of credit, are adequate to require the construction of the off-site affordable units concurrently with the completion of the construction of the residential development or within a reasonable period (not to exceed five years).

C. Land Dedication. An applicant may dedicate land to the City or city-designated local non-profit housing developer in lieu of construction of some or all of the required affordable units, if the Council finds:

1. Dedication of land in lieu of constructing units is consistent with the Chapter's goal of creating, preserving, maintaining, and protecting housing for very low-, low- and moderate-income households.

2. The dedicated land is useable for its intended purpose, is free of toxic substances and contaminated soils, and is fully improved, with infrastructure, adjacent utilities, grading, and all development-impact fees paid excluding any inclusionary zoning ordinance fees.

3. The proposed land dedication is of sufficient size to meet the following requirements:

a. The dedication includes land sufficient to construct the number of units that the applicant would otherwise be required to construct by Section 8.68.030.A, based on the size of lots in the subdivision for which the applicant is meeting its obligation; and

b. In addition, the dedication includes such additional land the market value for which is equal to or exceeds the difference between the value of a market-rate, 1200-square foot unit and the price at which such a unit could be sold as an Affordable Unit (which amount shall be set forth in a resolution adopted from time to time by the City Council) times the number of units required.

D. Credit Transfers. An applicant may fully or partially satisfy the requirements of Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B through the use of transfer credits created pursuant to Section 8.68.060. Credit certificates shall be presented to the Community Development Director, who shall note at the time of project approval the credit certificate by number. Credit certificates may only be used to satisfy the requirements for Inclusionary Units for the income category (i.e., very low-, low-, or moderate-income) and number of bedrooms for which they are issued.

E. Waiver of Requirements. The City Council, at its discretion, may waive, wholly or partially, the requirements of this ordinance and approve alternate methods of compliance with this Chapter if the applicant demonstrates, and the City Council finds, that such alternate methods meet the purposes of this Chapter.

8.68.050 General Procedures for Implementing Inclusionary Zoning Requirements.

A. Agreements. Prior to the issuance of a building permit for an affordable unit, resale restrictions or rental controls, or both, as the case may be, shall be set forth in an agreement between the City and the developer, in a form consistent with the City Council-adopted form agreement, which agreement shall be recorded against the property containing the affordable units. The agreement shall be executed by the City Manager, and its requirements shall run with the land and bind the applicant's successors.

B. Rental Units; Occupancy; Annual Report. Agreements involving rental units shall require the owner of the affordable units to ensure that the units are occupied by tenants whose monthly income levels do not exceed very low-, low-, or moderate-income levels, as the case may be, and shall preclude tenants from subletting or subleasing the unit. The agreement shall also require the owner of the affordable unit to submit an annual report to the City Manager, in a format approved by the City. The report shall include, but not be limited to the following information: an identification of the affordable units within the project; the monthly rents charged and proposed to be charged; vacancy information for the prior year; and the monthly income for tenants of each affordable unit throughout the prior year.

C. Ownership Units; Occupancy; City's Right of First Refusal. Agreements for ownership units shall specify that the inclusionary units must be occupied by the owner or owners and may not be leased or rented without the written approval of the City. The resale restrictions

shall provide that in the event of the sale of an affordable unit, the City shall have the right to purchase any affordable owner-occupant unit at the maximum price that could be charged to an eligible household.

D. Selection Criteria. No household shall be permitted to occupy a unit that is required under this Chapter to be affordable unless the City or its designee has approved the household's eligibility. Eligible potential occupants of affordable units will be qualified on the basis of household income as defined by this Chapter. The selection criteria for a qualified household may not distinguish between adults and children. Selection of qualified person should be based on priorities established using the point system described below:

- Employed within the boundaries of the City of Dublin (3 points maximum, one per household member)

- Public Service employee working in the City of Dublin (1 point)

- Dublin resident (3 points maximum, one per household member)

- Seniors (1 point, one per household)

- Permanently disabled (1 point, one per household)

- Immediate family member of Dublin resident (1 point, one per household)

- Required to relocate from current Dublin residence due to demolition of dwelling or conversion of dwelling from rental to for-sale unit (1 point, one per household)

To qualify as a "Public Service Employee", the person shall be employed by a Public Agency.

To qualify as "Employed within the boundaries of the City of Dublin", the person shall have been employed within the City of Dublin for at least six months.

To qualify as a "Dublin resident," the person shall have been a resident of the City of Dublin for at least a one-year period prior to the eligibility determination.

8.68.060 Affordable Unit Credits.

A. Creation. Affordable unit credits may be created by the City Council. One affordable unit credit certificate shall be issued for each affordable unit constructed in excess of the number of affordable units required to be constructed for the project by Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B. The certificate shall designate a specific income category (i.e., very low-, low-, or moderate-income) and number of bedrooms for which they are issued.

B. Ownership and Use of Credits. Affordable unit credit certificates are issued to and become the possession of the project owner, who may use them to satisfy the requirements of this Chapter for another project in the City. If a project owner proposes to sell credit certificates, the parties shall first obtain the consent of the Finance Director, who will document the transfer by certificate number.

8.68.070 Incentives to Encourage On-Site Construction of Affordable Units.

The City may, but shall not be required to, offer incentives or financial assistance to encourage the on-site construction of affordable units in excess of the total number of affordable units required by this Chapter to be included in the project to the extent resources for this purpose are available and approved for such use by the City Council or City Manager. Such incentives may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

A. Fee Deferral.

1. Development Processing Fees. The City Manager may approve deferred payment of City processing fees applicable to the review and processing of the project. The terms and payment schedule of the deferred fees shall be subject to the approval of the City Manager.

2. Development Impact Fees. The City Council may authorize the deferred payment of development impact fees applicable to the affordable units. Approval of this incentive requires demonstration by the Applicant that the deferral increases the project's feasibility. The applicant must provide appropriate security to ensure future payment of such fees.

B. Design Modifications. The City Council may approve design modifications to affordable units that increase the feasibility of the construction of affordable units, including but not limited to, the following:

1. Reduced lot size.

2. Reduced setback requirements.

3. Reduced open space requirements.

4. Reduced landscaping requirements.

5. Reduced interior or exterior amenities.

6. Reduction in parking requirements.

7. Height restriction waivers.

Section 8.68.080 Inclusionary Zoning In Lieu Fees.

The fund previously known as the "Inclusionary Zoning In Lieu Fee fund" is hereby renamed the "Affordable Housing Fund" ("Fund") and all In Lieu Fees shall be deposited into the Fund.

A. Use. All monies in the Fund, together with any interest earnings on such monies less reasonable administrative charges, shall be used or committed to use by the City for the purpose of providing very low-, low-, and moderate-income ownership or rental housing in the City of Dublin.

B. Annual Report. The City Manager shall prepare an annual report to the City Council identifying the balance of monies in the Fund and the affordable units provided and any monies committed to providing very low-, low-, and moderate-income housing. The annual report shall also include a review of administrative charges.

Section 8.68.090 Violations.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, partnership or other entity that is subject to this ordinance pursuant to Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B to violate any provision or to fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Chapter. A violation of any of the provisions of or failure to comply with any of the requirements of this Chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor; except that notwithstanding any other provisions of this Code, any such violation constituting a misdemeanor under this Chapter, may in the discretion of the enforcing authority, be charged and prosecuted as an infraction. Any person convicted of an infraction under the provisions of this Code shall be punishable as provided by the Government Code of the State of California.

8.68.100 Enforcement.

A. General. The City Manager shall enforce this Chapter, and its provisions shall be binding on all agents, successors, and assigns of an applicant. The City Manager may suspend or revoke any building permit or approval upon finding a violation of any provision of this Chapter. No land-use approval, building permit, or certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any residential development unless exempt from or in compliance with this Chapter. The City may institute any appropriate legal actions or proceedings necessary to ensure compliance herewith, including, but not limited to, actions to revoke, deny, or suspend any permit or development approval.

B. Excessive Rents/Legal Action. If the City Manager determines that rents in excess of those allowed by operation of this Chapter have been charged to a tenant residing in an affordable unit, the City may take appropriate legal action to recover, and the project owner shall be obligated to pay to the tenant, or to the City in the event the tenant cannot be located, any excess rents charged.

Section 8.68.110 Appeals.

Decisions of the City Manager under this Chapter may be appealed as provided in Chapter 8.136.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance shall become effective on July 1, 2024 following its final adoption.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this Ordinance are severable and if any provision, clause, sentence, word or part thereof is held illegal, invalid, unconstitutional, or inapplicable to any person or circumstances, such illegality, invalidity, unconstitutionality, or inapplicability shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, clauses, sentences, sections, words or parts thereof of the Ordinance or their applicability to other persons or circumstances.

SECTION 6. POSTING. The City Clerk of the City of Dublin shall cause this Ordinance to be posted in at least three public places in the City of Dublin in accordance with Section 36933 of the Government Code of the State of California.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this __th day of _____ 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. XX – 24

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

ESTABLISHING THE METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN-LIEU FEE FOR FUTURE RESIDENTIAL UNITS SUBJECT TO THE CITY OF DUBLIN INCLUSIONARY ZONING REGULATIONS

WHEREAS, the Dublin City Council adopted Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 Inclusionary Zoning Regulations to ensure the attainment of the City's housing goals by increasing the production of residential units affordable by households of very low-, low-, and moderate-income; and

WHEREAS, the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations establish the authority to impose and charge a fee in-lieu of constructing affordable units; and

WHEREAS, on May 7, 2002, the City Council adopted Resolution 56-02 establishing a revised fee in-lieu of constructing affordable housing; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dublin Strategic Plan for Fiscal Year 22-23 includes Objective 2.b to ensure the City's Inclusionary Zoning Regulations incentivize targeted housing production and Objective 2.c to evaluate the affordable housing in-lieu fee for ownership and rental housing; and

WHEREAS, the City selected the consulting firm Economic and Planning Systems (EPS) through a competitive process to assist Staff with evaluating the City's Inclusionary Zoning Regulations and Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee; and

WHEREAS, EPS prepared the Feasibility Analysis of Inclusionary Housing Requirements, attached as **Exhibit A**, recommending changes to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations and Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee; and

WHEREAS, on August 15, 2023, and September 19, 2023, the City Council received a report on the City's Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee (aka "Commercial Linkage Fee") and directed Staff to prepare amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations and revise the methodology for determining the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15378 (b)(4), revising Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fees is not a project and, therefore, exempt from the requirements of CEQA; and

WHEREAS, a Staff Report, dated January 9, 2024, described and analyzed the proposed changes to the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee; and

WHEREAS, on January 9, 2024, the City Council held a properly noticed public hearing to consider the Affordable Housing In-Lieu, at which time all interested parties had the opportunity to be heard; and

WHEREAS, on January 9, 2024, the City Council did hear and use independent judgment and considered all said reports, recommendations and testimony.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Resolution supersedes and replaces Resolution 56-02 effective on July 1, 2024.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Dublin City Council hereby adopts the following methodology for determining the amount of the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee for each residential development project subject to the requirements of the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations in the Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 as follows:

1. The Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee shall be $9.00 per square foot for single-family (detached) and multi-family (attached) market rate units.
2. The Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee shall be calculated based on the habitable square feet per dwelling unit.
3. The Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee shall be adjusted annually on July 1 of each year based on the greater of the percentage change in either: a) the February ENR Building Cost Index for the San Francisco Bay Area; b) the February Bay Area Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U); or c) the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fair Market Rent limits for the Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area that are in effect in February of each year.
4. Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fees shall be paid at the time of Building Permit issuance for each market rate unit.
5. The Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee adopted by this Resolution shall be effective and applied to Building Permits issued for each market rate unit on or after July 1, 2024.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of January 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

Report

Feasibility Analysis of Inclusionary Housing Requirements

The Economics of Land Use

Prepared for:
City of Dublin

Prepared by:
Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.
1330 Broadway
Suite 450
Oakland, CA 94612
510 841 9190 tel

Oakland
Sacramento
Denver
Los Angeles

www.epsys.com

EPS #231009

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1. Introduction and Executive Summary

Inclusionary housing programs require that new market-rate residential development projects include a certain percentage of housing units at rents or sale prices that are affordable to lower-income households. These program requirements often vary for ownership and rental projects and also may include the option for new development to pay a fee in-lieu of providing affordable units on-site, as an alternative means of compliance. Inclusionary housing programs have been adopted by hundreds of jurisdictions nationwide, including nearly 200 cities and counties in the State of California. They are one of many tools cities can use to achieve more affordable housing in their communities.

The City of Dublin (City) is updating its inclusionary zoning ordinance (IZO), which was first adopted in 2002. Economic & Planning Systems, Inc. (EPS) was retained by the City to conduct an economic feasibility study to determine what level of updated inclusionary requirements may be supportable in Dublin, in the context of current market conditions.

EPS analyzed how the provision of below-market-rate (BMR) units impacts the financial feasibility of new market-rate residential development by evaluating the effect of varying inclusionary requirements on industry standard profit and return metrics. Such an analysis is intended to provide the City additional context regarding the implications of revising its inclusionary requirements, while ensuring that the updated requirements do not have the unintended impact of impeding new development. Dublin is not legally required to consider these financial impacts when updating inclusionary housing requirements; however, they are often studied and incorporated into the development of inclusionary policies in order to align a jurisdiction's overall housing goals with its local real estate market conditions.[1]

In addition, cities introducing or updating inclusionary housing programs often consider the requirements and fees set by their "peer cities." **Appendix A** presents comparisons of inclusionary requirements and in-lieu fees for rental and ownership projects in several cities in the Bay Area, with a focus on the Tri-Valley region.

The key findings and recommendations stemming from the feasibility analysis are summarized below. The subsequent chapters of this report provide details on the

[1] An exception to this statement is Assembly Bill (AB) 1505, which allows the State's Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to request an economic feasibility study for inclusionary housing policies that include a requirement that more than 15 percent of total *rental* units developed be affordable to households earning 80 percent of area median income (AMI) or below.

methodology and assumptions underlying the feasibility analysis, the results of the feasibility analysis, and the recommendations for inclusionary requirements by development product type that align with the feasibility findings.

Key Findings and Recommendation

1. **Under the City's existing inclusionary zoning ordinance requirements, the must-build on-site construction of affordable units ensures affordable housing production across multiple income levels while adding revenue to the City's affordable housing fund.**
   Dublin's current inclusionary program applies to projects of 20 units or more. It has an overall 12.5 percent inclusionary requirement, targeting Very Low-, Low-, and Moderate-income households in rental projects, and Low- and Moderate-income households in ownership projects. However, a developer may opt to pay a fee in-lieu of building up to 40 percent of the inclusionary units; the remaining 60 percent must be built on-site. The must-build component of the policy ensures that at least some inclusionary units are provided as part of market-rate developments, while the fees collected by the City help facilitate the development of 100 percent affordable housing projects within Dublin.

2. **Since the inclusionary zoning ordinance's initial adoption in 2002, the relationship between development costs and market rate sales prices and rents have shifted, resulting in inclusionary requirements that are no longer aligned with market conditions.**
   Construction costs have outpaced multifamily rents in the years since the IZO was adopted, and as a result, multifamily rental projects may face challenges meeting the City's inclusionary requirements. During the same time period, single-family home values increased, outpacing construction costs. As a result, the ownership inclusionary requirements remain feasible, but the in-lieu fee is no longer aligned with the equivalent cost of providing the units onsite.

3. **Modeling the City's current inclusionary requirements demonstrates that the inclusionary requirements on rental projects face feasibility challenges, while the inclusionary requirements on ownership projects remain feasible.**
   The current and recommended inclusionary requirements were modeled and tested in development pro formas reflecting four different residential prototypes - one rental prototype and three ownership prototypes:
   - Rental multifamily apartments (at a density of 65 units/acre)
   - For-sale condominiums (at a density of 45 units/acre)
   - For-sale townhomes (at a density of 20 units/acre), and
   - For-sale single family homes (at a density of 10 units/acre).

Each prototype evaluated in this Study is shown to be feasible under current market conditions when developed as a market-rate project, without inclusionary requirements, with the development economics of each prototype exceeding industry-standard profit thresholds. However, modeling the current inclusionary requirements for rental projects lowers the yield-on-cost below the threshold, indicating that new multifamily, rental development will face feasibility challenges meeting the City's inclusionary requirements. The model indicates that new ownership projects can meet the inclusionary requirements given current development costs and market pricing, but the current in-lieu fee is set so much lower than the actual cost of building/providing the units onsite, that developers of ownership product will always opt to pay the fee. Underscoring this misalignment with market conditions, city staff has confirmed that in the last few years, new residential development projects have selected alternatives to full on-site construction of inclusionary units, either paying the fee, negotiating alternative benefits (e.g., land dedication), or a combination of both.

4. **The recommended updates to the IZO will improve the feasibility of new multifamily rental development, while generating higher in-lieu fee revenue from ownership developments. The recommended updates are consistent with other inclusionary programs in the Tri-Valley region and also respond to other typical program parameters such as charging the in-lieu fee on a "per square foot of market rate development" basis and lowering the threshold project size from 20 units to 10 units.**
   Recommended updates across both the rental and ownership inclusionary programs include lowering the feasibility threshold to 10 units and updating the fee to a per market rate square foot basis, consistent with that of most other cities. Where the in-lieu fee is well below the actual cost of providing the inclusionary units onsite, EPS recommends increasing the fee to capture greater in-lieu fee revenue while preserving project feasibility.

   While this analysis provides a useful assessment of the feasibility of each prototype, development costs and values are extremely variable across individual projects. Based on typical fee and inclusionary levels seen in peer cities, as well as consideration of current feasibility challenges in residential construction and the City's affordable housing goals, EPS worked with City staff to develop a set of recommended inclusionary requirements for new rental development and new for-sale development. The recommendations are summarized below and in **Table 1**.

Rental, Residential Development

- The current inclusionary requirement is 12.5 percent, targeting a blend of Very Low, Low, and Moderate-income households. The FY 2023-24 in-lieu fee is $241,131 per affordable unit.
- Because the current requirement challenges the feasibility of new development, EPS recommends lowering the requirement to 10 percent, and focusing on Low-income households. At this level, the in-lieu fee that would be equivalent to the subsidy is $236,915 per affordable unit, or $9.17 per market rate square foot.
- EPS recommends a fee of $9 per market rate square foot ($232,440 per affordable unit), consistent with the recommended Ownership fee. The recommended option eases program administration and improves feasibility relative to the current requirement, although some projects in this current development cost and interest rate environment may still face challenges.

Ownership, Residential Development

- The current inclusionary requirement is 12.5 percent, targeting a blend of Low and Moderate-income households. The FY 2023-24 in-lieu fee is $241,131 per affordable unit.
- The recommended option maintains the 12.5 percent inclusionary requirement and the current Low and Moderate-income split. The in-lieu fee per affordable unit that would be equivalent to this subsidy is $624,479, which would be a nearly threefold increase in the fee.
- EPS recommends a fee of $9 per market rate square foot ($401,333 per affordable unit), consistent with the recommended Rental fee. With this recommendation, the City is incentivizing developers of ownership product to choose the fee option, which, because of the City's must-build requirement, will result in new inclusionary units and in-lieu fee revenue the City can use to support the production of units affordable to lower-income households to help satisfy the Regional Housing Needs Allocation. Even with the increase in the in-lieu fee, the recommended option maintains the feasibility of new ownership development. Of the ownership prototypes, condominium development displays the lowest profit margins and mid-density townhome-style development displays the highest profit margins.

Table 1 Recommended Inclusionary Requirements and In-Lieu Fees for Ownership and Rental

	Overall	Very Low Income (50% AMI)	Low Income (70-80% AMI) [1]	Moderate Income (110% AMI)	Fee per Market Rate Sq. Ft.	Equivalent Fee per Affordable Unit
Rental	10.0%	0%	100%	0%	$9.00	$232,440
Ownership	12.5%	0%	40%	60%	$9.00	$401,333

Source: Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

[1] Consistent with Dublin's Inclusionary Guidelines, Low Income households are defined at 80% AMI for rental developments, and 70% AMI for ownership developments.

2. Background and Local Market Context

Inclusionary housing programs are only able to deliver affordable units if new market-rate residential development is occurring and can achieve prices or rents that support the additional costs of including affordable units. Therefore, before evaluating the development feasibility of updates to the City's inclusionary housing program, EPS evaluated the local residential market activity. This evaluation provides a sense of the need, and the types of market-rate development that is occurring along with the prevailing sales prices and rents of new residential development.

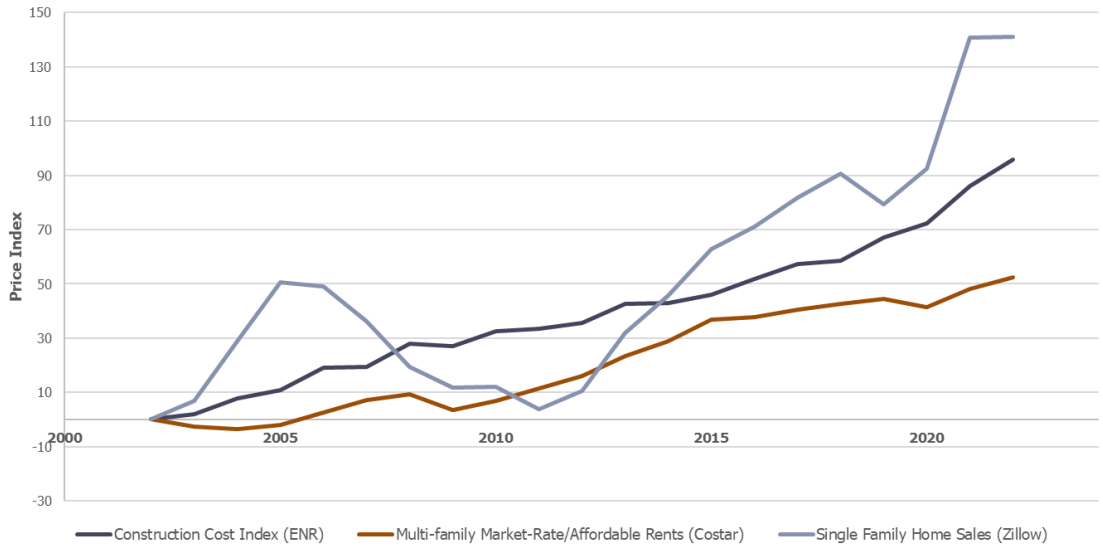
Housing Market Conditions and Challenges

Dublin's IZO was first adopted in 2002, meaning that it has been more than twenty years since the program was comprehensively evaluated, although the in-lieu fee has been updated each year accounting for inflation. Since 2002, the City of Dublin has undergone significant changes in its housing landscape, and in general, the Bay Area housing market has evolved as well. According to an analysis by the San Francisco Chronicle, Dublin was California's fastest growing city between 2010 and 2020, increasing its population by 58 percent, or 26,600 residents, over the last decade. Much of that increase can be attributed to the City's ability to add new housing units to accommodate that growth; in that time frame, Dublin permitted nearly 8,300 housing units, the highest of any Bay Area city.[2]

In the last decade, construction costs have also been on the rise, affecting the profit yields that developers are able to achieve. **Figure 1** shows a price index of construction costs, multifamily rents, and single-family home sales since 2002. The costs of construction have outpaced multifamily rents in Dublin since 2002 and the gap between the two widened over time, constraining the feasibility of multifamily development. However, since 2014, demand for single-family homes in Dublin created a sharp uptick in home values that have been able to bear the additional costs and generate higher profit margins for single-family home developers. This demonstrates how inclusionary requirements and in-lieu fees established twenty years ago have fallen out of sync with current market conditions and development costs.

[2] https://www.sfchronicle.com/bayarea/article/dublin-population-growing-17781799.php

Figure 1 Price Index of Construction Costs, Multifamily Rents, and Single-Family Home Sales in Dublin



Dublin's Strategic Plan Objectives

Dublin's most recent Two-Year Strategic Plan, adopted in 2022, outlines the City's goals and Strategy Areas, one of which is Housing Affordability.[3] Within this Strategy, the city has established six objectives, three of which relate to the structuring and implementation of the inclusionary zoning ordinance:

- 2B. Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production.
- 2C. Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage fee and affordable housing in-lieu fee for for-sale and rental housing.
- 2D. Facilitate the production of affordable housing for lower-income seniors, workforce, and special needs households.

An update to the inclusionary zoning ordinance policy and in-lieu fee directly addresses 2B and 2C, while the implementation of an updated inclusionary program to produce on-site affordable units would meet strategy 2D.

Regional Housing Needs Allocation

The State of California requires every jurisdiction to adequately plan for its community's housing needs, as specified by the Regional Housing Needs

[3] https://dublin.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/31668/2022-24-Strategic-Plan?bidId=

Allocation (RHNA), which determines the amount of housing units needed for each jurisdiction by income category. Currently, jurisdictions in the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) have adopted or are working towards adopting their 6th Cycle (2023 through 2031) Housing Elements to reflect policies and strategies required to meet current RHNA numbers. The City of Dublin adopted its 6th Cycle Housing Element in November 2022.

Through the RHNA process, Dublin has an allocation of 3,719 total units. **Table 2** displays the RHNA allocation breakdown by income levels. The allocation is concentrated in affordable units, with 61 percent of the total units at Moderate or below. Affordable housing programs like the inclusionary zoning ordinance can help cities achieve their RHNA numbers in the lower-income affordability categories.

Table 2 RHNA Allocation for Dublin

Affordablility Category	Units	Percentage
Very Low Income	1,085	29.2%
Low Income	625	16.8%
Moderate Income	560	15.1%
Above Moderate	1,449	39.0%
Total	**3,719**	**100.0%**

Source: ABAG; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Household Incomes and Affordability

HCD Income Limits

Affordable rents and sale prices for below-market-rate units are based on maximum housing costs affordable to households at various household income levels. Income levels in the County of Alameda are set by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) on an annual basis. According to the 2023 HCD Income Limits for Alameda County (**Table 3**), the Area Median Income (AMI) in Alameda County is defined at $133,100 for a household of three and $147,900 for a household of four.

Table 3 Alameda County 2023 Income Limits by Persons in Household

Affordability Category	Maximum Percentage of County Median	Number of Persons in Household							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Acutely Low Income	0% - 15%	$15,550	$17,750	$20,000	$22,200	$24,000	$25,750	$27,550	$29,300
Extremely Low Income	30%	$31,050	$35,500	$39,950	$44,350	$47,900	$51,450	$55,000	$58,550
Very Low Income	50%	$51,800	$59,200	$66,600	$73,950	$79,900	$85,800	$91,700	$97,650
Low Income	80%	$78,550	$89,750	$100,950	$113,150	$121,150	$130,100	$139,100	$148,050
Median Income	100%	$103,550	$118,300	$133,100	$147,900	$159,750	$171,550	$183,400	$195,250
Moderate Income	120%	$124,250	$142,000	$159,750	$177,500	$191,700	$205,900	$220,100	$234,300

Sources: CA Department of Housing and Community Development; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

3. Methodology and Assumptions

In an inclusionary program, developers are required to set aside a portion of their units for lower-income households. When a developer builds the affordable units on-site, the project's development costs are not significantly affected. It costs approximately the same to build a market-rate unit as an affordable unit. However, the *revenue* the developer can expect from the affordable units is less than the revenue from the market-rate units. The developer is, in effect, subsidizing the development of the affordable units. The subsidy is greater for units affordable to Very Low-income households than it is for Low-income households and Moderate-income households.

In some cases, the developer may opt to pay a fee in lieu of providing the units on site. When a developer pays an in-lieu fee, all the units are sold or rented as market-rate units, so the revenue potential is not affected. However, the development costs are affected by the amount of the in-lieu fee, which is typically paid at the time of building permit issuance or certificate of occupancy.

In Dublin, the Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance includes a "must build" requirement of 60 percent, meaning that a developer who chooses to pay the in-lieu fee must still provide 60 percent of the inclusionary requirement on-site, but is allowed to "fee out" on the remaining 40 percent.

Return Metrics and Feasibility Thresholds

The assessment of financial feasibility for real estate development products is based on calculating financial return metrics and comparing them against typical industry target thresholds. In the case of residential development, relevant return metrics are based on comparing total project revenues to total project development costs.

This analysis established a feasibility threshold based on two standard return metrics used by real estate developers. These return metrics reflect the value of the investment in a project, and are a critical element in informing a developer's "go/no-go" decision to proceed with development:

- For ownership, or for sale housing products (typically single family detached and attached homes, including townhomes and condominiums), the feasibility threshold is based on the return metric of "profit margin," calculated as the percentage by which total project value exceeds total project cost. Based on EPS research and feedback from the developer community, the analysis

assumes that developers in Dublin and the surrounding region will require at least a 15 percent profit margin on for-sale development projects. Therefore, any project attaining a profit margin at or above 15 percent would be considered feasible in this analysis.

- For rental housing products (typically, multifamily apartments), the feasibility threshold is based on the return metric of "yield on cost," calculated by dividing the annual net operating income (NOI) by the total costs of development.[4] Based on EPS research and experience, the analysis assumes that developers in Dublin and the surrounding region will require a yield on cost of at least 5.5 percent.

It is important to note that these return metrics do not account for the time value of money and are not based on any assumption regarding project timeline. EPS assumptions for prototype revenues and costs used to calculate the return metrics are detailed in the following sections.

Product Prototypes

The prototype residential products used in the feasibility analysis were informed by EPS research on the local housing market. Research included review of recent developments and proposed projects, discussions with developers active in the region, and discussions with City staff. The characteristics for the prototype development products are summarized in **Table 4**. They include one rental prototype – multifamily apartments - and three for-sale prototypes – condominiums, townhomes, and single-family detached homes. A recently constructed example of each prototype specific to the City of Dublin is also given.

The critical differentiator between the for-sale prototypes is the density at which they are built and how parking is provided, with the condominium product assumed to be built at a higher density (45 units per acre) than the townhome product (20 units per acre) and with wrap-around style parking. The townhome product is assumed to include an attached, "tuck-under" garage. The single-family detached product is assumed to be developed at an even lower density (10 units per acre) and with an attached garage. The analysis also assumes that the prototypical townhome is smaller than the prototypical single-family home. In some cases, there may be additional design factors – such as whether a unit is detached or attached – that are used to define a project as a townhome or single-family home. This analysis does not account for those types of factors, only differentiating the two prototypes based on density, parking, and unit size.

The unit characteristics for each prototype are meant to represent average unit sizes, with the resulting analysis demonstrating feasibility for an average

[4] Net operating income reflects total rent collected minus operating costs.

residential project. The findings of this analysis assume that the unique unit mix of any particular project will, in aggregate, conform to these average unit sizes. However, any specific project will have its own cost and revenue factors that may be impacted in part by its unit mix.

Table 4 Prototype Residential Products

Item	Single Family Detached	Single Family Attached Townhome	Multifamily Attached Condominium	Multifamily Attached Rental
Tenure	Ownership	Ownership	Ownership	Rental
Building Type	Detached	Attached	Multifamily	Multifamily
Density (units/acre)	10 units/acre	20 units/acre	45 units/acre	65 units/acre
Unit Square Feet	2,400 sq. ft.	2,000 sq. ft.	1,500 sq. ft.	1,100 sq. ft.
Unit Bedrooms	4 per unit	3 per unit	2 per unit	2 per unit
Amount of Parking	2 per unit	2 per unit	1.5 per unit	1.5 per unit
Parking Type	Attached Garage	Attached Garage	Wrap	Wrap
Dublin Project Example	Lombard at Boulevard	Apex Townhomes	Elan at Dublin Station	Avalon West Dublin

Source: City of Dublin; Costar; EPS discussions with local active developers

Development Cost Assumptions

Housing development costs categories include land acquisition, site preparation, hard costs (e.g., construction labor and materials), and indirect or "soft" costs (e.g., architecture, entitlement, marketing, etc.). For multifamily projects that include a structured garage, EPS also defines parking costs per unit as a separate line item. Data from recent developments and land transactions in the local market have been combined with information from interviews with various housing developers to inform the development cost assumptions used in this analysis. **Table 5**, **Table 6**, **Table 7**, and **Table 8** below detail the cost assumptions and estimated costs per unit for the apartment, condominium, townhome, and single-family home product prototypes, respectively.

Table 5 Market-Rate Rental Apartment Product Prototype Unit Cost Assumptions

Item	Multifamily Apartment Assumptions		Per Unit
Development Prototype			
Tenure	Rental		
Parcel Size	1	acre	
Density	65	units/acre	
Unit Size	1,100	sq.ft.	
Number of Bedrooms	2.0	per unit	
Amount of Parking	1.5	per unit	
Development Costs			
Land Costs	$5,000,000	per acre	$76,923
Site Preparation	$10	per sq.ft. of land	$6,702
Subtotal, Land			*$83,625*
Direct Construction Costs	$325	per sq.ft.	$357,500
Parking Costs	$40,000	per space, wrap-style	$60,000
Builder Fee	0.0%	of direct costs, incl. parking	$0
Subtotal, Direct Costs			*$417,500*
Development Impact Fees [1]	$28,671	per unit	$28,671
Indirect Costs [2]	20%	of direct costs	$83,500
Subtotal, Indirect Costs	*27%*	*of direct costs*	*$112,171*
Total Construction Costs			**$613,295**
Developer Profit Threshold	5.5%	yield on cost	

Sources: Costar; Marshall & Swift; EPS discussions with local active developers

[1] Development impact fee total does not include current affordable housing inclusionary fee requirements
[2] Includes costs for architecture and engineering; entitlement and fees; project management; appraisal and market study; marketing, commissions, and general administration; financing and charges; insurance; and contingency.

Table 6 Market-Rate Ownership Condominium Product Prototype Unit Cost Assumptions

Item	Multifamily Attached Condo Assumptions		Per Unit
Development Prototype			
Tenure	Ownership		
Parcel Size	1	acre	
Density	45	units/acre	
Unit Size	1,500	sq.ft.	
Number of Bedrooms	2.0	per unit	
Amount of Parking	1.5	per unit	
Development Costs			
Land Costs	$4,000,000	per acre	$88,889
Site Preparation	$10	per sq.ft. of land	$9,680
Subtotal, Land			*$98,569*
Direct Construction Costs	$325	per sq.ft.	$487,500
Parking Costs	$40,000	per space, wrap-style	$60,000
Builder Fee	3.0%	of direct costs, incl. parking	$16,425
Subtotal, Direct Costs			*$563,925*
Development Impact Fees [1]	$28,671	per unit	$28,671
Indirect Costs [2]	20%	of direct costs	$112,785
Subtotal, Indirect Costs	*25%*	*of direct costs*	*$141,456*
Total Construction Costs			**$803,950**
Developer Profit Threshold	15%	of total development costs	$120,592
Total Development Costs			**$924,542**

Sources: Costar; Marshall & Swift; EPS discussions with local active developers

[1] Development impact fee total does not include current affordable housing inclusionary fee requirements
[2] Includes costs for architecture and engineering; entitlement and fees; project management; appraisal and market study; marketing, commissions, and general administration; financing and charges; insurance; and contingency.

Table 7 Market-Rate Ownership Townhome Product Prototype Unit Cost Assumptions

Item	Single Family Attached Townhome Assumptions		Per Unit
Development Prototype			
Tenure	Ownership		
Parcel Size	1	acre	
Density	20	units/acre	
Unit Size	2,000	sq.ft.	
Number of Bedrooms	3.0	per unit	
Amount of Parking	2.0	per unit	
Development Costs			
Land Costs	$3,000,000	per acre	$150,000
Site Preparation	$10	per sq.ft. of land	$21,780
Subtotal, Land			*$171,780*
Direct Construction Costs	$250	per sq.ft.	$500,000
Parking Costs	$0	per space	$0
Builder Fee	3.0%	of direct const. costs	$15,000
Subtotal, Direct Costs			*$515,000*
Development Impact Fees [1]	$45,195	per unit	$45,195
Indirect Costs [2]	20%	of direct costs	$103,000
Subtotal, Indirect Costs	*29%*	of direct costs	*$148,195*
Total Construction Costs			**$834,975**
Developer Profit Threshold	15%	of total development costs	$125,246
Total Development Costs			**$960,221**

Sources: Costar; Marshall & Swift; EPS discussions with local active developers

[1] Development impact fee total does not include current affordable housing inclusionary fee requirements

[2] Includes costs for architecture and engineering; entitlement and fees; project management; appraisal and market study; marketing, commissions, and general administration; financing and charges; insurance; and contingency.

Table 8 Market-Rate Ownership Single Family Product Prototype Unit Cost Assumptions

Item	Single Family Detached Assumptions		Per Unit
Development Prototype			
Tenure	Ownership		
Parcel Size	1	acre	
Density	10	units/acre	
Unit Size	2,400	sq.ft.	
Number of Bedrooms	4.0	per unit	
Amount of Parking	2.0	per unit	
Development Costs			
Land Costs	$3,000,000	per acre	$300,000
Site Preparation	$10	per sq.ft. of land	$43,560
Subtotal, Land			*$343,560*
Direct Construction Costs	$200	per bldg. sq.ft.	$480,000
Parking Costs	$0	per space	$0
Builder Fee	3.0%	of direct const. costs	$14,400
Subtotal, Direct Costs			*$494,400*
Development Impact Fees [1]	$52,106	per unit	$52,106
Indirect Costs [2]	20%	of direct costs	$98,880
Subtotal, Indirect Costs	*31%*	of direct costs	*$150,986*
Total Construction Costs			**$988,946**
Developer Profit Threshold	15%	of total development costs	$148,342
Total Development Costs			**$1,137,288**

Sources: Costar; Marshall & Swift; EPS discussions with local active developers

[1] Development impact fee total does not include current affordable housing inclusionary fee requirements
[2] Includes costs for architecture and engineering; entitlement and fees; project management; appraisal and market study; marketing, commissions, and general administration; financing and charges; insurance; and contingency.

Revenue and Value Assumptions

Market-Rate Rents

For rental apartments, the metric used to determine feasibility is yield-on-cost, which is calculated as annual net operating income (NOI) divided by development costs. Annual NOI is calculated as annual rent minus annual operating expenses, which are assumed at $10,000 per market-rate unit in this analysis. Current market-rate rents for recently constructed product are reported by CoStar to be $3.34 per square foot, which equates to $3,674 per month for a 2-bedroom, 1,100 square-foot apartment.

Market-Rate Sales Prices

For the for-sale prototypes, the value of the unit is equal to the estimated sale price. The sale prices for each prototype are established based on market research and conversations with local developers. Current sales prices for newly constructed condominium units, estimated from Redfin, are reported to be $980,000 per unit; townhome units are valued at $1.14 million per unit, and new single family detached homes are selling for approximately $1.39 million.

Affordable Housing Values

In general, Very Low-income households are defined as those earning up to 50 percent of AMI. Low-income households earn up to 80 percent AMI and Moderate-income households earn up to 120 percent of AMI, adjusted for household size. Dublin chooses to define Low-income for ownership projects at up to 70 percent AMI and Moderate-income for both rental and ownership projects at up to 110 percent AMI. This differs slightly from the percentage thresholds defined by HCD[5] but acknowledges that some Low-income households will earn less than 80 percent AMI and some Moderate-income households will earn less than 120 percent AMI.

Based on the maximum household income at each income level, as defined in Dublin, EPS calculated the maximum spending towards housing costs affordable at each income level. Consistent with the City's published inclusionary zoning ordinance guidelines, the analysis assumes that rental households spend 30 percent of their gross annual income on total housing costs and for-sale households spending 35 percent of gross annual income. For rental units, housing costs include rent and utilities. For for-sale units, housing costs include mortgage and interest payments, insurance, property taxes, and Homeowners Association (HOA) fees. To calculate the maximum affordable sale price for these for-sale units, EPS estimated other housing costs based on assumptions given in the City's inclusionary program guidelines and subtracted it from 35 percent of gross annual income to obtain the maximum income available for a mortgage payment. This

[5] See HCD State Income Limits 2023, https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/grants-and-funding/income-limits-2023.pdf

mortgage payment was converted into an affordable home sale price assuming a 5 percent down payment and a 30-year mortgage with a fixed interest rate of 5 percent.

Table 9 indicates the maximum annual incomes for County households associated with each income category for the associated household size, as well as the affordable rents and sale prices associated with each category.

Table 9 Maximum Unit Values for Affordable Housing in Alameda County

Item	Very Low Income (50% AMI)	Low Income (70-80% AMI) [9]	Moderate Income (110% AMI)
Rental Multifamily Apartments			
Maximum Household Income [1]	$66,600	$100,950	$146,410
Income Available for Housing Costs/Year [2]	$16,014	$26,319	$39,957
(less) Operating Expenses per Unit/Year [3]	($7,500)	($7,500)	($10,000)
Net Operating Income	$8,514	$18,819	$29,957
Capitalization Rate [4]	5%	5%	5%
Unit Value [5]	**$170,280**	**$376,380**	**$599,140**
Ownership Condominiums			
Household Income [1]	$66,600	$93,170	$146,410
Income Available for Housing Costs/Year [6]	$23,310	$32,610	$51,244
Supportable Mortgage [7]	$179,155	$287,030	$503,191
Supportable Home Price [8]	**$188,600**	**$302,100**	**$529,700**
Ownership Townhomes			
Household Income [1]	$73,950	$103,530	$162,690
Income Available for Housing Costs/Year [6]	$25,883	$36,236	$56,942
Supportable Mortgage [7]	$193,056	$313,154	$553,350
Supportable Home Price [8]	**$203,200**	**$329,600**	**$582,500**
Ownership Single Family Detached			
Household Income [1]	$79,900	$111,825	$175,725
Income Available for Housing Costs/Year [6]	$27,965	$39,139	$61,504
Supportable Mortgage [7]	$206,219	$335,837	$595,278
Affordable Home Price [8]	**$217,100**	**$353,500**	**$626,600**

[1] Reflects 2023 HCD Income Limits for a three-person household for apartments and condominiums, a four-person household for townhomes, and a five-person household for single-family homes.

[2] Assumes that no more than 30% of a household's income should be spent on housing costs for housing to be considered affordable.

[3] Operating expenses are generally based on EPS feasibility studies in the region and are inclusive of utility costs; units at or below 80% of AMI are assumed to be built as non-profit and are therefore exempt from property taxes. Property taxes are assumed to comprise a share of the operating expenses for the moderate income category.

[4] The capitalization rate is used to determine the current value of a property based on estimated future operating income, and is typically a measure of estimated operating risk. Obtained for multifamily developments in Dublin and the surrounding region from CoStar.

[5] The unit value is determined by dividing the net operating income by the capitalization rate.

[6] Based on Dublin's Inclusionary Guidelines for calculating income, this reflects that total housing costs should not exceed 35% of income, and takes into account other housing-related costs, such as taxes, insurance, and HOA fees.

[7] Assumes a 30-year mortgage and a fixed 5% interest rate.

[8] Assumes a 5% down payment, consistent with the City of Dublin's Inclusionary guidelines.

[9] Consistent with Dublin's Inclusionary Guidelines, Low Income households are defined at 80% AMI for rental developments, and 70% AMI for ownership developments.

4. Feasibility Analysis

Market-Rate Development

The first step in assessing feasible inclusionary housing requirements for Dublin involved evaluating whether 100 percent market-rate projects reflecting the defined product prototypes are financially feasible and then evaluating the financial feasibility of the current inclusionary requirements before considering updates to the inclusionary program.

Table 10 illustrates yield-on-cost or profit margin for each product prototype assuming current market rate prices, based on the data shown above in **Table 5** through **Table 8.** As shown in **Table 10**, the analysis suggests that the development of all ownership prototypes (condominium, townhome, and single-family home) is feasible given the current relationship of development costs and market rate rents and sale prices.

The rental prototype is marginally feasible under the given assumptions, but rising construction costs compared to rents have made the economics of this housing type challenging. By comparison, demand for single-family housing has led to high sales prices that generate profits far exceeding the 15 percent profit margins threshold.

It is important to note that this analysis only reflects an average prototypical project and any specific project may have its own cost and revenue factors that may be impacted in part by its unit mix. There are many factors that can impact the financial feasibility of any particular development project. For example, if a project can acquire land at a lower price or build at a higher density or provide less parking than what is represented in the above assumptions or identify lower-cost financing, the project economics may improve. Similarly, a developer may find that there is sufficient market demand to achieve rents or sale prices higher than those assumed in this analysis.

Table 10 Feasibility of Market-Rate Product Prototypes

Item	Feasibility Threshold	Results
Multifamily Apartment		
Development Costs Per Unit		$613,295
Net Operating Income Per Unit		$34,088
Yield on Cost	5.5%	***5.6%***
Multifamily Attached Condo		
Development Costs Per Unit		$803,950
Average Sale Price		$980,000
Profit		$176,050
Profit Margin	15%	***22%***
Single Family Attached Townhome		
Development Costs Per Unit		$834,975
Average Sale Price		$1,140,000
Profit		$305,025
Profit Margin	15%	***37%***
Single Family Detached		
Development Costs Per Unit		$988,946
Average Sale Price		$1,390,000
Profit		$401,054
Profit Margin	15%	***41%***

Source: Economic & Planning Systems

Current Inclusionary Program

Next, EPS tested the feasibility of the current inclusionary program and the two options that a developer can pursue to meet the inclusionary requirement. Under the current requirements, which apply to both rental and ownership developments of 20 units or more, 12.5 percent of the total units must be set aside as affordable. Any fractional amount of 0.5 units or less resulting from this calculation are discarded (i.e., rounded down), while fractional amounts greater than 0.5 must be rounded up. As an alternative to building the full 12.5 percent of units on-site, the developer may pay an in-lieu fee covering up to 40 percent of the inclusionary obligation and build the remaining 60 percent.

On-Site Build Option

The full on-site requirement is a 12.5 percent affordability requirement, divided between Very Low Income, Low Income, and Moderate-Income levels. **Table 11** describes the income level allocations for rental and ownership projects.

Table 11 Required Affordable Units by Income Category

Income Level	Current Overall Requirement	Very Low Income (50% AMI)	Low Income (70-80% AMI) [1]	Moderate Income (110% AMI)
Rental	12.5%	30%	20%	50%
Ownership	12.5%		40%	60%

Source: City of Dublin Guidelines to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations Ordinance

[1] Consistent with Dublin's Inclusionary Guidelines, Low Income households are defined at 80% AMI for rental developments, and 70% AMI for ownership developments.

Under these guidelines, a 100-unit project would be required to provide 12 BMR units (rounded down from 12.5). For rental units, there would be 6 Moderate-income units, 2 Low-income units, and 4 Very Low-income units. For ownership units, there would be 7 Moderate-income units and 5 Low-income units.

Must-Build and Fee Payment Option

As an alternative to on-site construction of the full inclusionary requirement, the developer may pay in-lieu fees on up to 40 percent of the requirement and build the remaining 60 percent. In-lieu fees, which are a common alternative means of complying with an inclusionary requirement, are typically calculated based on the financial subsidy needed to support the development of affordable units that are not being provided on-site. The fee revenues are collected in a dedicated fund that can be utilized to support the production and preservation of affordable units in the City.

Dublin's current in-lieu fee is charged on a per affordable unit basis and adjusted for inflation annually based on either (a) the Bay Area Urban Consumer Price Index as of February in each year, or (b) the HUD Fair Market Rent limits for the Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, whichever represents the greater percentage change amount. As of July 2023, the in-lieu fee is $241,131 per affordable unit.

In a hypothetical 100-unit project where the inclusionary obligation is 12 BMR units, the developer could pay an in-lieu fee on 5 units (rounded up from 4.8) and provide 7 units (rounded down from 7.2) as affordable units. The total in-lieu fee payment would be $1,205,655. The 7 units are distributed across income categories as described in **Table 11**. The same rounding rules on fractional units apply in calculating the must-build portion. For rental, this results in 4 Moderate-income units, 1 Low-income unit, and 2 Very Low-income units.[6] For ownership, there would be 4 Moderate-income units and 3 Low-income.

Table 12 shows the yield-on-cost or profit margins obtained in both options for each of the four prototypes, given the additional costs that the inclusionary requirements add to the project in terms of rent subsidies or in-lieu fee payments. For the on-site build, for-sale single family units remain very feasible in excess of the feasibility threshold, but the multifamily condo prototype falls just below, at 14 percent. Choosing the in-lieu fee option increases the feasibility for the single-family prototypes. This is because given current construction costs and single-family home values, the current in-lieu fee of $241,131 no longer aligns with the subsidy, such that the paying the fee costs less for the developer providing the affordable unit.

[6] As directed by the City's IZO guidelines, if the allocation calculation and rounding rules result in one less unit than the total required, one additional unit is assigned to the lowest income level with the fractional amount closest to or at 0.5. In this example, the Moderate-Income fraction is 3.5, so the extra unit is assigned as Moderate and brings the allocation up to 4.

Table 12 Feasibility of Current Inclusionary Program on Product Prototypes

Item	Feasibility Threshold	Current Program Feasibility	
		On-Site Build	Must-Build and Fee
Multifamily Apartment			
Yield on Cost	5.5%	5.30%	5.32%
Multifamily Attached Condo			
Profit Margin	15%	14%	15%
Single Family Attached Townhome			
Profit Margin	15%	27%	29%
Single Family Detached			
Profit Margin	15%	30%	33%

Source: Economic & Planning Systems

On-Site Inclusionary Requirement Alignment

As described above, it is best practice for an inclusionary housing program to have an on-site inclusionary requirement that aligns with the cost of the in-lieu fee. Stated another way, the cost to the developer of paying the in-lieu fee should be approximately equal to the subsidy that a project is providing when some portion of units are rented or sold at below-market-rates, given that the value of those units is typically less than the cost to build them. This subsidy, also called the affordability gap, is the difference between the cost of building units that will be BMR (equal to the cost of building market-rate units, as detailed in **Table 5** through **Table 8**) and their value based on maximum affordable rents or sale prices (as detailed in **Table 9**). However, some cities make a policy decision to incentivize the payment of fees over the production of on-site units (or vice versa). In these circumstances, a city's on-site requirement and the associated in-lieu fee may be intentionally different from a development cost perspective.

The subsidy required for each product type across the three affordable income levels (Very Low, Low, and Moderate-income) is shown below in **Table 13**. It is worth noting that these affordability gaps represent the cost to a developer of providing BMR units on-site as part of a larger market-rate project. The subsidy required for building BMR units as part of a 100 percent affordable project may be different, as the costs for building an affordable housing project can often differ from the costs for building a market-rate housing project.

Table 13 Subsidy Required for Below-Market-Rate Units by Income Level

Item	Very Low Income (50% AMI)	Low Income (70-80% AMI) [1]	Moderate Income (110% AMI)
Rental Multifamily Apartments			
Development Costs Per Unit	$613,295	$613,295	$613,295
Development Value Per Unit	$170,280	$376,380	$599,140
Affordability Gap	**($443,015)**	**($236,915)**	**($14,155)**
Ownership Condominiums			
Development Costs Per Unit	$803,950	$803,950	$803,950
Development Value Per Unit	$188,600	$302,100	$529,700
Affordability Gap	**($615,350)**	**($501,850)**	**($274,250)**
Ownership Townhomes			
Development Costs Per Unit	$960,221	$960,221	$960,221
Development Value Per Unit	$203,200	$329,600	$582,500
Affordability Gap	**($757,021)**	**($630,621)**	**($377,721)**
Ownership Single Family Detached			
Development Costs Per Unit	$1,137,288	$1,137,288	$1,137,288
Development Value Per Unit	$217,100	$353,500	$626,600
Affordability Gap	**($920,188)**	**($783,788)**	**($510,688)**

Source: Economic & Planning Systems

[1] Consistent with Dublin's Inclusionary Guidelines, Low Income households are defined at 80% AMI for rental developments, and 70% AMI for ownership developments.

5. Recommendations

In selecting appropriate inclusionary requirements and fee level, a city may consider several tradeoffs or policy preferences. Factors like development feasibility, affordable housing and economic development goals, political viability, and a desire to stay competitive with neighboring cities and their housing markets could all be considered. For example, should the City wish to move to a higher inclusionary level, they would need to raise the in-lieu fee or lean towards more Moderate-income housing in order to maintain feasibility. Conversely, a policy decision to target more Very Low or Low-income or bring down the in-lieu fee may require lowering the overall on-site requirement. In consideration of these tradeoffs, the following recommendations in **Table 14** were developed with policy input from City staff and the City Council.[7]

Given the differences in development economics between the rental and ownership housing markets, EPS recommends distinct inclusionary requirements for the two tenures. Furthermore, each housing type attracts different income cohorts and the fee survey underscores that rental developments are more suitable to target lower-income cohorts.

For Ownership, it is recommended to maintain the current inclusionary requirement of 12.5 percent, split between Low and Moderate. For Rental, given that current market conditions that have made it more challenging to build feasible multifamily rental developments, EPS recommends lowering the requirement to 10 percent of the total project units and focusing exclusively on the Low-income cohort.

Table 14 Recommended Inclusionary Program

	Overall	Very Low Income (50% AMI)	Low Income (70-80% AMI) [1]	Moderate Income (110% AMI)	Fee per Market Rate Sq. Ft.	Equivalent Fee per Affordable Unit
Rental	10.0%	0%	100%	0%	$9.00	$232,440
Ownership	12.5%	0%	40%	60%	$9.00	$401,333

Source: Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

[1] Consistent with Dublin's Inclusionary Guidelines, Low Income households are defined at 80% AMI for rental developments, and 70% AMI for ownership developments.

[7] The City Council discussed updates to the inclusionary program on August 15, 2023 and September 19, 2023.

In addition to the updated inclusionary requirement and in-lieu fee levels, EPS also recommends several other changes to the program structure across both rental and ownership product types. First, it is recommended to reduce the threshold project size to 10 units (from its current 20). This puts Dublin more in line with its peer jurisdictions, which have an average threshold level of 10 units, and ensures that the inclusionary requirements would apply to smaller infill projects that are expected to emerge in the future.

Second, EPS recommends charging in-lieu fees on a per market rate square foot basis, rather than per affordable unit. This approach encourages smaller, "affordable by design" development and aligns the fee structure with that of inclusionary programs in other cities, as well as with that of other development impact fees collected by the City.

The must-build component of the fee option has been helpful in ensuring that on-site inclusionary units are built, while collecting fee revenue at the same time. EPS recommends maintaining this option for both rental and ownership at its current 60 percent must-build level.

Table 15 demonstrates the feasibility of the recommended inclusionary program and fee under both full on-site build and build-fee options. For the rental program, the reduction in overall inclusionary level improves yield-on-cost over the existing option. For the ownership inclusionary recommendation, the increased in-lieu fees result in slightly lower profit margins under the build-fee option compared to the current program, but the projects remain feasible above the 15 percent threshold level, so it would not deter development.

Table 15 Feasibility of Recommended Inclusionary Program

Item	Feasibility Threshold	Recommended Program Feasibility	
		On-Site Build	Must-Build and Fee
Rental - 10% Low			
Multifamily Apartment			
Yield on Cost	5.5%	5.31%	5.33%
Ownership - 12.5% Blended			
Multifamily Attached Condo			
Profit Margin	15%	14%	15%
Single Family Attached Townhome			
Profit Margin	15%	27%	28%
Single Family Detached			
Profit Margin	15%	30%	32%

Source: Economic & Planning Systems

APPENDIX A:

Survey of Inclusionary Requirements in Select California Jurisdictions

Table A-1
Single Family Detached Ownership Inclusionary Requirements as of August 2023
City of Dublin Commercial Linkage Fee Study; EPS #231009

City	Overall Inclusionary Requirement	Income Targets	Project Size Threshold	In-Lieu Fee		Last Ordinance Update
Dublin	**12.5%**	**60% Moderate 40% Low**	**20 units**	**$241,131**	**per inclusionary unit**	**2002**
Fremont	15%	66% Low 33% Moderate	All units	$44.00	per sq. ft.	2021
Concord	10% 6%	Moderate Low	5 units	$9.00	per sq. ft.	2016
San Ramon	10%	Moderate	10 units	$15.70	per sq. ft.	2019
Hayward	10%	Moderate	2 units	$23.46	per sq. ft.	2018
Walnut Creek	10% 7% 6%	Moderate Low Very Low	All units	$21.86	per sq. ft.	2017
Livermore	15%	50% Moderate 50% Low	11 units	$39.94	per sq. ft. (under 11 units) 11+ units must build	2015
Danville	10%	Moderate	10 units	*market gap calculation*		2014
Pleasanton	20%	Moderate Low Very Low	15 units	$50,480	per dwelling unit	2000*

* Pleasanton's inclusionary zoning was first adopted in 2000 and the fee level was last revised in 2018.

Table A-2
Multifamily Rental Inclusionary Requirements as of August 2023
City of Dublin Commercial Linkage Fee Study; EPS #231009

City	Overall Inclusionary Requirement	Income Targets	Project Size Threshold	In-Lieu Fee	Last Ordinance Update
Dublin	**12.5%**	**50% Moderate 20% Low 30% Very Low**	**20 units**	**$241,131 per inclusionary unit**	**2002**
Fremont	10%	Low	All units	$17.50 per sq. ft.	2021
Concord	10% 6%	Low Very Low	15 units	*Program is currently postponed; update is underway.*	2018
San Ramon	15%	50% Low 50% Very Low	5 units	$14.63 per sq. ft. (under 10 units) 10+ units must build	2019
Hayward	6%	50% Low 50% Very Low	2 units	$23.46 per sq. ft.	2018
Walnut Creek	10% 6%	Low Very Low	All units	$21.86 per sq. ft.	2017
Livermore	15%	50% Low 50% Very Low	11 units	*In-lieu fee N/A; must build*	2015
Danville	15%	Moderate	10 units	*market gap calculation*	2014
Pleasanton	15%	Low Very Low	10 units	$50,480 per dwelling unit	2000*

* Pleasanton's inclusionary zoning was first adopted in 2000 and the fee level was last revised in 2018.

RESOLUTION NO. XX – 24

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

APPROVING THE NON-RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AFFORDABLE HOUSING IMPACT FEES

WHEREAS, the Dublin City Council adopted Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 7.86 creating and establishing the authority for imposing and charging a Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee ("Fee") to mitigate the impacts of non-residential development on the affordability of housing within the city; and

WHEREAS, the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations establish the authority to impose and charge a fee to mitigate the impacts of non-residential development on the affordability of housing in the City of Dublin; and

WHEREAS, on May 3, 2005, the City Council adopted Resolution 70-05 establishing a Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee; and

WHEREAS, the City of Dublin Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 22-23 includes Objective 2.b to ensure the City's Inclusionary Zoning Regulations incentivize targeted housing production and Objective 2.c to evaluate the affordable housing in-lieu fee for ownership and rental housing; and

WHEREAS, the City selected the consulting firm Economic and Planning Systems (EPS) through a competitive process to assist with preparing a nexus study to evaluate the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee, also known as the "Commercial Linkage Fee"; and

WHEREAS, EPS prepared the Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study, attached as **Exhibit A**, to evaluate the nexus for collecting Non-Residential Affordable Housing Impact Fees; and

WHEREAS, on August 15, 2023, and September 19, 2023, the City Council received a report on the City's Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee and directed Staff to prepare amendments to these programs; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15378 (b)(4), revising Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fees is not a project and, therefore, exempt from the requirements of CEQA; and

WHEREAS, a Staff Report, dated January 9, 2024, described and analyzed the proposed changes to the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee; and

WHEREAS, on January 9, 2024, the City Council held a properly noticed public hearing to consider the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee, at which time all interested parties had the opportunity to be heard; and

WHEREAS, on January 9, 2024, the City Council did hear and use independent judgment and considered all said reports, recommendations and testimony.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that in accordance with DMC Section 7.86.020.B, the Dublin City Council hereby sets for the following:

1. The purpose of the Fee is to implement the goals and objectives of the General Plan Housing Element and the Dublin Municipal Code Inclusionary Zoning Regulations Chapter 8.68; and

2. The Fee collected pursuant to this resolution shall be used to increase and maintain the supply of housing affordable to households of very low-, low-, and moderate-income; and

3. There is a reasonable relationship; between the need for affordable housing and the impacts of the types of development for which the corresponding fee is charged in that new non-residential development in the City of Dublin will result in additional persons who work in Dublin and generate or contribute to the need for affordable housing; and

4. There is a reasonable relationship between the use of the Fee and the impacts of non-residential development as development which encourages new residents to move to the City who are not able to afford market rate housing; and

5. There is a reasonable relationship between the amount of the Fee and the cost of the affordable housing or portion thereof attributable to non-residential development in the City of Dublin in that the Fee is calculated based on the number of employees generated by specific land uses, the total amount it will cost to construct the affordable housing and the percentage by which non-residential development within the City of Dublin contributes to the need for the affordable housing; and

6. The cost estimates set forth in the Report are reasonable cost estimates for constructing the affordable housing, and the Fees expected to be generated by future non-residential development will not exceed the projected costs of construction the affordable housing; and

7. The method of allocating the Fee to non-residential development bears a fair and reasonable relationship to, and is roughly proportional to, each development's burden on, and benefit from, the affordable housing to be funded by the Fee, in that the Fee is calculated based on the number of employees each particular non-residential development will generate.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the Dublin City Council adopts the following:

1. <u>Definitions</u>

   i. "Affordable Housing" shall mean housing affordable to households of very low-, low-, and moderate-income as defined in Chapter 8.68 of the City of Dublin's Zoning Ordinance.

   ii. "Commercial" shall me a business selling or providing merchandise, entertainment, and personal services to the general public. Examples include grocery stores, drug stores, clothing stores, general merchandise stores, beauty salons, and gas stations. Food and drinking places are also included in this category.

iii. "Development" shall mean the construction, alteration or addition of any building or structure within the City of Dublin.

iv. “Industrial” shall mean employers engaged in business activity with limited direct access from the general public; businesses focused on assembling, distributing, or repairing products; businesses focused on the testing and invention of new materials, products, or processes; and businesses engaged in the transformation of raw materials into consumable products. Examples include auto repair, self-storage facilities, and food/beverage products manufacturing. Additionally, includes warehousing, and the storage and distribution of goods.

v. “Lodging” shall mean lodging or short-term accommodations for travelers, vacationers, and others in facilities known as hotels, motor hotels, resort hotels, and motels.

vi. "Research & Development/Office" shall mean any facilities devoted almost exclusively to research and development activities. Research & Development land uses include but are not limited to: biotechnology, technology and other products and services research facilities.

2. Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee Imposed

i. A Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee ("Fee") shall be charged and paid for non-residential buildings or structures within the City of Dublin when the building permit is issued for construction of such building or structure.

ii. A Fee shall be charged and paid for non-residential development for any alteration or addition to an existing building or structure if the alteration or addition is greater than 500 square feet and results in the building or structure's combined floor area being greater than 20,000 square feet. The Fee shall be charged only against that area of the alteration or addition that is over 20,000 square feet. Square footage shall be calculated as gross floor area, as defined in the Dublin Municipal Code, Chapter 8.08.

iii. Any non-residential use of land which is substantially similar to, but not included in the definitions of “Commercial”, “Industrial", “Lodging”, “Research & Development/Office" or "Retail" shall be allocated by the Community Development Director to one of the four categories, maintaining as much consistency as possible with the definitions of such terms.

iv. In the event that a non-residential use of land is not substantially similar to the definitions of, “Commercial”, “Industrial", “Lodging”, “Research & Development/Office" or "Retail" the Community Development Director may establish a new category and calculate the appropriate fee for such category based upon the assumptions as used in the Report.

3. Amount of Fee

i. The Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee authorized by Municipal Code section 7.86.020 is hereby set as follows:

Land Use	**Fee per square foot**
Commercial	$1.35
Industrial	$0.65
Lodging	$0.57
Research & Development/Office	$1.39

4. Exemptions from Fee

i. Any non-residential building or structure that is 20,000 square feet or less. Square footage shall be calculated as gross floor area, as defined in the Dublin Municipal Code, Chapter 8.08.

ii. Any alteration or addition to a non-residential building or structure, except when the alteration or addition results in an increase of greater than 500 square feet and the building or structure's combined floor area is greater than 20,000 square feet. The Fee shall be charged only against that area of the alteration or addition that is over 20,000 square feet. Square footage shall be calculated as gross floor area, as defined in the Dublin Municipal Code, Chapter 8.08.

iii. Any replacement or reconstruction of an existing non-residential building or structure that has been destroyed or demolished, provided that the building permit for new reconstruction is obtained within three (3) years after the building was destroyed or demolished and there is no change in the land use category (i.e., Commercial, Lodging, Research & Development/Office, or Industrial).

iv. Any non-residential building or structure constructed on property on which a building or structure was demolished for which the Fee has been paid within the prior 20-year period, provided the exemption shall be in the amount of the previously-paid Fee only, and the applicant shall pay any additional amount based on the then-current Fee**.** The new development shall not accrue any unused credit or reimbursement rights, in the event that the replacement project results in a lower Fee.

5. Use of Revenue

i. The revenue raised by payment of the Fee shall be placed in the Affordable Housing Fund. Separate and special accounts within the Affordable Housing Fund shall be used to account for such revenues, along with any interest earnings on each account. The revenues (and interest) shall be used for the following purposes:

1. To increase the supply of housing affordable to households of very low-, low- and moderate-income; and

2. To pay for design, engineering, land acquisition and building, and to subsidize and rehabi1itate affordable housing and reasonable costs of outside consultant studies related thereto; and

3. To reimburse the City for affordable housing constructed by the City with funds from other sources including funds from other public entities, unless the City funds were obtained from grants or gifts intended by the grantor to be used for affordable housing; and

4. To pay for and/or reimburse costs of program development and ongoing administration of the Fee program.

ii. Fees in these accounts shall be expended only for affordable housing and only for the purpose for which the Fee was collected.

6. Periodic Review

i. During each fiscal year, the City Manager shall prepare a report for the City Council, pursuant to Government Code section 66001(b), determining how there is a reasonable relationship between the amount of the Fee and the cost of affordable housing, or portion of the affordable housing attributable to the development on which the Fee is imposed.

ii. During the fifth fiscal year following the first Non-residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee deposit into the Affordable Housing Fund, and every five years thereafter, the City Manager shall prepare a report for the City Council, pursuant to Government Code section 6600l(d), regarding the disposition of any unexpended portion of the Fund, whether committed or uncommitted.

iii. During each fiscal year, the City Manager shall prepare a report for the City Council, pursuant to Government Code section 66006, identifying the balance of Fees in each account.

7. Automatic Fee Adjustments

i. The Non-Residential Affordable Housing Impact Fee shall be adjusted annually on the greater of the percentage change in either: a) the February ENR Building Cost Index for the San Francisco Bay Area; b) the February Bay Area Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) ; or c) the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fair Market Rent limits for the Oakland Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area that are in effect in February of each year.

8. Administrative Guidelines

The City Council may, by resolution, adopt administrative guidelines to provide procedures for calculation and other administrative aspects of the Fee.

9. Effective Date

This resolution shall become effective on July 1, 2024 and applied to applicable building permits issued on or after that date.

10. Severability

The Fee and all portions of this resolution are severable. Should the Fee or other provision of this resolution be adjudged to be invalid and unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall be and continue to be fully effective, and the Fee shall be fully effective except as to that judged to be invalid.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Resolution shall supersede and replace Resolution 70-05.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of January 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

Report

Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study

The Economics of Land Use

Prepared for:
City of Dublin

Prepared by:
Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

October 27, 2023

Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.
1330 Broadway
Suite 450
Oakland, CA 94612
510 841 9190 tel

Oakland
Sacramento
Denver
Los Angeles

www.epsys.com

EPS #231009

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1. INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The City of Dublin is exploring various tools to advance the City's affordable housing objectives, including a review of the City's commercial linkage fee program. The City's commercial linkage fee program was adopted in 2001 and last updated in 2005. Fees are adjusted each year according to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the San Francisco area. Other than these annual adjustments, the commercial linkage fee program has not been reevaluated since 2005.

A commercial linkage fee, also known as a jobs-housing linkage fee, is a type of development impact fee charged to developers of new, nonresidential properties to help support affordable housing for lower-wage workers. The conceptual underpinning of the fee is that new nonresidential development creates new jobs, and some of these jobs will pay wages below what is required for a worker to afford a market-rate housing unit in the City. If the cost to construct new housing units is higher than can be supported by the rents or home prices that workers can afford to pay, the difference is considered an "affordability gap." The nexus (or reasonable relationship) established between the projected number of lower-wage jobs created by new development, and the subsidy needed to fund this "affordability gap" and support the creation and maintenance of units that are affordable to workers in these jobs is the basis for the fee.

Economic & Planning Systems (EPS) was retained to update the nexus analysis based on current economic and market factors. EPS has completed the required nexus analysis that quantifies the relationship between the growth in several nonresidential land uses (Commercial, Office/R&D, Lodging, and Industrial) and the demand for and cost of affordable housing for the local workforce.

Assessing an impact fee, such as a linkage fee, based on an established nexus is allowed pursuant to the State of California's Mitigation Fee Act (California Government Code sections 66000 et seq.). As a development impact fee, this linkage fee can only be charged to new development and must be based on the impact of new development on the need for resources to subsidize the development of new affordable housing. Fee revenue may be collected by the City and used to subsidize the production or preservation of affordable units for lower-income households. Expenditures may include, but are not limited to, direct contributions to affordable housing developers, land acquisition, and funding local match requirements to leverage other funding opportunities. This is consistent with how the City has been using fee revenue collected since the fee's adoption.

Regional Context

Commercial linkage fees are common across the state but most common in high-demand, high-value jurisdictions with strong nonresidential development trends. Fees are often set well below the nexus-based maximums and typically range from $1 to $10 (or as high as $40 per square foot of office development in some Bay Area Peninsula jurisdictions). **Appendix A** exhibits examples of commercial linkage fees in other cities by land use category.

Summary of Maximum Nexus-Based Fees

Table 1 summarizes the maximum justifiable linkage fee by commercial land use category. The methodology used to establish the maximum justifiable fees is described in the subsequent chapters of this report. Please note that these maximum fees are supported by the nexus analysis but likely exceed levels that could feasibly be borne by new commercial developments. The City has the opportunity to adopt fees up to these maximum levels but will want to consider other economic development and fiscal revenue factors. The "adjusted maximum" fees identified on **Table 1** reflect one rationale for adjusting the maximum fees downward, by discounting the maximum fees to reflect that 9.4 percent of people who work in Dublin also reside in Dublin, but still likely exceed feasible fee levels.[1]

Table 1 Summary of Maximum Allowable Linkage Fees

Employment Category	Maximum Fee *per sq. ft.*	Adjusted Maximum [1] per sq. ft.
Commercial	$380	$344
Lodging	$62	$57
Office/R&D	$202	$183
Industrial	$127	$115

[1] Adjusted to avoid potential double-counting of the 9.4% of people who work in Dublin and also live in Dublin (as of 2020 LEHD data).

Source: Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Primary Sources

To estimate the fee, EPS relied on numerous sources of data, including the following:

- JobsEQ, which is a software tool that compiles industry and wage occupation data for 2022 from a variety of sources, including U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Center of Education Statistics, and others.
- State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) annual income limits for Alameda County, 2023 (see **Table 2**)
- U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021)

[1] As a separate deliverable to support City Council consideration of appropriate commercial linkage fee levels, EPS is providing fee level recommendations.

Table 2 Alameda County Income Category Definitions (2023)

Income Group	Standard Definition	Number of Persons in Household							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Acutely Low	≤15% AMI	$15,550	$17,750	$20,000	$22,200	$24,000	$25,750	$27,500	$29,300
Extremely Low	>15% to ≤30% AMI	$31,050	$35,500	$39,950	$44,350	$47,900	$51,450	$55,000	$58,550
Very Low	>30% to ≤50% AMI	$51,800	$59,200	$66,600	$73,950	$79,900	$85,800	$91,700	$97,650
Low	>50% to ≤80% AMI	$78,550	$89,750	$100,950	$113,150	$121,150	$130,100	$139,100	$148,050
Median	100% AMI	$103,550	$118,300	$133,100	$147,900	$159,750	$171,550	$183,400	$195,250
Moderate	>80% AMI to ≤120% AMI	$124,250	$142,000	$159,750	$177,500	$191,700	$205,900	$220,100	$234,300

Source: California Department of Housing and Community Development, 2023

In addition, EPS sought input from City of Dublin staff regarding affordability levels and recently developed affordable housing projects. Data from recent Dublin developments and land transactions were combined with information collected from various market-rate and affordable housing developers to estimate appropriate development cost assumptions for use in Dublin. These and other data sources are identified on the tables provided throughout this report.

Organization of Report

Following this **Introduction and Executive Summary**, this study includes the following chapters:

- **Chapter 2** summarizes the required nexus findings of the Study.
- **Chapter 3** describes the methodology used to calculate the fee.

2. REQUIRED NEXUS FINDINGS FOR FEE PROGRAM

The following section confirms that this Nexus Study contains the findings required under the Mitigation Fee Act for the establishment of a development impact fee.

Background

The City of Dublin (City) first adopted a commercial linkage fee for affordable housing in 2001, and it was last updated in 2005. The City is in the process of addressing a number of changes in local housing supply, regional housing needs, and broader economic and housing trends. The Two-Year Strategic Plan established an objective to prepare a Nexus Study to review the commercial linkage fee program. Therefore, the City retained EPS to explore the feasibility of an affordable housing impact fee for new commercial (i.e., nonresidential) development.

Authority

This study serves as the basis for requiring development impact fees under AB 1600 legislation, as codified by the Mitigation Fee Act (California Government Code sections 66000 *et seq*.). This section of the Mitigation Fee Act sets forth the procedural requirements for establishing and collecting development impact fees. These procedures require that a reasonable relationship, or nexus, must exist between a governmental exaction and the purpose of the condition.

In 1991, the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the City of Sacramento's nonresidential linkage fee.[2] In that case, the court found that the City of Sacramento's fee program "substantially advanced a legitimate interest." EPS is using a similar methodology to the nexus study reviewed in that case to develop the City of Dublin's fee program.

Required Nexus Findings

The Mitigation Fee Act clearly identifies the required nexus findings.

Required Nexus Findings

- Identify the purpose of the fee.
- Identify how the fee is to be used.
- Determine how a reasonable relationship exists between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed.
- Determine how a reasonable relationship exists between the demand for the affordable housing and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed.
- Demonstrate a reasonable relationship between the amount of the fee and the cost of the public benefit attributable to the development on which the fee is imposed.

[2] *Commercial Builders of Northern California v. City of Sacramento,* 941 F2d 872 (1991).

Purpose of Fee

The fee program established through this Nexus Study will fund the development and preservation of affordable housing in the City to serve lower-wage workers employed by new nonresidential development.

Use of Fee

The fee will be collected by the City. The funds are used to assist with the production and/or rehabilitation and preservation of affordable housing units and/or the acquisition of land in the City. The fee may also fund the studies and administration to support the fee program.

Relationship between Use of Fee and Type of Development

New commercial development in the City will generate new jobs. Some portion of the workers in those jobs will not earn wages high enough to afford rent prices necessary to support new residential development without subsidy. The linkage fee will be used to help fund this subsidy, resulting in the development of residential units affordable to the local workforce.

Relationship between Demand for Affordable Housing and Type of Project

The City and EPS have identified four non-residential land use categories for which a separate fee has been calculated. The proportion of lower wage workers and the number of square feet per employee for each employment category has been assessed to ensure a proper nexus is established.

Relationship between Amount of Fee and Cost of Public Benefit Attributed to New Development

EPS estimated the difference between the cost of developing new rental housing and the value of the new rental units based on rents affordable to workers at wages typical of businesses in different commercial land uses. The affordable rents yielded unit values below the cost of construction, indicating an "affordability gap." To estimate the fee for each non-residential land use, this gap was multiplied by the anticipated number of lower wage workers generated by the new development projects and the number of households of various income categories those workers are likely to form.

Assembly Bill 602 Provisions

AB 602 passed in the California Assembly in 2021 and was signed by the Governor. The legislation adds some new requirements for impact fees in addition to those required under AB 1600. While much of the intent of AB 602 was to clarify and limit impact fees applied to residential development, certain aspects of AB 602 may also apply to nonresidential development.

Existing Level of Service

Under Government Code 66016.5, AB 602 requires that an impact fee nexus study "identify the existing level of service for each public facility, identify the proposed new level of service, and include an explanation of why the new level of service is appropriate."

The City of Dublin currently has 1,443 affordable housing units for an employment base of 37,116 workers.[3] This represents a ratio of 0.039 assisted affordable units per worker. The "adjusted maximum" linkage fee levels identified herein would allow the City to subsidize a similar or greater number of affordable units per worker – 0.5 per Commercial worker, 0.5 per Office/R&D worker, 0.2 per Lodging worker, and 0.4 per Industrial worker.[4] These higher proportions, except in the case of Lodging, may be appropriate given the shortfall of such affordable units in the City, region, and state, and the demonstrated impacts of new commercial development on the City's need for affordable housing.

As an example of public policy reflecting that shortfall, the State's Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) process has indicated that Dublin should aim to produce 3,719 total housing units between 2023 and 2031, including 2,270 units priced at moderate or lower incomes, and this target would represent a significant increase in the pace of both targeted and actual affordable housing production in recent years.

Collection of Fees at Previous Levels

Under Government Code 66016.5, AB 602 requires that "if a nexus study supports the increase of an existing fee, the local agency shall review the assumptions of the nexus study supporting the original fee and evaluate the amount of fees collected under the original fee." The City of Dublin wishes to use the commercial linkage fee program to generate revenue to increase the amount of deed-restricted affordable housing in the City as new workers are added to the local employment base.

According to the 2022 Annual Progress Report staff report, from 2015 to 2022, the City has collected $724,111 in commercial linkage fees:

- 2015: $45,830
- 2016: $3,462
- 2017: $359,928
- 2018: $11,879
- 2019: $191,697
- 2020: $0
- 2021: $71,568
- 2022: $39,847

[3] Assisted rental unit count is from the City of Dublin Community Development department as of December 2022. The employment base is from the US Census Bureau, ACS, Five-Year Estimates, 2021.

[4] Proportions are calculated as the number of affordable units that could be subsidized by the maximum fee on a 100,000 square foot space, discounted by 9.4 percent of that figure given commute patterns to reflect the "adjusted maximum" (as shown on **Tables 8-11**) and then divided by the total number of employees that would work in a given building type (as shown on **Table 6**).

Capital Improvement Plan

Under Government Code 66016.5, AB 602 requires that "large jurisdictions shall adopt a capital improvement plan as a part of the nexus study." Under Government Code 66002, "any local agency which levies a fee subject to Section 66001 may adopt a capital improvement plan, which shall indicate the approximate location, size, time of availability, and estimates of cost for all facilities or improvements to be financed with the fees." Capital improvement plans typically include specific infrastructure projects and public facilities rather than affordable housing developments, and affordable housing is not listed in the statute as the type of "facility" or "improvement" for which a capital improvement plan must be adopted. However, the City has expressed its intent to support the permitting and construction of affordable housing units as specified in the State's RHNA process, including 2,270 moderate and lower income units. These units may be located in various areas within the City's boundaries, may range from single units to larger complexes of 100 or more units, and are intended to be permitted and/or developed by 2031. This nexus study estimates the costs to develop such units, less their value as income-restricted units, which represents the housing production subsidies to be financed with the collected linkage fees.

3. METHODOLOGY AND FEE CALCULATION

Land Use Categories

The current fee program has five land use categories: Retail, Services & Accommodation (Lodging), Office, Research & Development (R&D), and Industrial. The City decided that the land use categories should more closely match the categories of the City's other non-residential impact fees. These changes are intended to make the fee structure more transparent and to ease administration.

For this update, the City asked EPS to evaluate four distinct land use categories. Office and R&D land use categories were combined to reflect recent R&D developments that have similar land use patterns and employment densities to office development and to acknowledge that wages of R&D workers are more like the wages of office/professional workers than typical industrial workers. While EPS explored combining Lodging with other Commercial land uses, Lodging was ultimately maintained as a separate category due to distinct employment densities observed in proposed hotel projects in Dublin (detailed in **Appendix Table C-1**).

While most land use categories are discretely associated with a particular type of building, others may be interchangeable as tenants may shift between building types (e.g., businesses located in industrial space moving to Office/R&D space). The commercial land uses analyzed in this study are presented in **Table 3**, along with a description of the types of businesses that often locate in each category. In general, each land use category is intended to be associated with a particular type of building or land use, to which the fees can be applied. This analysis bases its employment projections on NAICS codes associated with the most typical tenants for each land use category.

Table 3 Land Use Category Descriptions

Land Use Category	Description and Examples	NAICS Sectors
Commercial	Businesses selling or providing merchandise, entertainment, and personal services to the general public. Examples include grocery stores, drug stores, clothing stores, general merchandise stores, beauty salons, and gas stations. Food and drinking places are also included in this category.	44 and 45 - Retail Trade 532 - Rental and Leasing Services 722 - Food Services and Drinking Places 812 - Personal and Laundry Services
Lodging	Lodging or short-term accommodations for travelers, vacationers, and others in facilities known as hotels, motor hotels, resort hotels, and motels. Does not include short-term	721000 - Accommodation.
Office/R&D	Employers engaged in business activity with limited direct access from the general public; businesses focused on professional, financial, scientific, and technical services. Examples include finance, insurance, real estate, law, engineering, medical offices, and science and technology.	51 - Information 52 - Finance and Insurance 53 - Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (excluding 532000 -Rental and Leasing Services) 54 - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services 5417 - Scientific R&D Services 55 - Management of Companies and Enterprises 561 - Admin. and Support Services 6211 - Offices of Physicians 6212 - Offices of Dentists 6213 - Offices of Other Health Practitioners 6214 - Outpatient Care Centers 6215 - Medical and Diagonostic Laboratories
Industrial	Employers engaged in business activity with limited direct access from the general public; businesses focused on assembling, distributing, or repairing products; businesses focused on the testing and invention of new materials, products, or processes; and businesses engaged in the transformation of raw materials into consumable products. Examples include auto repair, self-storage facilities, and food/beverage products manufacturing. Additionally includes warehousing, and the storage and distribution of goods.	22 - Utilities 23 - Construction 31 - Manufacturing 42 - Wholesale Trade 484 - Truck Transportation 493 - Warehousing & Storage 811 - Repair and Maintenance

Sources: City of Dublin; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Estimates of New Worker Households

The following section details the methodology for estimating the distribution of household income levels for new worker households in the City, and the number of these households that will be generated by new development in each commercial land use category.

Occupational Category and Wage Distribution

The first step in determining the number of new worker households requiring affordable residential units is to associate each land use type with occupational categories and the wage distribution within those categories. This estimate included the following analytical steps:

- EPS used JobsEQ to calculate the proportion of occupations likely to be represented under each land use category in the San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA), which includes Dublin.[5] For example, EPS evaluated the occupation categories within the lodging industry to determine the proportional distribution of occupations for the land use category "Lodging." Using JobsEQ, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sector 721000 ("Accommodation") for San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley MSA shows that 9.36 percent of the jobs in the Lodging industry nationwide are filled by managers, while 32.80 percent are in the category of buildings and grounds cleaning and maintenance (see **Table B-3**). The occupational distribution for all designated employment categories is provided in **Appendix B**. In addition to the distribution by occupation, JobsEQ provided the average wage for each occupation in each land use category.

- The wages for each occupation were multiplied by 1.70, the average number of workers per working household in the City.[6] While certainly there will be some variation in wages per employee within a household, in the absence of more specific data, this analysis assumes comparable levels of education and training and thus hourly earnings among all workers in a household.[7]

- Each occupation is placed into its income category and the distribution is calculated based on JobsEQ's reported percent of each industry's jobs that is in the income category. This sorting uses HCD's income classifications for a 3-person household because there are 3.29 people per working household in the City of Dublin. For consistency, the affordability gap calculation uses a 2-bedroom multi-family unit, which assumes three occupants.

Table 4 presents an example of how household income is calculated for each occupational category and the corresponding income category for that household.

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[5] The San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley Core-Based Statistical Area (CBSA) includes Alameda County, Contra Costa County, Marin County, San Francisco County, and San Mateo County.

[6] From the Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

[7] This assumption is consistent with "Assortative Mating" theory. See National Bureau of Economic Research, "Marry Your Like: Assortative Mating and Income Inequality."

Table 4 Illustration of Employees' Household Income Calculation

Item	Source	Example
Employment Category	City of Dublin and EPS	Lodging
Industry	JobsEQ	Accommodation (NAICS Code 721000)
Occupation Category	JobsEQ	Buildings and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
Median Wage for the San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley MSA for Occupation within Industry	JobsEQ	$46,100
Workers per Household	American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021	1.70
Median Income per Household	Workers per HH Multiplied by Med. Annual Wage	$78,370
Income Category for 3-person Household	California Housing and Community Development (HCD)	Low

Sources: City of Dublin; California Housing and Community Development (HCD); JobsEQ, 2022; U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Distribution of Workers by Land Use Type

After identifying income ranges for each occupation category, EPS summed the percentages of the households in each income bracket across all occupations represented in the land use categories. These estimates of the proportion of worker households in each income brackets by land use category are presented in **Table 5**.

As illustrated, only Lodging is expected to generate a very small number of households at the very low-income levels. Commercial, Lodging, and Industrial are expected to generate significant numbers of households at the low-income level, while jobs in the Office/R&D uses are expected to yield more households with incomes at or above moderate-income levels. See **Appendix B** for details regarding the distribution of occupations and wages within each land use type.

Employment Densities

Different land use categories operate with varying levels of employment densities. A 100,000 square foot industrial development, for example, typically has fewer employees than an office building of the same size. The number of building square feet anticipated for an employee is termed the "employment density" of each land use category.

Based on input from City staff, independent research, and experience with other comparable cities, EPS estimated the employment density for each of the land use categories (detailed in **Appendix Table C-1**). Using these employment density assumptions, EPS estimated the number of employees that would occupy a prototype 100,000-square foot building for each land use category, as shown in **Table 6**.

Household Formation

After calculating the estimated number of new employees generated for each land use category, EPS estimated the number of households represented by these new employees, detailed in **Table 6**. To calculate new households, EPS first adjusted the number of workers expected to form new households, accounting for those workers who are typically too young (aged 16 to 19) to form their own households.[8] The resulting adjusted estimate of new workers was divided by 1.70, which represents the average number of workers per households in Dublin.[9]

[8] Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate this age cohort represents about 2.0 percent of the overall workforce. This proportion was applied to all industries except Commercial, which represents retail and food service industries, where the younger worker cohort represent 7.7 percent of the overall industry employment.

[9] Based on the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2017-2021 data regarding the number of Dublin residents who are defined as "workers" in households that have workers.

Table 5 Income Distribution of Worker Households by Employment Category

Employment Category[1]	Income Level			
	Very Low 50% AMI	**Low** 80% AMI	**Moderate** 120% AMI	**Above Moderate** >120% AMI
Commercial	0.0%	90.5%	3.5%	6.0%
Lodging	0.5%	87.1%	3.0%	9.4%
Office/R&D	0.0%	26.3%	14.0%	59.7%
Industrial	0.0%	43.4%	36.2%	20.4%

[1] Designation of household income assumes a 3-person household and 1.7 w orkers per household, based on American Community Survey data.

Sources: JobsEQ, 2022; California Housing and Community Development (HCD); Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Table 6 Household Generation Rates by Employment Category

Employment Category	Sq.Ft. per Worker[1]	Total Workers per 100k Sq.Ft.	% of Workers Forming Households[2]	Total Households per 100k Sq. Ft.[3, 4]	Households by Income Level[5]				Total Households per 100k Sq. Ft.[3, 4]
					Very Low 50% AMI	Low 80% AMI	Moderate 120% AMI	Above Moderate >120% AMI	
Commercial	472	212	92.3%	115	0	104	4	7	115
Lodging	3,000	33	98.0%	19	0	17	1	2	20
Office/R&D	307	326	98.0%	188	0	49	26	112	187
Industrial	862	116	98.0%	67	0	29	24	14	67

[1] See **Appendix Table A-1** for sources on employment densities in different land uses.
[2] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data indicates that 7.7% of retail/restaurant workers are aged 16-19, but an average of only 2% of workers in other industries fall into that age cohort. EPS has assumed that workers aged 16-19 do not form their own households.
[3] Assumes 1.70 workers per household based on Census data; rounded.
[4] This maximum nexus-based fee calculation assumes that Dublin fees account for all worker households generated by new employers in City of Dublin, though some workers and their households may choose to reside outside of Dublin. Total number of households may not match sum of households by income level due to rounding.
[5] Figures are rounded to nearest whole number.

Sources: U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021; JobsEQ, 2022; California Housing and Community Development (HCD); Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Housing Development Costs and Affordability Gap

To calculate the maximum justifiable fee for each land use category, EPS estimated the "affordability gap" related to developing residential units affordable to very-low, low, and moderate-income households. The average household size in Dublin is 3.03 people per household according to 2021 Five-Year Estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS), but the average number of people, per *working* household (households with earnings – not including retired households, etc.) is 3.29. Thus, this analysis estimates the costs of providing affordable housing for a three-person household, to represent the average size of working households (rounded). California State law (California Health and Safety Code Section 50052.5) assumes that a three-person household would occupy a two-bedroom unit, and this assumption is used in this analysis.

The assumed prototype reflects multifamily construction at 85 dwelling units to the acre with podium parking, reflecting the highest allowable residential density in the Dublin Downtown Specific Plan Area, and consistent with City staff representations of the general type of multifamily projects being built in Dublin. This building prototype is relatively cost-effective to construct, as it makes efficient use of land and does not involve overly expensive construction materials or techniques. Based on comparable recent projects in the vicinity of Dublin, EPS assumes that the typical gross square footage of a two-bedroom rental unit in Dublin will be approximately 1,000 square feet.

Development Cost Assumptions

Affordable housing development costs include land costs, direct costs (e.g., labor and materials), and indirect or "soft" costs (e.g., architecture, entitlement, marketing, etc.). Data from recent land transactions in and around Dublin have been combined with EPS's information from various market-rate and affordable housing developers in the surrounding region to estimate appropriate development cost assumptions for use in Dublin. A developer fee is also estimated and represents the compensation to the developer for their efforts, investment, and risk. These assumptions are shown on **Table 7** and indicate that the total cost per unit for rental apartments is about $692,000. By necessity, this figure represents a "prototypical" project; the actual costs for a given project will vary by location and project design characteristics.

Revenue Assumptions

Assumptions must be made regarding the applicable income level (very-low, low, and moderate) and the percentage of household income spent on housing costs to calculate the values of the affordable units. In addition, translating these assumptions into unit prices and values requires estimates of operating expenses and capitalization rates. The following assumptions were used in these calculations:

- *Income Levels*—This analysis estimates the subsidy required to produce units for households falling into the very low, low, and moderate-income categories for a three-person household. While these categories are generally defined as a percentage of area median income (AMI) by HCD. In Alameda County, the dollar amount thresholds for each category are in line with

the percentage thresholds.[10] EPS has assumed the maximum income level allowable for the Very Low category but has defined Low as "Lower" at 60 percent AMI and Moderate at 110 percent AMI, consistent with State Density Bonus guidelines. This assumption is conservative in that it does not assume households earn at the very top of the income range.

- *Percentage of Gross Household Income Available for Housing Costs*— HCD standards on overpaying for rent indicate that households should pay no more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing cost.[11] For this analysis, EPS has assumed that all households shall spend 30 percent of their gross income on housing costs, including the cost of utilities stated by the Alameda County utility allowance schedule.

- *Operating Costs for Rental Units*—This analysis assumes that apartment operators incur annual operating costs of $7,500 per unit for below market rate housing for units affordable for those falling into the very low and low-income categories. EPS has assumed the units for moderate-income households would have similar operating costs but would be built by for-profit builders and thus also subject to property taxes, increasing their annual operating cost to $10,000 per unit.

Affordability Gap Results

Table 7 shows the costs and values for developing rental apartments in the City for households at various income levels. Across all categories, the cost of constructing the unit is higher than the supportable value of the unit. This is considered the "affordability gap," and serves as the basis for calculating the subsidies required to provide housing for the lower-wage worker households generated by new nonresidential development. The results of the analysis illustrate that rents affordable to households earning moderate incomes and below cannot support the costs of new construction without subsidy.

[10] See HCD State Income Limits 2023 for Alameda County, https://www.hcd.ca.gov/sites/default/files/docs/grants-and-funding/income-limits-2023.pdf

[11] See HCD standards for Overpayment and Overcrowding, Building Blocks: Housing Needs - Overpayment and Overcrowding (ca.gov)

Table 7 Affordability Gap Analysis – Rental Product Type

Item	Multifamily Rental Apartments with Podium-style, Above-grade, Structured Parking			
	Very Low Income 50% AMI	**Lower Income [1]** 60% AMI	**Low Income** 80% AMI	**Moderate Income [2]** 110% AMI
Development Program Assumptions				
Density/Acre [3]	85	85	85	85
Gross Unit Size	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Number of Bedrooms	2	2	2	2
Occupants per 2-bedroom Unit [4]	3	3	3	3
Parking Spaces/Unit [5]	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Project Development Cost Assumptions (per acre)				
Land Acquisition and Site Improvement [6]	$9,350,000	$9,350,000	$9,350,000	$9,350,000
Direct Development Costs [7]	$33,787,500	$33,787,500	$33,787,500	$33,787,500
Indirect Development Costs [8]	$8,446,875	$8,446,875	$8,446,875	$8,446,875
Developer Fee	$7,221,813	$7,221,813	$7,221,813	$7,221,813
Total Development Costs	$58,806,188	$58,806,188	$58,806,188	$58,806,188
per Unit Development Costs	**$691,838**	**$691,838**	**$691,838**	**$691,838**
Maximum Supported Home Price				
Household Income [9]	$66,600	$79,860	$93,170	$146,410
Income Available for Housing Costs/Year [10]	$16,014	$19,992	$23,985	$39,957
(less) Operating Expenses per Unit/Year [11]	($7,500)	($7,500)	($7,500)	($10,000)
Net Operating Income	$8,514	$12,492	$16,485	$29,957
Capitalization Rate [12]	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Total Supportable Unit Value [13]	**$170,280**	**$249,840**	**$329,700**	**$599,140**
Affordability Gap	**$521,558**	**$441,998**	**$362,138**	**$92,698**

[1] Assuming the State Density Bonus is used, the rents for Lower-income households will need to be affordable to households with earnings of not greater than 60% AMI.
[2] A stand-alone Moderate-income rental project would not qualify for the State Density Bonus, but as part of a 100% affordable project that includes Lower-income units, moderate-income rental units are allowed. The rents for Moderate-income households are assumed to be affordable to households with earnings of not greater than 110%.
[3] Reflects highest allowable densities in Dublin's Downtown Specific Plan area (85 dwelling units per acre)
[4] Consistent with guidance in State law (Health and Safety Code Section 50052.5), a 2-bedroom unit should be assumed to be occupied by a 3-person household.
[5] Typical parking requirement in high-density residential zone is 1.5 spaces per unit plus guest parking. This analysis assumes state density bonus parking concession is used to improve development economics.
[6] Includes land acquisition, site preparation costs, entitlement consultants, and fees/permits. Land acquisition value reflects a weighted average, based on vacant, residentially-zoned land transactions in Tri-Valley during the past four years, as reported by CoStar. Estimate aligns with figures provided by local developers but can vary widely.
[7] Includes on-site work, offsite work, vertical construction, general requirements, overhead and builder fees. The cost estimate reflects wood-frame construction. Assumes workers are paid prevailing wage.
[8] Includes costs for architecture and engineering; project management; appraisal and market study; marketing, commissions, and general administration; financing and charges; insurance; and contingency.
[9] Incomes are based on 2023 HCD Income Limits for three-person households in Alameda County and revised to reflect State Density Bonus Law affordability requirements.
[10] Assumes that no more than 30% of a household's income should be spent on housing-related costs for housing to be considered affordable, subtracting cost of utilities for 3-person household based on the Alameda County Housing Authority.
[11] Operating expenses are generally based on EPS feasibility studies in the region and are inclusive of utility costs; lower-income units (at or below 80% of AMI) are assumed to be built as non-profit and are, therefore, exempt from property taxes. Property taxes are assumed to comprise a share of the operating expenses for the moderate-income category.
[12] The capitalization rate is used to determine the current value of a property based on estimated future operating income, and is typically a measure of estimated operating risk.
[13] The total supportable unit value is determined by dividing the net operating income by the capitalization rate.

Sources: City of Dublin; Alameda County Housing Authority; California Housing and Community Development (HCD); CoStar; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Fee Calculation

Table 8 through **Table 11** provide the maximum nonresidential housing fee calculations for each of the three land use categories.

The fee is calculated by the following steps:

1. Estimate the number of new households by income category generated by a prototype 100,000-square foot building in the land use category.

2. Multiply the number of households generated by the per-unit affordability gap (as calculated in **Table 7**) to determine the level of subsidy required to provide housing in Dublin for all new worker households.

3. Divide the total affordability gap by 100,000 square feet (the size of the prototype building) to determine a maximum fee per building square foot.

The "Maximum Fee per Square Foot" calculated in the following tables represents the maximum justifiable linkage fee that the City can charge for each land use category based on the required nexus findings. The City may, however, decide to adopt fees below the maximum justifiable levels based on economic or policy considerations. For example, EPS has calculated an "Adjusted Maximum" fee reflecting the idea that not every employee of newly developed workplaces will in fact reside in Dublin. According to the most recently available data from the US Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics program, only 9.4 percent of people who work in Dublin also live in Dublin. EPS has applied that proportion to the "Maximum Fee" to calculate an "Adjusted Maximum" for each land use category. To be clear, however, this type of adjustment is not legally required, but does yield a lower fee.

Table 8 Fee Calculation – Commercial

Item	Worker Households per 100k sq. ft.	Affordability Gap per household	Total Gap
Table References:	*Table 6*	*Table 7*	
Aggregate Financing Gap per 100K Sq. Ft			
Affordability Level			
Very Low Income	0	$521,558	$0
Low Income	104	$362,138	$37,662,300
Moderate	4	$92,698	$370,790
Total	**108**		**$38,033,090**
Fee Calculation		*formula*	
Total Financing Gap		*a*	$38,033,090
Total Building Sq. Ft.		*b*	100,000
Maximum Fee per Sq. Ft.		*c = a / b*	**$380.33**
Adjustment for % of Workers Living in Dublin [1]			9.4%
Adjusted Fee per Sq. Ft.			**$344.44**

[1] The US Census Bureau indicates that 9.4% of people working in Dublin also lived in Dublin in 2020 (most recent data available).

Sources: US Census Bureau "On The Map"; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Table 9 Fee Calculation – Lodging

Item	Worker Households per 100k sq. ft.	Affordability Gap per household	Total Gap
Table References:	*Table 6*	*Table 7*	
Aggregate Financing Gap per 100K Sq. Ft			
Affordability Level			
Very Low Income	0	$521,558	$0
Low Income	17	$362,138	$6,156,338
Moderate	1	$92,698	$92,698
Total	**18**		**$6,249,035**
Fee Calculation		*formula*	
Total Financing Gap		*a*	$6,249,035
Total Building Sq. Ft.[1]		*b*	100,000
Maximum Fee per Sq. Ft.		*c = a / b*	**$62.49**
Adjustment for % of Workers Living in Dublin [1]			9.4%
Adjusted Fee per Sq. Ft.			**$56.59**

[1] The US Census Bureau indicates that 9.4% of people working in Dublin also lived in Dublin in 2020 (most recent data available).

Sources: US Census Bureau "On The Map"; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Table 10 Fee Calculation – Office/R&D

Item	Worker Households per 100k sq. ft.	Affordability Gap per household	Total Gap
Table References:	*Table 6*	*Table 7*	
Aggregate Financing Gap per 100K Sq. Ft			
Affordability Level			
Very Low Income	0	$521,558	$0
Low Income	49	$362,138	$17,744,738
Moderate	26	$92,698	$2,410,135
Total	**75**		**$20,154,873**
Fee Calculation		*formula*	
Total Financing Gap		*a*	$20,154,873
Total Building Sq. Ft.		*b*	100,000
Maximum Fee per Sq. Ft.		***c = a / b***	**$201.55**
Adjustment for % of Workers Living in Dublin [1]			9.4%
Adjusted Fee per Sq. Ft.			**$182.53**

[1] The US Census Bureau indicates that 9.4% of people working in Dublin also lived in Dublin in 2020 (most recent data available).

Sources: US Census Bureau "On The Map"; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Table 11 Fee Calculation – Industrial

Item	Worker Households per 100k sq. ft.	Affordability Gap per household	Total Gap
Table References:	*Table 6*	*Table 7*	
Aggregate Financing Gap per 100K Sq. Ft			
Affordability Level			
Very Low Income	0	$521,558	$0
Low Income	29	$362,138	$10,501,988
Moderate	24	$92,698	$2,224,740
Total	**53**		**$12,726,728**
Fee Calculation		*formula*	
Total Financing Gap		*a*	$12,726,728
Total Building Sq. Ft.[1]		*b*	100,000
Maximum Fee per Sq. Ft.		*c = a / b*	**$127.27**
Adjustment for % of Workers Living in Dublin [1]			9.4%
Adjusted Fee per Sq. Ft.			**$115.26**

[1] The US Census Bureau indicates that 9.4% of people working in Dublin also lived in Dublin in 2020 (most recent data available).

Sources: US Census Bureau "On The Map"; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: Survey of Commercial Linkage Fees in Other Jurisdictions

Appendix B: Occupation Distribution by Employment Category

Appendix C: Assumptions and Sources

APPENDIX A:

Survey of Commercial Linkage Fees in Other Jurisdictions

Table A-1
Survey of Commercial Linkage Fees as of August 2023
City of Dublin Commercial Linkage Fee Study; EPS #231009

	Commercial Linkage Fee per Sq. Ft.			
	Commercial (Retail)	Lodging	Office/R&D	Industrial
Dublin	**$1.35**	**$0.57**	**$1.09-1.68**	**$0.65**
San Ramon	$4.32	$4.32	$4.32	$3.24
Danville	*no commercial linkage fee program*			
Pleasanton	$5.21	$3.59	$8.68	$14.42
Livermore	$2.38	$3.34	$1.53	$0.21-1.52
Fremont	$11.33	$11.33	$11.33	$5.67
Hayward	*no commercial linkage fee program*			
Walnut Creek	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00
Concord	*no commercial linkage fee program*			

APPENDIX B:

Occupation Distribution by Employment Category

Table B-1
Occupation and Wage Distribution - Commercial (without Lodging)
City of Dublin Commercial Linkage Fee Study; EPS #231009

Commercial

Occupation Category [1]	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA MSA Average Wage	% of Industry Jobs in Occupation Category	HH Income at 1.70 workers/HH	Income Category
Management Occupations	$101,153.66	4.05%	$171,961.22	Above Moderate
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	$79,403.97	1.26%	$134,986.75	Moderate
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	$107,491.80	0.33%	$182,736.05	Above Moderate
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	$107,765.50	0.02%	$183,201.36	Above Moderate
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	$84,624.70	0.01%	$143,861.99	Moderate
Community and Social Service Occupations	$51,467.04	0.04%	$87,493.97	Low
Legal Occupations	$108,695.65	0.02%	$184,782.61	Above Moderate
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	$56,927.36	0.03%	$96,776.52	Low
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	$55,439.53	0.65%	$94,247.19	Low
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	$96,029.88	1.62%	$163,250.79	Above Moderate
Healthcare Support Occupations	$56,312.85	0.53%	$95,731.85	Low
Protective Service Occupations	$48,022.99	0.29%	$81,639.08	Low
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	$39,487.58	38.88%	$67,128.89	Low
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	$44,801.74	0.76%	$76,162.96	Low
Personal Care and Service Occupations	$41,373.20	5.12%	$70,334.45	Low
Sales and Related Occupations	$43,598.88	27.03%	$74,118.09	Low
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	$49,440.79	4.89%	$84,049.33	Low
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	$42,092.71	0.14%	$71,557.61	Low
Construction and Extraction Occupations	$66,877.97	0.19%	$113,692.54	Moderate
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	$59,658.15	2.05%	$101,418.85	Moderate
Production Occupations	$44,744.93	2.20%	$76,066.38	Low
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	$42,359.83	9.88%	$72,011.71	Low
Total or Weighted Average	**$46,493.40**	**100.00%**	**$79,038.78**	

[1] Includes NAICS Sectors: 44 and 45 - Retail Trade; 532000 - Rental and Leasing Services; 812000 - Personal and Laundry Services; and 722000 - Food Services and Drinking Places.

Sources: JobsEQ, 2021; U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Table B-2
Occupation and Wage Distribution - Lodging
City of Dublin Commercial Linkage Fee Study; EPS #231009

Lodging

Occupation Category [1]	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA MSA Average Wage	% of Industry Jobs in Occupation Category	HH Income at 1.70 workers/HH	Income Category
Management Occupations	$108,000.00	9.36%	$183,600.00	Above Moderate
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	$64,800.00	2.42%	$110,160.00	Moderate
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	$78,700.00	0.18%	$133,790.00	Moderate
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	$119,800.00	0.07%	$203,660.00	Above Moderate
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	$70,700.00	0.01%	$120,190.00	Moderate
Community and Social Service Occupations	$65,300.00	0.02%	$111,010.00	Moderate
Legal Occupations	$164,600.00	0.01%	$279,820.00	Above Moderate
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	$57,700.00	0.08%	$98,090.00	Low
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	$71,700.00	0.21%	$121,890.00	Moderate
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	$95,100.00	0.01%	$161,670.00	Above Moderate
Healthcare Support Occupations	$35,500.00	0.46%	$60,350.00	Very Low
Protective Service Occupations	$42,800.00	1.87%	$72,760.00	Low
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	$42,000.00	17.00%	$71,400.00	Low
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	$46,100.00	32.80%	$78,370.00	Low
Personal Care and Service Occupations	$41,000.00	3.41%	$69,700.00	Low
Sales and Related Occupations	$49,800.00	2.39%	$84,660.00	Low
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	$42,900.00	20.45%	$72,930.00	Low
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	$48,000.00	0.08%	$81,600.00	Low
Construction and Extraction Occupations	$68,500.00	0.21%	$116,450.00	Moderate
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	$56,400.00	6.33%	$95,880.00	Low
Production Occupations	$43,200.00	1.94%	$73,440.00	Low
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	$39,400.00	0.70%	$66,980.00	Low
Total or Weighted Average	**$51,586.65**	**100.00%**	**$87,697.31**	

[1] Includes NAICS Sector: 721 - Accommodation.

Sources: JobsEQ, 2022; U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Table B-3
Occupation and Wage Distribution - Office/R&D
City of Dublin Commercial Linkage Fee Study; EPS #231009

Office/R&D

Occupation Category [1]	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA MSA Average Wage	% of Industry Jobs in Occupation Category	HH Income at 1.70 workers/HH	Income Category
Management Occupations	$186,928.04	12.43%	$317,777.67	Above Moderate
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	$112,199.26	14.53%	$190,738.75	Above Moderate
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	$137,383.52	15.98%	$233,551.99	Above Moderate
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	$124,474.22	4.33%	$211,606.18	Above Moderate
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	$113,363.11	4.45%	$192,717.29	Above Moderate
Community and Social Service Occupations	$71,506.82	0.79%	$121,561.59	Moderate
Legal Occupations	$152,823.83	2.25%	$259,800.50	Above Moderate
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	$73,603.93	0.25%	$125,126.68	Moderate
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	$93,142.15	3.84%	$158,341.65	Moderate
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	$145,114.86	5.75%	$246,695.26	Above Moderate
Healthcare Support Occupations	$54,417.72	2.49%	$92,510.13	Low
Protective Service Occupations	$48,276.53	2.26%	$82,070.10	Low
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	$40,479.47	0.22%	$68,815.10	Low
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	$46,638.02	3.79%	$79,284.63	Low
Personal Care and Service Occupations	$45,934.07	0.34%	$78,087.93	Low
Sales and Related Occupations	$92,511.49	6.74%	$157,269.53	Moderate
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	$57,904.91	13.84%	$98,438.35	Low
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	$51,397.31	0.12%	$87,375.43	Low
Construction and Extraction Occupations	$80,538.98	0.52%	$136,916.27	Moderate
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	$69,607.82	1.84%	$118,333.29	Moderate
Production Occupations	$48,922.47	1.30%	$83,168.21	Low
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	$44,803.83	1.95%	$76,166.51	Low
Total or Weighted Average	**$110,011.04**	**100.00%**	**$187,018.77**	

[1] Includes NAICS Sectors: 51 - Information; 52 - Finance and Insurance; 53 - Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (excluding 532000 -Rental and Leasing Services); 54 - Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; 55 - Management of Companies and Enterprises; 561 - Admin. and Support Services; 6211 - Offices of Physicians; 6212 - Offices of Dentists; 6213 - Offices of Other Health Practitioners; 6214 - Outpatient Care Centers; and 621500 - Medical and Diagonostic Laboratories.

Sources: JobsEQ, 2021; U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021; Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.

Table B-4
Occupation and Wage Distribution - Industrial
City of Dublin Commercial Linkage Fee Study; EPS #231009

Industrial

Occupation Category [1]	San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA MSA Average Wage	% of Industry Jobs in Occupation Category	HH Income at 1.70 workers/HH	Income Category
Management Occupations	$158,147.54	8.23%	$268,850.81	Above Moderate
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	$103,392.89	6.03%	$175,767.91	Above Moderate
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	$139,076.43	2.41%	$236,429.93	Above Moderate
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	$112,828.89	3.54%	$191,809.12	Above Moderate
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	$92,162.61	1.05%	$156,676.44	Moderate
Community and Social Service Occupations	$78,359.68	0.00%	$133,211.45	Moderate
Legal Occupations	$199,705.44	0.08%	$339,499.25	Above Moderate
Educational Instruction and Library Occupations	$69,094.23	0.01%	$117,460.18	Moderate
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	$72,251.41	0.78%	$122,827.40	Moderate
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	$112,353.32	0.15%	$191,000.64	Above Moderate
Healthcare Support Occupations	$59,860.28	0.02%	$101,762.47	Moderate
Protective Service Occupations	$59,228.02	0.11%	$100,687.63	Low
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	$41,556.54	0.42%	$70,646.12	Low
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	$49,462.99	0.57%	$84,087.08	Low
Personal Care and Service Occupations	$47,499.67	0.01%	$80,749.44	Low
Sales and Related Occupations	$84,554.44	6.22%	$143,742.54	Moderate
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	$57,812.72	9.52%	$98,281.63	Low
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	$46,613.34	0.27%	$79,242.67	Low
Construction and Extraction Occupations	$78,336.07	20.78%	$133,171.31	Moderate
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	$71,292.15	7.31%	$121,196.66	Moderate
Production Occupations	$54,838.13	19.41%	$93,224.82	Low
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	$51,202.17	13.10%	$87,043.69	Low
Total or Weighted Average	**$78,713.23**	**100.00%**	**$133,812.48**	

[1] Includes NAICS Sectors: 22 - Utilities; 23 - Construction; 42 - Wholesale Trade; 484 - Truck Transportation; 493 - Warehousing & Storage; and 811 - Repair and Maintenance

APPENDIX C:

Assumptions and Sources

Table C-1
Assumptions and Sources
City of Dublin Commercial Linkage Fee Study; EPS #231009

Item	Total	Unit	Source
Demographic Assumptions			
Total Population	71,680	persons	American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021
Total Employed	37,116	persons	American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021
Households	23,688	households	American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021
Households with Earnings	21,819	households	American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021
Workers per Household with Workers	1.70	persons	American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021
Persons per Working Household	3.29	persons	American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021
Dublin Workers Living in Dublin	9.4%	of workers	US Census Bureau "On The Map" 2020 data
Employment Density Assumptions			
Commercial	472	sq. ft. per employee	Draft Public Facilities Fee study, City of Dublin, 2023
Office/R&D	307	sq. ft. per employee	Draft Public Facilities Fee study, City of Dublin, 2023
Lodging	3,000	sq. ft. per employee	Draft Public Facilities Fee study, City of Dublin, 2023
Industrial	862	sq. ft. per employee	Draft Public Facilities Fee study, City of Dublin, 2023

Sources: U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 2021;US Census Bureau "On The Map"; City of Dublin

INCLUSIONARY ZONING REGULATIONS

8.68.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this ~~c~~Chapter is to:

A. ~~e~~Enhance the public welfare and assure that further housing development contributes to the attainment of the City's housing goals by increasing the production of residential units affordable by households of very low, low, and moderate income.

B. ~~a~~Assure that the limited remaining developable land in the City's planning area is utilized in a manner consistent with the City's housing policies and needs. ~~*Rev. Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

8.68.020 Definitions.

As used in this ~~c~~Chapter, each of the following terms shall be defined as follows:

A. "Affordable unit" means an ownership or rental-housing unit~~, including senior housing~~, affordable to households with very~~-~~low-, low-, or moderate-incomes as defined in this Chapter.

1. Rental units are deemed affordable units if the annual rent does not exceed 30% of maximum income level for very low-, low- and moderate-income households, adjusted for household size and as defined below.

2. Owner-occupied units are deemed affordable units if the sales price results in annual housing expenses that do not exceed 35% of the maximum income level for very~~-~~low-, low-, and moderate-income households, adjusted for household size and as defined below.

B. "Applicant" means any person, firm, partnership, association, joint venture, corporation, or any entity or combination of entities that seeks city real property development permits or approvals.

C. "Dwelling unit" means a dwelling designed and intended for occupancy by one household.

D. "Very~~-~~low-, low-, and moderate-income levels" means those income and eligibility levels determined periodically by the California Department of Housing and Community Development based on Alameda County median income levels adjusted for family size. Such levels shall be calculated on the basis of gross annual household income considering household size and number of dependents, income of all ~~wage earners~~ household members eighteen years of age and older~~, elderly or disabled family members~~, and all other sources of household income and will be recertified as set forth by local standards, and state and federal housing law.

1. "Very-low-income" means 50% or less of the median income, adjusted for actual household size.

2. "Low-income" means more than 50% and up to 80% of the median income, adjusted for actual household size.

3. "Moderate-income" means more than 80% and up to 120% of the median income, adjusted for actual household size.

E. "Resale controls and/or rent restrictions" means legal restrictions by which the affordable units shall be restricted to ensure that the unit remains affordable to very-low-, low-, or moderate-income households, as applicable, for a period of not less than 55 years. The 55 year period will reset with each time ownership of the unit is transferred through a bona fide sales transaction with a third party during the resale restriction period sale of the unit. With respect to rental units, such rent restrictions shall be in the form of a regulatory agreement recorded against the applicable property. With respect to owner-occupied units, such resale controls shall be in the form of resale restrictions, deeds of trust, and/or other similar documents recorded against the applicable property.

F. "Residential development" includes, without limitation, detached single-family dwellings, multiple-dwelling structures, groups of dwellings, condominium or townhouse developments, condominium conversions, cooperative developments, mixed use developments that include housing units, and residential land subdivisions intended to be sold to the general public. *Rev. Ord. 43-08 (December 2008); Ord. 8-05 (March 2005); Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*

8.68.030 General Requirements.

A. 12.5% Affordability Requirement for Rental Units. All new rental residential rental development projects of with 20 10 units or more designed and intended for permanent occupancy shall construct 12.5 10.0% of the total number of dwelling units within the development as affordable units, except as otherwise provided by this cChapter, and except when all of the dwelling units (excluding units reserved for property management) within the project are affordable. The foregoing requirement shall be applied no more than once to an approved residential development (and generally at the tentative map stage), regardless of the changes in the character or ownership of the development, except as provided by this Chapter, provided the total number of units does not change. In applying and calculating the affordability requirement, any decimal fraction less than or equal to 0.50 may be disregarded, and any decimal fraction greater than 0.50 shall be construed as one unit.

B. Affordability Requirement for Ownership Units. All for-sale (ownership) residential development projects of 10 units or more designed and intended for permanent occupancy shall construct 12.5% of the total number of dwelling units within the development as affordable units, except as otherwise provided by this Chapter. The foregoing requirement shall

be applied no more than once to an approved residential development (and generally at the tentative map stage), regardless of the changes in the character or ownership of the development, except as provided by this Chapter, provided the total number of units does not change. In applying and calculating the affordability requirement, any decimal fraction less than or equal to 0.50 may be disregarded, and any decimal fraction greater than 0.50 shall be construed as one unit.

~~B~~**C. Allocation of Units to Income Levels.** Affordable units provided pursuant to this section shall be allocated ~~to households with very-low, low-, and moderate-income levels~~ as follows:

	Rental Units	**Owner-Occupied Units**
Very-low-income households	0~~30~~%	0%
Low-income households	100~~20~~%	40%
Moderate-income households	0~~50~~%	60%

Where the calculation of the allocation results in fewer units than would otherwise be required ~~pursuant to subsection A of this section~~, one additional unit should be allocated to the income level with a decimal fraction closest to 0.50.

~~C~~**D. Conditions of Approval:** Any tentative map, conditional use permit, or site development review approving residential development projects subject to this ~~c~~Chapter shall contain conditions sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of this ~~c~~Chapter. Such conditions shall detail the number of affordable units required~~, specify the schedule of construction of affordable units~~, set forth the applicant's manner of compliance with this ~~c~~Chapter, and require the execution of an agreement imposing appropriate resale controls and/or rental restrictions on the affordable units.

~~D~~**E. Concurrent Construction.** All affordable units in a project or phase of a project shall be constructed concurrently with market-rate units, unless the City Manager determines in writing that extenuating circumstances exist that make concurrent construction infeasible or impractical.

~~E~~**F. Design and Distribution of Affordable Units.** All affordable units shall reflect the range of numbers of bedrooms provided in the project as a whole and shall not be distinguished by exterior design, construction, or materials. Affordable units may be of smaller size than the units in the project and may have fewer amenities than the market rate units in the project. All affordable units shall be reasonably dispersed throughout the project. ~~*Rev. Ord. 43-08 (December 2008); Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

8.68.040 Exceptions to ~~12.5%~~ Affordability Requirement.

Developers of projects subject to Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B shall construct ~~12.5% of~~ the total number of affordable dwelling units within the development ~~as affordable units~~, unless subject to an exception set forth in this section. All exceptions require City Council approval~~, which shall be obtained at or prior to the last discretionary approval for the project~~.

A. Payment of Fees In Lieu of Creation of Affordable Units. Upon request of the applicant, the City Council shall permit the applicant to pay a fee in lieu of constructing up to 40% of the affordable units that the developer would otherwise be required to construct pursuant to Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B. The amount of the fee shall be as set forth in a resolution of the City Council, which may be amended from time to time to reflect inflation and changed conditions in the City and the region. In lieu fees shall be paid at the time and in the amount set forth in the in lieu fee resolution in effect at the time of issuance of the building permit.

B. Off-Site Projects. An applicant may construct the affordable units not physically within the development in lieu of constructing some or all of the affordable units within the development, with the approval of the City Council, if the City Council finds:

1. ~~that c~~Construction of the units off-site in lieu of constructing units on-site is consistent with the ~~c~~Chapter's goal of creating, preserving, maintaining, and protecting housing for very low-, low- and moderate-income households.

2. ~~that the u~~Units to be constructed off site are consistent with Section 8.68.030~~E~~F above.

3. ~~that it w~~Would be infeasible or impractical to construct affordable units on-site.

4. ~~that c~~Conditions of approval for the project require that the off-site affordable units would be governed by the terms of a deed restriction and, if applicable, rental restrictions similar to that used for the on-site affordable units.

5. ~~that the c~~Conditions of approval for the project, or other security such as a cash deposit, bond, or letter of credit, are adequate to require the construction of the off-site affordable units concurrently with the completion of the construction of the residential development or within a reasonable period (not to exceed ~~5~~ five years).

C. Land Dedication. An applicant may dedicate land to the City or city-designated local non-profit housing developer in lieu of construction of some or all of the required affordable units, if the Council finds ~~that~~:

1. ~~that d~~Dedication of land in lieu of constructing units is consistent with the ~~c~~Chapter's goal of creating, preserving, maintaining, and protecting housing for ~~very-low~~very low-, low- and moderate-income households.

2. ~~that t~~The dedicated land is useable for its intended purpose, is free of toxic substances and contaminated soils, and is fully improved, with infrastructure, adjacent utilities, grading, and all development-impact fees paid excluding any inclusionary zoning ordinance fees.

3. ~~that t~~The proposed land dedication is of sufficient size to meet the following requirements:

a. ~~t~~The dedication includes land sufficient to construct the number of units that the applicant would otherwise be required to construct by Section 8.68.030.A, based on the size of lots in the subdivision for which the applicant is meeting its obligation; and

b. ~~i~~In addition, the dedication includes such additional land the market value for which is equal to or exceeds the difference between the value of a market-rate, 1200-square foot unit and the price at which such a unit could be sold as an Affordable Unit (which amount shall be set forth in a resolution adopted from time to time by the City Council) times the number of units required.

D. Credit ~~t~~Transfers. An applicant may fully or partially satisfy the requirements of Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B through the use of transfer credits created pursuant to Section 8.68.060. Credit certificates shall be presented to the Community Development Director, who shall note at the time of project approval the credit certificate by number. Credit certificates may only be used to satisfy the requirements for Inclusionary Units for the income category (i.e., very low-, low-, or moderate-income) and number of bedrooms for which they are issued.

E. Waiver of Requirements. The City Council, at its discretion, may waive, wholly or partially, the requirements of this ordinance and approve alternate methods of compliance with this Chapter if the applicant demonstrates, and the City Council finds, that such alternate methods meet the purposes of this Chapter. ~~*Rev. Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

8.68.050 General Procedures for Implementing Inclusionary Zoning Requirements.

A. Agreements. Prior to the issuance of a building permit for an affordable unit, resale restrictions or rental controls, or both, as the case may be, shall be set forth in an agreement between the City and the developer, in a form consistent with the City Council-adopted form agreement, which agreement shall be recorded against the property containing the affordable units. The agreement shall be executed by the City Manager, and its requirements shall run with the land and bind the applicant's successors.

B. Rental Units; Occupancy; Annual Report. Agreements involving rental units shall require the owner of the affordable units to ensure that the units are occupied by tenants whose monthly income levels do not exceed very low-, low-, or ~~moderate income~~moderate-income

levels, as the case may be, and shall preclude tenants from subletting or subleasing the unit. The agreement shall also require the owner of the affordable unit to submit an annual report to the City Manager, in a format approved by the City. The report shall include, but not be limited to the following information: an identification of the affordable units within the project; the monthly rents charged and proposed to be charged; vacancy information for the prior year; and the monthly income for tenants of each affordable unit throughout the prior year.

C. Ownership Units; Occupancy; City's Right of First Refusal. Agreements for ownership units shall specify that the inclusionary units must be occupied by the owner or owners and may not be leased or rented without the written approval of the City. The resale restrictions shall provide that in the event of the sale of an affordable unit, the City shall have the right to purchase any affordable owner-occupant unit at the maximum price that could be charged to an eligible household.

D. Selection Criteria. No household shall be permitted to occupy a unit that is required under this ~~c~~Chapter to be affordable unless the City or its designee has approved the household's eligibility. Eligible potential occupants of affordable units will be qualified on the basis of household income~~, the median combined household income statistics for Alameda County published periodically by the California Department of Housing and Community Development, all sources of household income and assets, the relationship between household size and the size of available units, and any further criteria required by law~~ as defined by this Chapter. ~~The developer shall use an equitable selection method established in conformance with the terms of this chapter.~~ The selection criteria for a qualified household may not distinguish between adults and children. Selection of qualified person should be based on priorities established using the point system described below:

- Employed within the boundaries of the City of Dublin (3 points maximum, one per household member)
- Public Service employee working in the City of Dublin (1 ~~additional~~ point)
- Dublin resident (3 points maximum, one per household member)
- Seniors (1 point, one per household)
- Permanently disabled (1 point, one per household)
- Immediate family member of Dublin resident (1 point, one per household)
- Required to relocate from current Dublin residence due to demolition of dwelling or conversion of dwelling from rental to for-sale unit (1 point, one per household)

To qualify as a "Public Service Employee", the person shall be employed by a Public Agency.

To qualify as "Employed within the boundaries of the City of Dublin", the person shall have been employed within the City of Dublin for at least six months.

To qualify as a "Dublin resident," the person shall have been a resident of the City of Dublin for at least a one-year period prior to the eligibility determination. ~~*Rev. Ord. 8-05 (March 2005); Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

8.68.060 Affordable Unit Credits.

A. Creation. Affordable unit credits may be created by the City Council. One affordable unit credit certificate shall be issued for each affordable unit constructed in excess of the number of affordable units required to be constructed for the project by Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B. The certificate shall designate a specific income category (i.e., very-low-, low-, or moderate-income) and number of bedrooms for which they are issued.

B. Ownership and ~~u~~Use of ~~c~~Credits. Affordable unit credit certificates are issued to and become the possession of the project owner, who may ~~then~~ use them to satisfy the requirements of this ~~c~~Chapter for another project in the City. If a project owner proposes to sell credit certificates, the parties shall first obtain the consent of the ~~Community Development~~Finance Director, who will document the transfer by certificate number. ~~*Rev. Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

8.68.070 Incentives to Encourage On-Site Construction of Affordable Units.

The City may, but shall not be required to, offer incentives or financial assistance to encourage the on-site construction of affordable units in excess ~~of 12.5%~~ of the total number of affordable units required by this Chapter to be included in the project to the extent resources for this purpose are available and approved for such use by the City Council or City Manager. Such incentives may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

A. Fee Deferral.

1. Development Processing Fees. The City Manager may approve deferred payment of City processing fees applicable to the review and processing of the project. The terms and payment schedule of the deferred fees shall be subject to the approval of the City Manager.

2. Development Impact Fees. The City Council may authorize the deferred payment of development impact fees applicable to the affordable units. Approval of this incentive requires demonstration by the Applicant that the deferral increases the project's feasibility. The applicant must provide appropriate security to ensure future payment of such fees.

B. Design Modifications. The City Council may approve design modifications to affordable units that increase the feasibility of the construction of affordable units, including but not limited to, the following:

1. Reduced lot size.

2. Reduced setback requirements.

3. Reduced open space requirements.

4. Reduced landscaping requirements.

5. Reduced interior or exterior amenities.

6. Reduction in parking requirements.

7. Height restriction waivers. ~~*Rev. Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

8.68.080 Inclusionary Zoning In Lieu Fees ~~Fund~~.

The fund previously known as the "Inclusionary Zoning In Lieu Fee fund" is hereby renamed the "Affordable Housing Fund" ("Fund") and all In Lieu Fees shall be deposited into the Fund. ~~In Lieu Fees shall be deposited into a fund known as the "Inclusionary Zoning In Lieu Fees Fund" ("Fund").~~

A. Use. All monies in the Fund, together with any interest earnings on such monies less reasonable administrative charges, shall be used or committed to use by the City for the purpose of providing very low-, low-, and moderate-income ownership or rental housing in the City of Dublin.

B. Annual ~~r~~Report. The City Manager shall prepare an annual report to the City Council identifying the balance of monies in the Fund and the affordable units provided and any monies committed to providing very low-, low-, and moderate-income housing. The annual report shall also include a review of administrative charges. ~~*Rev. Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

8.68.090 Violations.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, partnership or other entity that is subject to this ordinance pursuant to Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B to violate any provision or to fail to comply with any of the requirements of this ~~c~~Chapter. A violation of any of the provisions of or fail~~ing~~ure to comply with any of the requirements of this Chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor; except that notwithstanding any other provisions of this Code, any such violation constituting a misdemeanor under this ~~c~~Chapter, may in the discretion of the

enforcing authority, be charged and prosecuted as an infraction. Any person convicted of an infraction under the provisions of this Code shall be punishable as provided by the Government Code of the State of California. ~~*Rev. Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

8.68.100 Enforcement.

A. General. The City Manager shall enforce this ~~c~~Chapter, and its provisions shall be binding on all agents, successors, and assigns of an applicant. The City Manager may suspend or revoke any building permit or approval upon finding a violation of any provision of this ~~c~~Chapter. No land-use approval, building permit, or certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any residential development unless exempt from or in compliance with this ~~c~~Chapter. The City may institute any appropriate legal actions or proceedings necessary to ensure compliance herewith, including, but not limited to, actions to revoke, deny, or suspend any permit or development approval.

B. Excessive ~~r~~Rents/~~l~~Legal ~~a~~Action. If the City Manager determines that rents in excess of those allowed by operation of this ~~c~~Chapter have been charged to a tenant residing in an affordable unit, the City may take appropriate legal action to recover, and the project owner shall be obligated to pay to the tenant, or to the City in the event the tenant cannot be located, any excess rents charged. ~~*Rev. Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

8.68.110 Appeals.

Decisions of the City Manager under this Chapter may be appealed as provided in Chapter 8.136. ~~*Rev. Ord. 1-03 (January 2003); Ord. 8-02 (May 2002)*~~

DUBLIN
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STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

Agenda Item 7.1

DATE: August 15, 2023

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Inclusionary Zoning and In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study
Prepared by: Jason Earl, Senior Management Analyst

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will receive a report on the Inclusionary Zoning and Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and the Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study. The City Council will be requested to provide feedback and direction on key policy decisions. This feedback will be used to prepare updates to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee, and Commercial Linkage Fee programs in accordance with the City's Two-Year Strategic Plan. The updates to these programs will be considered for adoption at a future meeting.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the report and provide feedback and direction.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The cost for this project will be charged to the City's Affordable Housing Fund. There are sufficient funds allocated in the Fiscal Year 2023-24 Adopted Budget for this purpose.

DESCRIPTION:

Background

The City of Dublin Two-Year Strategic Plan includes Strategy 2: Housing Affordability, with the following two specific objectives:

- Objective 2.b: *Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production;* and
- Objective 2.c: *Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage fee and affordable housing in-lieu fee for for-sale and rental housing.*

The consulting firm Economic and Planning Systems (EPS) was selected through a competitive process to assist Staff with addressing these Strategic Plan Objectives.

The City's current Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (DMC Chapter 8.68) and Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee were adopted by the City Council on May 21, 2002 (Ordinance 08-02 and Resolution 56-02 respectively). The Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (IZR) has been amended from time to time, while the In-Lieu Fee is adjusted annually on July 1 based on an inflationary index. The IZR apply to projects with 20 or more units. The City's current inclusionary requirement is 12.5%, meaning that 12.5% of the units in a market-rate residential project are to be set aside as affordable to lower-income households. A developer may satisfy 40% of this obligation through the payment of in-lieu fees. The current Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee is $241,131 per affordable unit.

The Commercial Linkage Fee was adopted by the City Council on May 03, 2005 (Resolution 70-05) and is adjusted each year by an inflationary index. The current fees are shown in Table 1 below. The Commercial Linkage Fee serves to increase funding for affordable housing due to the nexus between non-residential development and the need it generates for affordable housing.

Table 1: Commercial Linkage Fee

Land Use Category	Commercial Linkage Fee
Industrial	$0.65
Office	$1.68
Research & Development	$1.09
Retail	$1.35
Services & Accommodations	$0.57

Staff and the consultant team have reviewed these programs, interviewed market-rate and affordable housing developers who are active in the City and the region, and conducted a survey of the inclusionary requirements, In-Lieu Fees, and Commercial Linkage Fees in other jurisdictions to provide context. Market conditions have changed, and development costs have increased since these programs were initially adopted. As a result, it appears that the inclusionary requirements and the in-lieu fee levels are no longer aligned, and the commercial linkage fees are below what other cities are charging.

The City Council will receive a presentation that outlines the findings from this review. The presentation will also highlight how the inclusionary requirement and in-lieu fee programs work from a market and economic perspective, and the implications and tradeoffs of updating these programs. Additionally, the results of the Commercial Linkage Fee nexus analysis, current land use categories, and potential changes to the land use categories will be discussed. This will include a review of the maximum fees that the City could charge, a comparison of fees in peer cities, and a discussion of potential approaches to setting these fees since the nexus-based maximums often exceed what most cities want to charge.

The City Council will be requested to provide feedback and direction on key policy decisions. This feedback will be used to prepare updates to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Affordable

Housing In-Lieu Fee, and Commercial Linkage Fee programs for future consideration and adoption.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW:

Receiving this informational report and providing direction is not subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15306 (Information Collection).

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

Strategy 2: Housing Affordability.
Objective 2B: Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production.
Objective 2C: Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage fee and affordable housing in-lieu fee for for-sale and rental housing.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

None.

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

STAFF REPORT

CITY COUNCIL

Agenda Item 7.1

DATE: September 19, 2023

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Inclusionary Zoning and In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study
Prepared by: Jason Earl, Senior Management Analyst

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council's Two-Year Strategic Plan includes a review of the Commercial Linkage Fee and the Inclusionary Zoning and In-Lieu Fee programs. On August 15, 2023, the City Council received an informational report and provided feedback regarding updates to these programs. Staff has further refined this information and is seeking the City Council's feedback and direction regarding the recommendations. This feedback will be used to prepare updates to the programs that will be brought back to the City Council for consideration at a future public hearing.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the report and provide feedback and direction regarding the recommendations presented in this report.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

There are sufficient funds allocated in the Fiscal Year 2023-24 Adopted Budget in the Affordable Housing Funds for this purpose.

DESCRIPTION:

Background

The City of Dublin Two-Year Strategic Plan includes Strategy 2: Housing Affordability, which includes the following two objectives:

- Objective 2b: *Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production;* and
- Objective 2c: *Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage fee and affordable housing in-lieu fee for for-sale and rental housing.*

The consulting firm Economic and Planning Systems (EPS) was selected to assist Staff with addressing these objectives. On August 15, 2023, the City Council received an informational report on the Inclusionary Zoning and Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and the Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study. The City Council provided initial feedback and directed Staff to do the following:

- Review the overall impact fee burden on non-residential development with adjustments to the Commercial Linkage Fee.
- Provide comparative information about the affordable housing requirements and their impact on production in the Tri-Valley cities.
- Lower the threshold for projects that are subject to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations.

The City Council has also prioritized the collection of fees that can be leveraged to facilitate the production of lower income units to satisfy the City's Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) while providing on-site units where feasible. The recommendations presented in this Staff Report seek to align the Commercial Linkage Fee, Inclusionary Zoning, and In-Lieu Fee programs with those priorities.

Analysis

Commercial Linkage Fee

The Commercial Linkage Fee is a fairly modest tool, in terms of fee revenue generation, the City uses to collect money that can be used towards affordable housing and related programs. The fee is based on the nexus between non-residential development and the need it generates for affordable housing. The *maximum* amount the City could assess is based on that nexus, while the *actual* amount assessed is set at the City Council's discretion.

The current fee was adopted by the City Council in 2005 (Resolution 70-05) and is adjusted annually based on an inflationary index. The amount was set to ensure that it does not overburden the economic development priorities set by the City Council. New non-residential development is assessed this fee on a per-square-foot basis at the time a building permit is issued. The amount collected is based on the category of development. Since 2015, the City has collected $779,141, the majority of which ($470,114) is attributed to just two projects: the Kaiser Medical Office Building and the Zeiss Innovation Center projects. Table 1 reflects the current fee by use category along with the maximum amount the City could assess.

Table 1. Commercial Linkage Fee

Category	Maximum Fee per Sq. Ft.	Current Fee
Commercial	$344	$1.35
Lodging	$57	$0.57
R&D / Office	$183	$1.09 / $1.68
Industrial	$115	$0.65

The current fee represents 4% to 7% of the total impact fee burden for a commercial project. Table 2 below provides a hypothetical example of increasing the Commercial Linkage Fee to $5 per square foot for a new office development and the impact to the overall impact fee burden.

Table 2. Impact Fee Burden

Category	Existing Commercial Linkage Fee	Hypothetical New Commercial Linkage Fee	Existing Impact Fee Burden	Hypothetical New Impact Fee Burden	Percentage Increase
Office	$1.68	$5.00	$23.50	$26.80	14%

Staff Recommendation: 1) Retain the existing Commercial Linkage Fee amount and annual inflationary index; and 2) Combine the Research & Development and Office use categories and set the fee at $1.39 per square foot, which is the average of the current fee for those two use categories.

Inclusionary Housing Requirements and In-Lieu Fee Analysis

The Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (Zoning Ordinance Chapter 8.68) were first adopted by the City Council in 2002 and have been amended periodically. These regulations help to achieve the stated purpose of contributing to the attainment of the City's housing goals, including the production of units to satisfy the RHNA, by increasing the production of residential units affordable to very low-, low-, and moderate-income households. This includes successfully leveraging in-lieu fees collected through this program to facilitate the production of lower income rental units, including units for special needs populations, and requiring the production of on-site units where feasible. Table 3 provides an overview of key aspects of these regulations.

Table 3. Dublin Inclusionary Zoning Regulations

Overall Inclusionary Requirement	Income Targets (Ownership)	Income Targets (Rental)	Project Size Threshold	Must Build Requirement	In-Lieu Fee
12.5%	60% Moderate 40% Low	50% Moderate 20% Low 30% Very Low	20 Units	60% of Inclusionary Requirement	$241,131 per Inclusionary unit

The current program does not differentiate the overall inclusionary requirement (12.5% or the affordable housing in-lieu fee of $241,131) between projects with ownership and rental units. However, the development economics of these two types of development vary dramatically. The average for-sale, single-family development requires a subsidy of $620,000 to produce an affordable unit under the City's current inclusionary program. The current in-lieu fee of $241,131 is lower than the subsidy required to build an affordable unit and thus incentivizes the payment of in-lieu fees. However, there is room to increase this fee while continuing to incentivize payment of in-lieu fees. The average subsidy to produce an affordable rental unit under the City's current inclusionary program is $187,000. Even without the inclusionary requirement, multifamily rental development is at the limits of feasibility, and the subsidy required for affordable rental units pushes that limit even further. Reducing the inclusionary requirement and in-lieu fees would help improve the financial feasibility of such projects.

Each of the Tri-Valley cities has unique inclusionary zoning regulations which helps it achieve the goals of its community. However, there are certain commonalities, including an average project size threshold of approximately 10+ units, collection of in-lieu fees on a per-square-foot basis, and separate regulations for ownership and rental developments including more of a focus on producing ownership units affordable to moderate income households and production of rental units affordable to very low- and low- income households. Each of the Tri-Valley cities has had unique experience with the production of affordable housing, but generally each has found that its inclusionary zoning regulations, combined with State laws such as Density Bonus Law, SB 35 and SB 330, have resulted in the production of on-site units and the collection of in-lieu fees.

Staff Recommendation: 1) Lower the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations applicability threshold to projects of 10+ units; 2) Assess in-lieu fees on a per-square-foot basis for each market-rate unit; 3) Establish separate regulations for ownership and rental developments as follows in Table 4:

Table 4. Ownership and Rental Policy Recommendations

	Overall	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Fee per Sq. Ft. Market-Rate Unit
Ownership	12.5%	0%	5%	7.5%	$9.08 (equivalent to $400,000 per affordable units)
Rental	10%	0%	10%	0%	$9.17 (equivalent to $236,915 per affordable units)

These recommendations align the Inclusionary Zoning and In-Lieu Fee program with the City Council's priorities. They also continue to incentivize both on-site production of housing affordable to low- and moderate-income households and collection of in-lieu fees that can be leveraged to produce units affordable to lower income and special needs households.

The City Council is being asked to provide feedback and direction regarding Staff's recommendations to be used to prepare updates to the Commercial Linkage Fee and the Inclusionary Zoning and Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee programs. The amendments to the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations require a review and recommendation by the Planning Commission. The updates to these programs will then be brought back to the City Council for adoption at a future public hearing.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW:

Receiving this informational report and providing direction is not subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15306 (Information Collection).

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

Strategy 2: Housing Opportunities
Objective 2B: Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production.
Objective 2C: Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage fee and affordable housing in-lieu fee for for-sale and rental housing.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

None.

RESOLUTION NO. 23 – 12

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

RECOMMENDING CITY COUNCIL APPROVAL OF AMENDMENTS TO DUBLIN MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 8.68 (INCLUSIONARY ZONING REGULATIONS) EFFECTIVE CITYWIDE PLPA-2023-00032

WHEREAS, the City occasionally initiates amendments to the Dublin Municipal Code to clarify, add, or amend certain provisions to ensure that it remains current with federal and state law, internally consistent, simple to understand and implement, and relevant to changes occurring in the community; and

WHEREAS, Staff initiated amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) consistent with the City of Dublin Two-Year Strategic Plan, which includes Strategy 2: Housing Affordability, Objective 2b: Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production and Objective 2c: Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage; and

WHEREAS, the City selected the consulting firm Economic and Planning Systems (EPS) to prepare an Inclusionary Zoning and Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study to inform the proposed amendments; and

WHEREAS, on August 15, 2023, and September 19, 2023, the City Council received informational reports on the Commercial Linkage Fee and Inclusionary Zoning and In-Lieu Fee programs and provided direction to staff to prepare updates to the programs; and

WHEREAS, proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) include changes to the affordability requirements for rental and ownership development projects, modifications to the provisions for the payment of fees in-lieu of constructing affordable units, revisions to the allocation of units to income levels, and revisions to the exceptions to the affordability requirements; and

WHEREAS, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), together with the State Guidelines and City of Dublin CEQA Guidelines and Procedures require that certain projects be reviewed for environmental impacts and that environmental documents be prepared; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission recommends that the City Council find the proposed amendments exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) as the amendments would not result in any physical changes and it can be seen with certainty that the amendments would not have a significant effect on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing on December 12, 2023, during which all interested persons were heard; and

WHEREAS, proper notice of said hearing was given in all respects as required by law; and

WHEREAS, a Staff Report dated December 12, 2023, was submitted to the Dublin Planning Commission recommending approval of the proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission did hear and consider all said reports, recommendations and testimony herein above set forth and used its independent judgment to evaluate the recommendations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the foregoing recitals are true and correct and made a part of this Resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City of Dublin Planning Commission does hereby recommend that the City Council adopt the Ordinance attached hereto as **Exhibit A,** and incorporated herein by reference.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 12th day of December 2023, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

DocuSigned by:
Renata Tyler
A6F2124CA29D4B1...
Planning Commission Chair

ATTEST:

DocuSigned by:
Kristie Wheeler
9EDB9DB87254493...
Assistant Community Development Director

ORDINANCE NO. XX – 23

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

APPROVING AMENDMENTS TO DUBLIN MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 8.68 (INCLUSIONARY ZONING REGULATIONS) PLPA-2023-00032

The Dublin City Council does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. RECITALS

A. The City occasionally initiates amendments to the Dublin Municipal Code to clarify, add, or amend certain provisions to ensure that it remains current with federal and state law, internally consistent, simple to understand and implement, and relevant to changes occurring in the community.

B. Staff initiated amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) consistent with the City of Dublin Two-Year Strategic Plan, which includes Strategy 2: Housing Affordability, Objective 2b: Ensure the City's inclusionary zoning regulations incentivize targeted housing production and Objective 2c: Prepare a nexus study to evaluate the affordable housing commercial linkage.

C. The City selected the consulting firm Economic and Planning Systems (EPS) to prepare an Inclusionary Zoning and Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee Feasibility Study and Commercial Linkage Fee Nexus Study to inform the proposed amendments.

D. On August 15, 2023, and September 19, 2023, the City Council received informational reports on the Commercial Linkage Fee and Inclusionary Zoning and In-Lieu Fee programs and provided direction to staff to prepare updates to the programs.

E. The proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) include changes to the affordability requirements for rental and ownership development projects, modifications to the provisions for the payment of fees in-lieu of constructing affordable units, revisions to the allocation of units to income levels, and revisions to the exceptions to the affordability requirements.

F. The Planning Commission held a duly noticed public hearing on December 12, 2023, during which all interested persons were heard, and adopted Resolution No. 23-xx recommending that the City Council approve the proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations).

G. A Staff Report was submitted to the Dublin City Council recommending approval of the proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations).

H. The City Council held a public hearing on the proposed amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) on _____, at which time all interested persons had an opportunity to be heard.

I. Proper notice of said hearing was given in all respects as required by law.

J. The City Council did hear and consider all said reports, recommendations and testimony herein above set forth and used its independent judgement to evaluate the project.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS

A. Pursuant to Dublin Municipal Code Section 8.120.050.B., the City Council hereby finds that the amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) are consistent with the General Plan and any applicable Specific Plan in that they would provide an update to the City's affordable housing requirements. Specifically, the amendments would implement Housing Element Program B.4, which calls for a review of the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations and preparation of a nexus study reviewing the affordable housing in-lieu fee.

B. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), together with the State Guidelines and City of Dublin CEQA Guidelines and Procedures require that certain projects be reviewed for environmental impacts and that environmental documents be prepared. The City Council hereby finds that the amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) are exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) as the amendments would not result in any physical changes and it can be seen with certainty that the amendments would not have a significant effect on the environment.

SECTION 3. AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 8.68.

Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations) is amended to read as follows:

"Inclusionary Zoning Regulations"

8.68.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this Chapter is to:

A. Enhance the public welfare and assure that further housing development contributes to the attainment of the City's housing goals by increasing the production of residential units affordable by households of very low, low, and moderate income.

B. Assure that the limited remaining developable land in the City's planning area is utilized in a manner consistent with the City's housing policies and needs.

8.68.020 Definitions.

As used in this Chapter, each of the following terms shall be defined as follows:

A. “Affordable unit” means an ownership or rental-housing unit, affordable to households with very low-, low-, or moderate-incomes as defined in this Chapter.

1. Rental units are deemed affordable units if the annual rent does not exceed 30% of maximum income level for very low-, low- and moderate-income households, adjusted for household size and as defined below.

2. Owner-occupied units are deemed affordable units if the sales price results in annual housing expenses that do not exceed 35% of the maximum income level for very low-, low-, and moderate-income households, adjusted for household size and as defined below.

B. “Applicant” means any person, firm, partnership, association, joint venture, corporation, or any entity or combination of entities that seeks city real property development permits or approvals.

C. “Dwelling unit” means a dwelling designed and intended for occupancy by one household.

D. “Very low-, low-, and moderate-income levels” means those income and eligibility levels determined periodically by the California Department of Housing and Community Development based on Alameda County median income levels adjusted for family size. Such levels shall be calculated on the basis of gross annual household income considering household size and number of dependents, income of all household members eighteen years of age and older, and all other sources of household income and will be recertified as set forth by local standards, and state and federal housing law.

1. “Very low-income” means 50% or less of the median income, adjusted for actual household size.

2. “Low-income” means more than 50% and up to 80% of the median income, adjusted for actual household size.

3. “Moderate-income” means more than 80% and up to 120% of the median income, adjusted for actual household size.

E. “Resale controls and/or rent restrictions” means legal restrictions by which the affordable units shall be restricted to ensure that the unit remains affordable to very low-, low-, or moderate-income households, as applicable, for a period of not less than 55 years. The 55 year period will reset each time ownership of the unit is transferred through a bona fide sales transaction with a third party during the resale restriction period. With respect to rental units, such rent restrictions shall be in the form of a regulatory agreement recorded against the applicable property. With respect to owner-occupied units, such resale controls shall be in the form of resale restrictions, deeds of trust, and/or other similar documents recorded against the applicable property.

F. “Residential development” includes, without limitation, detached single-family dwellings, multiple-dwelling structures, groups of dwellings, condominium or townhouse developments, condominium conversions, cooperative developments, mixed use developments that include housing units, and residential land subdivisions intended to be sold to the general public.

8.68.030 General Requirements.

A. Affordability Requirement for Rental Units. All new rental residential development projects with 10 units or more designed and intended for permanent occupancy shall construct 10.0% of the total number of dwelling units within the development as affordable units, except as otherwise provided by this Chapter, and except when all of the dwelling units (excluding units reserved for property management) within the project are affordable. The foregoing requirement shall be applied no more than once to an approved residential development (and generally at the tentative map stage), regardless of the changes in the character or ownership of the development, except as provided by this Chapter, provided the total number of units does not change. In applying and calculating the affordability requirement, any decimal fraction less than or equal to 0.50 may be disregarded, and any decimal fraction greater than 0.50 shall be construed as one unit.

B. Affordability Requirement for Ownership Units. All for-sale (ownership) residential development projects of 10 units or more designed and intended for permanent occupancy shall construct 12.5% of the total number of dwelling units within the development as affordable units, except as otherwise provided by this Chapter. The foregoing requirement shall be applied no more than once to an approved residential development (and generally at the tentative map stage), regardless of the changes in the character or ownership of the development, except as provided by this Chapter, provided the total number of units does not change. In applying and calculating the affordability requirement, any decimal fraction less than or equal to 0.50 may be disregarded, and any decimal fraction greater than 0.50 shall be construed as one unit.

C. Allocation of Units to Income Levels. Affordable units provided pursuant to this section shall be allocated as follows:

	Rental Units	**Owner-Occupied Units**
Very low-income households	0%	0%
Low-income households	100%	40%
Moderate-income households	0%	60%

Where the calculation of the allocation results in fewer units than would otherwise be required, one additional unit should be allocated to the income level with a decimal fraction closest to 0.50.

D. Conditions of Approval: Any tentative map, conditional use permit, or site development review approving residential development projects subject to this Chapter shall contain conditions sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Chapter. Such conditions shall detail the number of affordable units required, set forth the applicant's manner of compliance with this Chapter, and require the execution of an agreement imposing appropriate resale controls and/or rental restrictions on the affordable units.

E. Concurrent Construction. All affordable units in a project or phase of a project shall be constructed concurrently with market-rate units, unless the City Manager determines in writing that extenuating circumstances exist that make concurrent construction infeasible or impractical.

F. Design and Distribution of Affordable Units. All affordable units shall reflect the range of numbers of bedrooms provided in the project as a whole and shall not be distinguished by exterior design, construction, or materials. Affordable units may be of smaller size than the units in the project and may have fewer amenities than the market rate units in the project. All affordable units shall be reasonably dispersed throughout the project.

8.68.040 Exceptions to Affordability Requirement.

Developers of projects subject to Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B shall construct the total number of affordable dwelling units within the development, unless subject to an exception set forth in this section. All exceptions require City Council approval.

A. Payment of Fees In Lieu of Constructing Affordable Units. Upon request, the applicant shall be permitted to pay a fee in lieu of constructing up to 40% of the affordable units that the developer would otherwise be required to construct pursuant to Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B. The amount of the fee shall be as set forth in a resolution of the City Council, which may be amended from time to time to reflect inflation and changed conditions in the City and the region. In lieu fees shall be paid at the time and in the amount set forth in the in lieu fee resolution in effect at the time of issuance of the building permit.

B. Off-Site Projects. An applicant may construct the affordable units not physically within the development in lieu of constructing some or all of the affordable units within the development, with the approval of the City Council, if the City Council finds:

1. Construction of the units off-site in lieu of constructing units on-site is consistent with the Chapter's goal of creating, preserving, maintaining, and protecting housing for very low-, low- and moderate-income households.

2. Units to be constructed off site are consistent with Section 8.68.030F above.

3. Would be infeasible or impractical to construct affordable units on-site.

4. Conditions of approval for the project require that the off-site affordable units would be governed by the terms of a deed restriction and, if applicable, rental restrictions similar to that used for the on-site affordable units.

5. Conditions of approval for the project, or other security such as a cash deposit, bond, or letter of credit, are adequate to require the construction of the off-site affordable units concurrently with the completion of the construction of the residential development or within a reasonable period (not to exceed five years).

C. Land Dedication. An applicant may dedicate land to the City or city-designated local non-profit housing developer in lieu of construction of some or all of the required affordable units, if the Council finds:

1. Dedication of land in lieu of constructing units is consistent with the Chapter's goal of creating, preserving, maintaining, and protecting housing for very low-, low- and moderate-income households.

2. The dedicated land is useable for its intended purpose, is free of toxic substances and contaminated soils, and is fully improved, with infrastructure, adjacent utilities, grading, and all development-impact fees paid excluding any inclusionary zoning ordinance fees.

3. The proposed land dedication is of sufficient size to meet the following requirements:

a. The dedication includes land sufficient to construct the number of units that the applicant would otherwise be required to construct by Section 8.68.030.A, based on the size of lots in the subdivision for which the applicant is meeting its obligation; and

b. In addition, the dedication includes such additional land the market value for which is equal to or exceeds the difference between the value of a market-rate, 1200-square foot unit and the price at which such a unit could be sold as an Affordable Unit (which amount shall be set forth in a resolution adopted from time to time by the City Council) times the number of units required.

D. Credit Transfers. An applicant may fully or partially satisfy the requirements of Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B through the use of transfer credits created pursuant to Section 8.68.060. Credit certificates shall be presented to the Community Development Director, who shall note at the time of project approval the credit certificate by number. Credit certificates may only be used to satisfy the requirements for Inclusionary Units for the income category (i.e., very low-, low-, or moderate-income) and number of bedrooms for which they are issued.

E. Waiver of Requirements. The City Council, at its discretion, may waive, wholly or partially, the requirements of this ordinance and approve alternate methods of compliance with this Chapter if the applicant demonstrates, and the City Council finds, that such alternate methods meet the purposes of this Chapter.

8.68.050 General Procedures for Implementing Inclusionary Zoning Requirements.

A. Agreements. Prior to the issuance of a building permit for an affordable unit, resale restrictions or rental controls, or both, as the case may be, shall be set forth in an agreement between the City and the developer, in a form consistent with the City Council-adopted form agreement, which agreement shall be recorded against the property containing the affordable units. The agreement shall be executed by the City Manager, and its requirements shall run with the land and bind the applicant's successors.

B. Rental Units; Occupancy; Annual Report. Agreements involving rental units shall require the owner of the affordable units to ensure that the units are occupied by tenants whose monthly income levels do not exceed very low-, low-, or moderate-income levels, as the case may be, and shall preclude tenants from subletting or subleasing the unit. The agreement shall also require the owner of the affordable unit to submit an annual report to the City Manager, in a format approved by the City. The report shall include, but not be limited to the following information: an identification of the affordable units within the project; the monthly rents charged and proposed to be charged; vacancy information for the prior year; and the monthly income for tenants of each affordable unit throughout the prior year.

C. Ownership Units; Occupancy; City's Right of First Refusal. Agreements for ownership units shall specify that the inclusionary units must be occupied by the owner or owners and may not be leased or rented without the written approval of the City. The resale restrictions

shall provide that in the event of the sale of an affordable unit, the City shall have the right to purchase any affordable owner-occupant unit at the maximum price that could be charged to an eligible household.

D. Selection Criteria. No household shall be permitted to occupy a unit that is required under this Chapter to be affordable unless the City or its designee has approved the household's eligibility. Eligible potential occupants of affordable units will be qualified on the basis of household income as defined by this Chapter. The selection criteria for a qualified household may not distinguish between adults and children. Selection of qualified person should be based on priorities established using the point system described below:

- Employed within the boundaries of the City of Dublin (3 points maximum, one per household member)

- Public Service employee working in the City of Dublin (1 point)

- Dublin resident (3 points maximum, one per household member)

- Seniors (1 point, one per household)

- Permanently disabled (1 point, one per household)

- Immediate family member of Dublin resident (1 point, one per household)

- Required to relocate from current Dublin residence due to demolition of dwelling or conversion of dwelling from rental to for-sale unit (1 point, one per household)

To qualify as a "Public Service Employee", the person shall be employed by a Public Agency.

To qualify as "Employed within the boundaries of the City of Dublin", the person shall have been employed within the City of Dublin for at least six months.

To qualify as a "Dublin resident," the person shall have been a resident of the City of Dublin for at least a one-year period prior to the eligibility determination.

8.68.060 Affordable Unit Credits.

A. Creation. Affordable unit credits may be created by the City Council. One affordable unit credit certificate shall be issued for each affordable unit constructed in excess of the number of affordable units required to be constructed for the project by Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B. The certificate shall designate a specific income category (i.e., very low-, low-, or moderate-income) and number of bedrooms for which they are issued.

B. Ownership and Use of Credits. Affordable unit credit certificates are issued to and become the possession of the project owner, who may use them to satisfy the requirements of this Chapter for another project in the City. If a project owner proposes to sell credit certificates, the parties shall first obtain the consent of the Finance Director, who will document the transfer by certificate number.

8.68.070 Incentives to Encourage On-Site Construction of Affordable Units.

The City may, but shall not be required to, offer incentives or financial assistance to encourage the on-site construction of affordable units in excess of the total number of affordable units required by this Chapter to be included in the project to the extent resources for this purpose are available and approved for such use by the City Council or City Manager. Such incentives may include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

A. Fee Deferral.

1. Development Processing Fees. The City Manager may approve deferred payment of City processing fees applicable to the review and processing of the project. The terms and payment schedule of the deferred fees shall be subject to the approval of the City Manager.

2. Development Impact Fees. The City Council may authorize the deferred payment of development impact fees applicable to the affordable units. Approval of this incentive requires demonstration by the Applicant that the deferral increases the project's feasibility. The applicant must provide appropriate security to ensure future payment of such fees.

B. Design Modifications. The City Council may approve design modifications to affordable units that increase the feasibility of the construction of affordable units, including but not limited to, the following:

1. Reduced lot size.

2. Reduced setback requirements.

3. Reduced open space requirements.

4. Reduced landscaping requirements.

5. Reduced interior or exterior amenities.

6. Reduction in parking requirements.

7. Height restriction waivers.

Section 8.68.080 Inclusionary Zoning In Lieu Fees.

The fund previously known as the "Inclusionary Zoning In Lieu Fee fund" is hereby renamed the "Affordable Housing Fund" ("Fund") and all In Lieu Fees shall be deposited into the Fund.

A. Use. All monies in the Fund, together with any interest earnings on such monies less reasonable administrative charges, shall be used or committed to use by the City for the purpose of providing very low-, low-, and moderate-income ownership or rental housing in the City of Dublin.

B. Annual Report. The City Manager shall prepare an annual report to the City Council identifying the balance of monies in the Fund and the affordable units provided and any monies committed to providing very low-, low-, and moderate-income housing. The annual report shall also include a review of administrative charges.

Section 8.68.090 Violations.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, partnership or other entity that is subject to this ordinance pursuant to Sections 8.68.030A and 8.68.030B to violate any provision or to fail to comply with any of the requirements of this Chapter. A violation of any of the provisions of or failure to comply with any of the requirements of this Chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor; except that notwithstanding any other provisions of this Code, any such violation constituting a misdemeanor under this Chapter, may in the discretion of the enforcing authority, be charged and prosecuted as an infraction. Any person convicted of an infraction under the provisions of this Code shall be punishable as provided by the Government Code of the State of California.

8.68.100 Enforcement.

A. General. The City Manager shall enforce this Chapter, and its provisions shall be binding on all agents, successors, and assigns of an applicant. The City Manager may suspend or revoke any building permit or approval upon finding a violation of any provision of this Chapter. No land-use approval, building permit, or certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any residential development unless exempt from or in compliance with this Chapter. The City may institute any appropriate legal actions or proceedings necessary to ensure compliance herewith, including, but not limited to, actions to revoke, deny, or suspend any permit or development approval.

B. Excessive Rents/Legal Action. If the City Manager determines that rents in excess of those allowed by operation of this Chapter have been charged to a tenant residing in an affordable unit, the City may take appropriate legal action to recover, and the project owner shall be obligated to pay to the tenant, or to the City in the event the tenant cannot be located, any excess rents charged.

Section 8.68.110 Appeals.

Decisions of the City Manager under this Chapter may be appealed as provided in Chapter 8.136.

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance shall take effect and be enforced 30 days following its final adoption.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this Ordinance are severable and if any provision, clause, sentence, word or part thereof is held illegal, invalid, unconstitutional, or inapplicable to any person or circumstances, such illegality, invalidity, unconstitutionality, or inapplicability shall not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, clauses, sentences, sections, words or parts thereof of the Ordinance or their applicability to other persons or circumstances.

SECTION 6. POSTING. The City Clerk of the City of Dublin shall cause this Ordinance to be posted in at least three public places in the City of Dublin in accordance with Section 36933 of the Government Code of the State of California.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this __th day of _____ 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

Amendments to the Dublin Municipal Code Inclusionary Zoning Regulations, Adopting a Methodology for Determining Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fees, and Adopting Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fees

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

City Council

January 9, 2024



Background

- Strategic Plan Strategy 2: Housing Affordability
- August 15, 2023, & September 19, 2023
  - Information Report and Recommendations:
    - Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (IZR)
    - Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee
    - Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee ("Commercial Linkage Fee")



City Council Direction

- Lower the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations applicability threshold to projects of 10+ units;
- Assess in-lieu fees on a per-square-foot basis for each market-rate unit;
- Establish separate regulations for ownership and rental developments;
- Retain the existing Commercial Linkage Fee amount with an annual inflationary index; and
- Combine the Research & Development and Office use categories
  - Set fee at $1.39 per square foot, which is the average of the current fee for those two use categories.

Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (IZR)

- Current IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Inclusionary Requirement	Income Targets (Ownership)	Income Targets (Rental)	Must Build Requirement
Ownership & Rental	20+ Units	12.5%	60% Moderate 40% Low	50% Moderate 20% Low 30% Very Low	60% of Inclusionary Requirement

- Proposed IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Affordability Requirement	Income Targets Very Low	Income Targets Low	Income Targets Moderate	Must Build Requirement
Ownership	10+ Units	12.5%	0%	40%	60%	60% of IZR
Rental	10+ Units	10%	0%	100%	0%	60% of IZR

For Ownership Units

- 55-year affordability requirement would reset upon each sale of an affordable ownership unit
- Preference points would apply to the resale of affordable ownership units

Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (IZR)

- Current IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Inclusionary Requirement	Income Targets (Ownership)	Income Targets (Rental)	Must Build Requirement
Ownership & Rental	20+ Units	12.5%	60% Moderate 40% Low	50% Moderate 20% Low 30% Very Low	60% of Inclusionary Requirement

- Proposed IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Affordability Requirement	Income Targets Very Low	Income Targets Low	Income Targets Moderate	Must Build Requirement
Ownership	10+ Units	12.5%	0%	40%	60%	60% of IZR
Rental	10+ Units	10%	0%	100%	0%	60% of IZR

Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (IZR)

- Current IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Inclusionary Requirement	Income Targets (Ownership)	Income Targets (Rental)	Must Build Requirement
Ownership & Rental	20+ Units	12.5%	60% Moderate 40% Low	50% Moderate 20% Low 30% Very Low	60% of Inclusionary Requirement

- Proposed IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Affordability Requirement	Income Targets Very Low	Income Targets Low	Income Targets Moderate	Must Build Requirement
Ownership	10+ Units	12.5%	0%	40%	60%	60% of IZR
Rental	10+ Units	10%	0%	100%	0%	60% of IZR

Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (IZR)

- Current IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Inclusionary Requirement	Income Targets (Ownership)	Income Targets (Rental)	Must Build Requirement
Ownership & Rental	20+ Units	12.5%	60% Moderate 40% Low	50% Moderate 20% Low 30% Very Low	60% of Inclusionary Requirement

- Proposed IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Affordability Requirement	Income Targets Very Low	Income Targets Low	Income Targets Moderate	Must Build Requirement
Ownership	10+ Units	12.5%	0%	40%	60%	60% of IZR
Rental	10+ Units	10%	0%	100%	0%	60% of IZR

Inclusionary Zoning Regulations (IZR)

- Current IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Inclusionary Requirement	Income Targets (Ownership)	Income Targets (Rental)	Must Build Requirement
Ownership & Rental	20+ Units	12.5%	60% Moderate 40% Low	50% Moderate 20% Low 30% Very Low	60% of Inclusionary Requirement

- Proposed IZR

	Project Size Threshold	Overall Affordability Requirement	Income Targets Very Low	Income Targets Low	Income Targets Moderate	Must Build Requirement
Ownership	10+ Units	12.5%	0%	40%	60%	60% of IZR
Rental	10+ Units	10%	0%	100%	0%	60% of IZR

For Ownership Units

- 55-year affordability requirement would reset upon each sale of an affordable ownership unit
- Preference points would apply to the resale of affordable ownership units

Changes to Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee

Current Fee

- On a per Affordable Housing unit basis
- $241,131 per affordable unit

Proposed Fee

- On a per-square-foot basis for each market-rate unit
- $9 per square foot

Changes to Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fee

- Retain existing fee structure
- Combine Research & Development and Office category
  - Fee set at $1.39 per square foot (average of the two categories)
- Updated the names of the land use categories

Planning Commission Review

On December 12, 2023, the Planning Commission

- Unanimously recommended City Council approval of the proposed amendments
- Recommended periodic review of the Inclusionary Zoning Regulations

Historical Context

On September 19, 2023, the City Council received a presentation from EPS

Recommendation

Conduct the public hearing, deliberate, and take the following actions:

1) Waive the reading and INTRODUCE the Ordinance Approving Amendments to Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.68 (Inclusionary Zoning Regulations);
2) Adopt the **Resolution** Establishing the Methodology for Determining the Affordable Housing In-Lieu Fee for Future Residential Units Subject to the City of Dublin Inclusionary Zoning Regulations; and
3) Adopt the **Resolution** Approving the Non-Residential Development Affordable Housing Impact Fees.

INCLUSIONARY HOUSING PROGRAM UPDATE

Prepared for the City of Dublin

City Council

January 9, 2024

Economic & Planning Systems, Inc.
The Economics of Land Use

1330 Broadway, Suite 450 ▪ Oakland, CA 94612
510.841.9190 ▪ www.epsys.com

6TH CYCLE RHNA

- Dublin's 6th Cycle RHNA requires that Dublin identify zoning/regulatory capacity for 3,719 units.
  - 61% of total allocation = affordable to Moderate and Lower-income households

Income Category	Percent of Area Median Income (AMI) *	RHNA
Very Low Income	0-50%	1,085
Low Income	51-80%	625
Moderate Income	81-120%	560
Above Moderate Income	>120%	1,449
Total		**3,719**

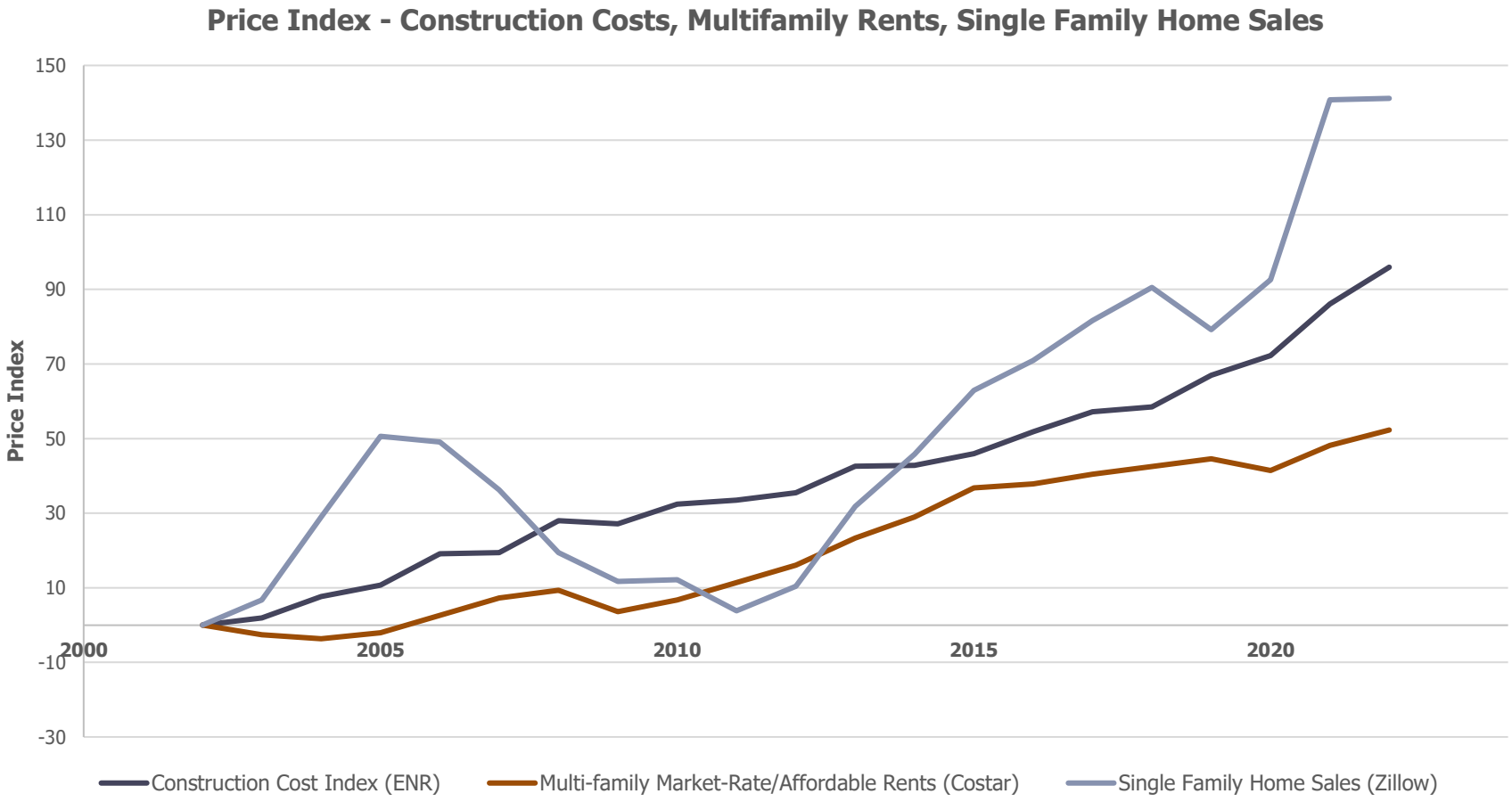
* AMI in Alameda County is $147,900 for a household of four, according to 2023 HCD Income Limits

How do affordable housing programs like the Commercial Linkage Fee program and Inclusionary Housing Ordinance contribute to meeting this goal?

MARKET CONDITIONS CHANGE OVER TIME

This chart demonstrating price index since 2002 offers a partial explanation as to why in today's market:

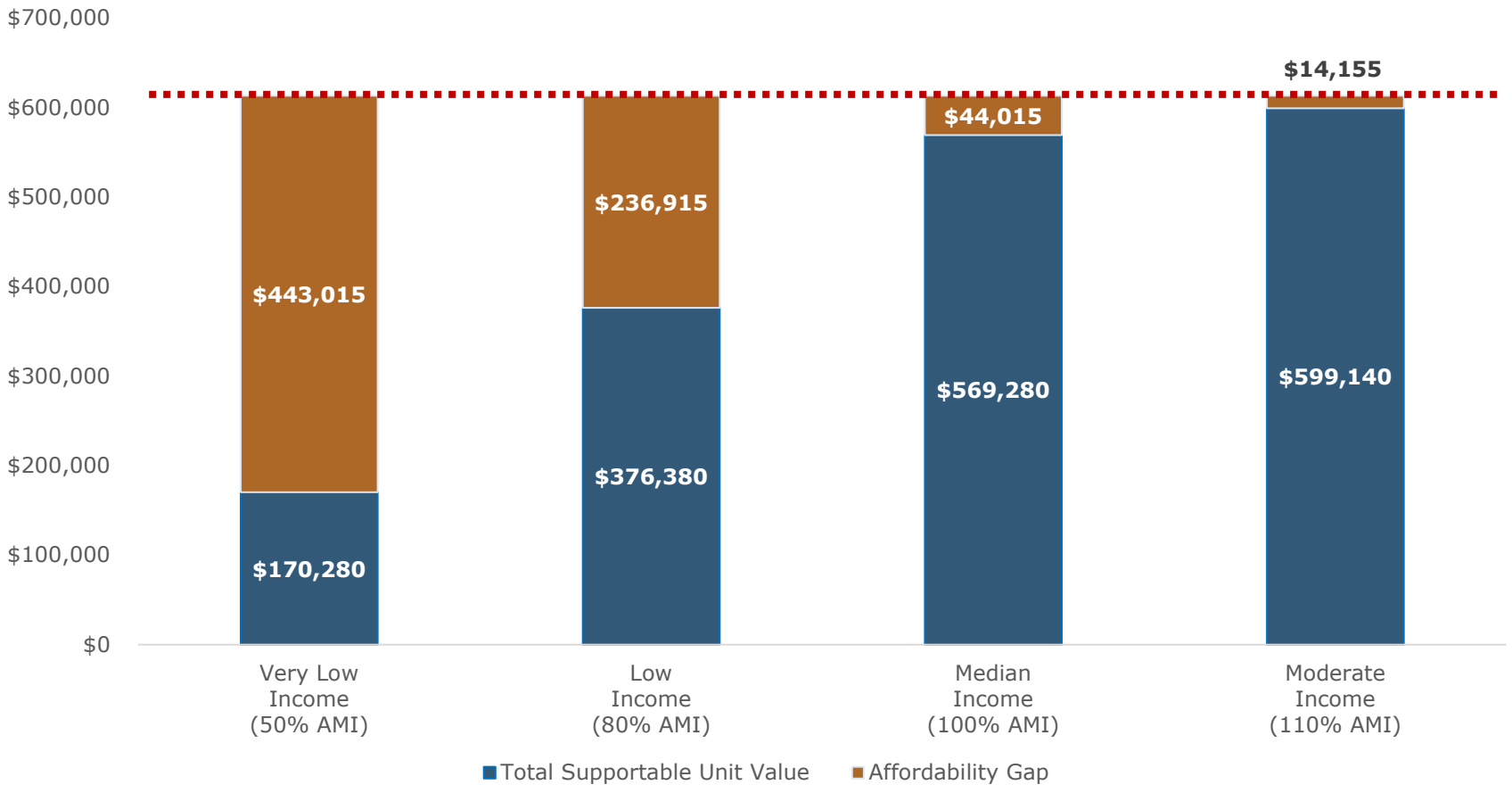
(1) higher inclusionary requirements are difficult to meet;
(2) in-lieu fees fail to align with the requirement despite inflationary adjustments.



GAP ANALYSIS FOR MARKET-RATE MULTIFAMILY RENTAL

The total cost of construction is $613,295.

65 DU/ACRE (1,100 SQ. FT. UNITS), 3-BEDROOM



RENTAL – IN-LIEU FEE OPTION

- Comparison between Existing and Proposed Fee Structures
- Based on a hypothetical 100-unit project, each unit being 1,100 sq ft

Current Rental Fee

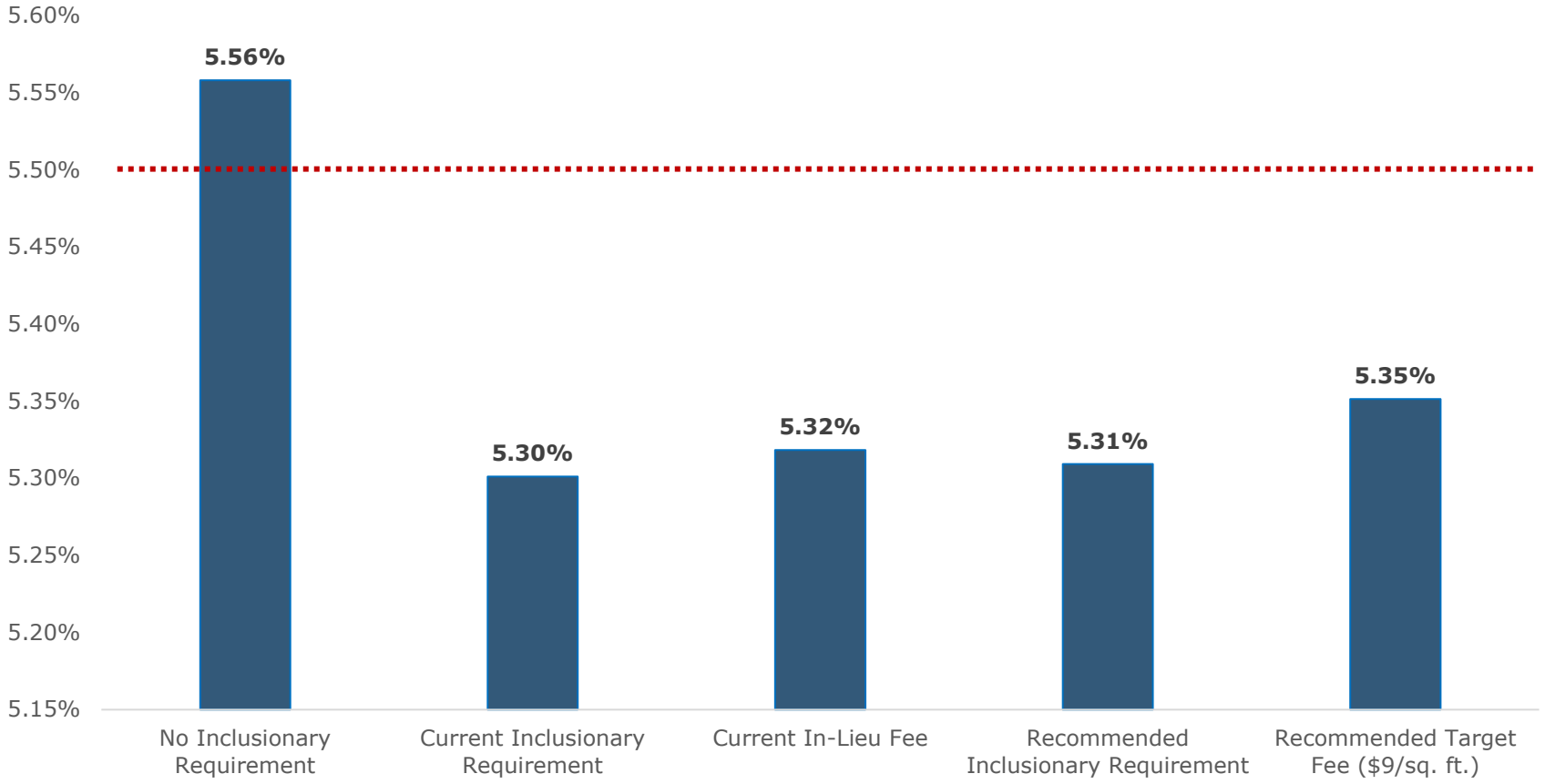
- 12.5% Inclusionary Requirement
- 60% Must Build (7 units)
- 40% Fee out Option (5 units)
- Fees based on 5 affordable units ($241,131 per affordable unit)
- **7 affordable units + total fee revenue of $1,205,655**

Proposed Rental Fee

- 10.0% Inclusionary Requirement
- 60% Must Build (6 units)
- 40% Fee out Option (4 units)
- Fees based on 94 market-rate units built ($232,440 per affordable unit)
  - Equivalent to $9 per market rate square foot unit
- **6 affordable units + total fee revenue of $929,760**

MULTIFAMILY RENTAL – FEASIBILITY

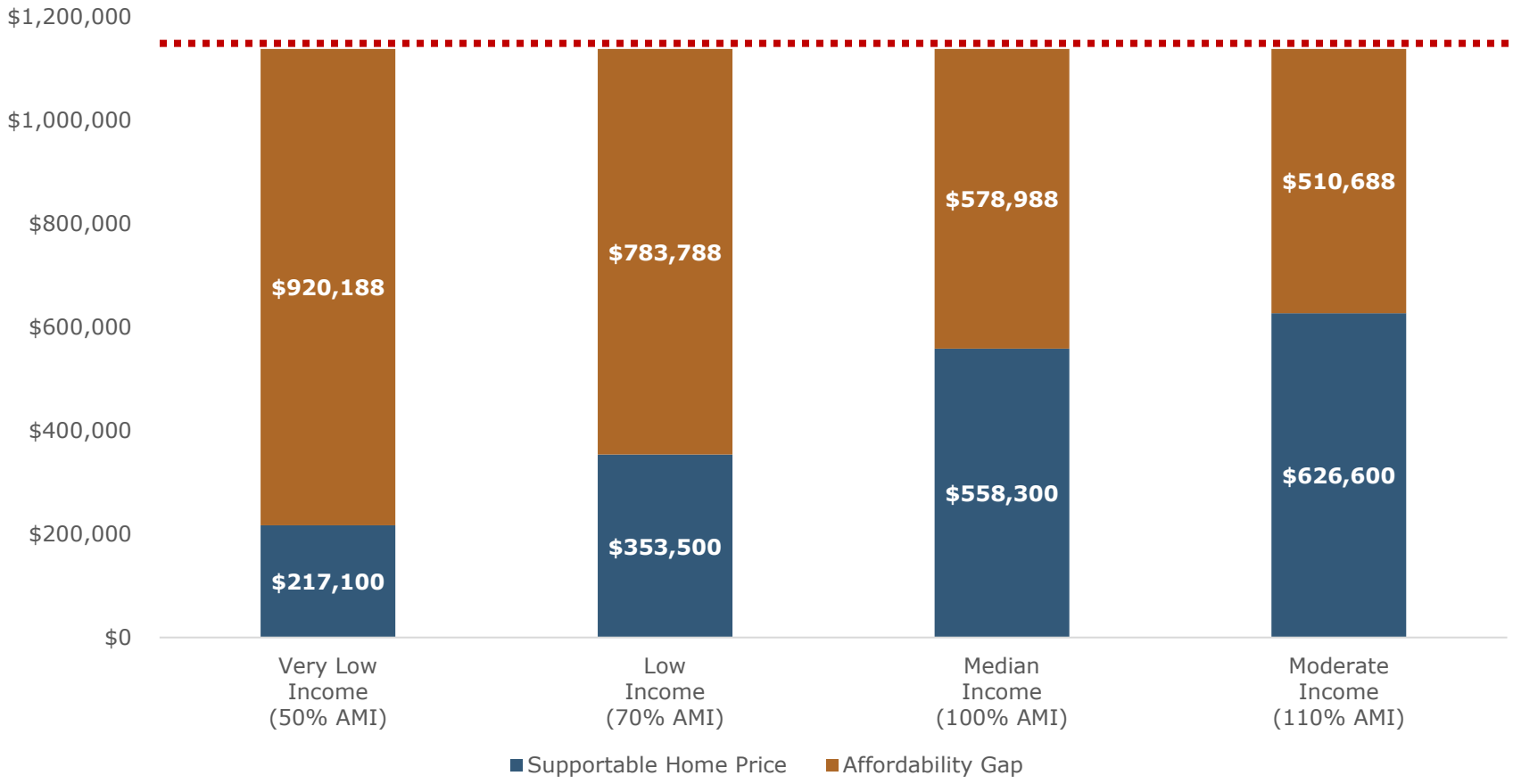
- Target 5.5% yield on cost for a feasible project
- With inclusionary program, development yield falls below threshold but recommended requirement is improved over current.



GAP ANALYSIS FOR MARKET-RATE SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED

The total cost of development is $1,137,288.

10 DU/ACRE (2,400 SQ. FT. UNITS), 4-BEDROOM



OWNERSHIP – IN-LIEU FEE OPTION

- Comparison between Existing and Proposed Fee Structures
- Based on a hypothetical 100-unit project, 2,400 sq. ft. per unit.

Current Ownership Fee

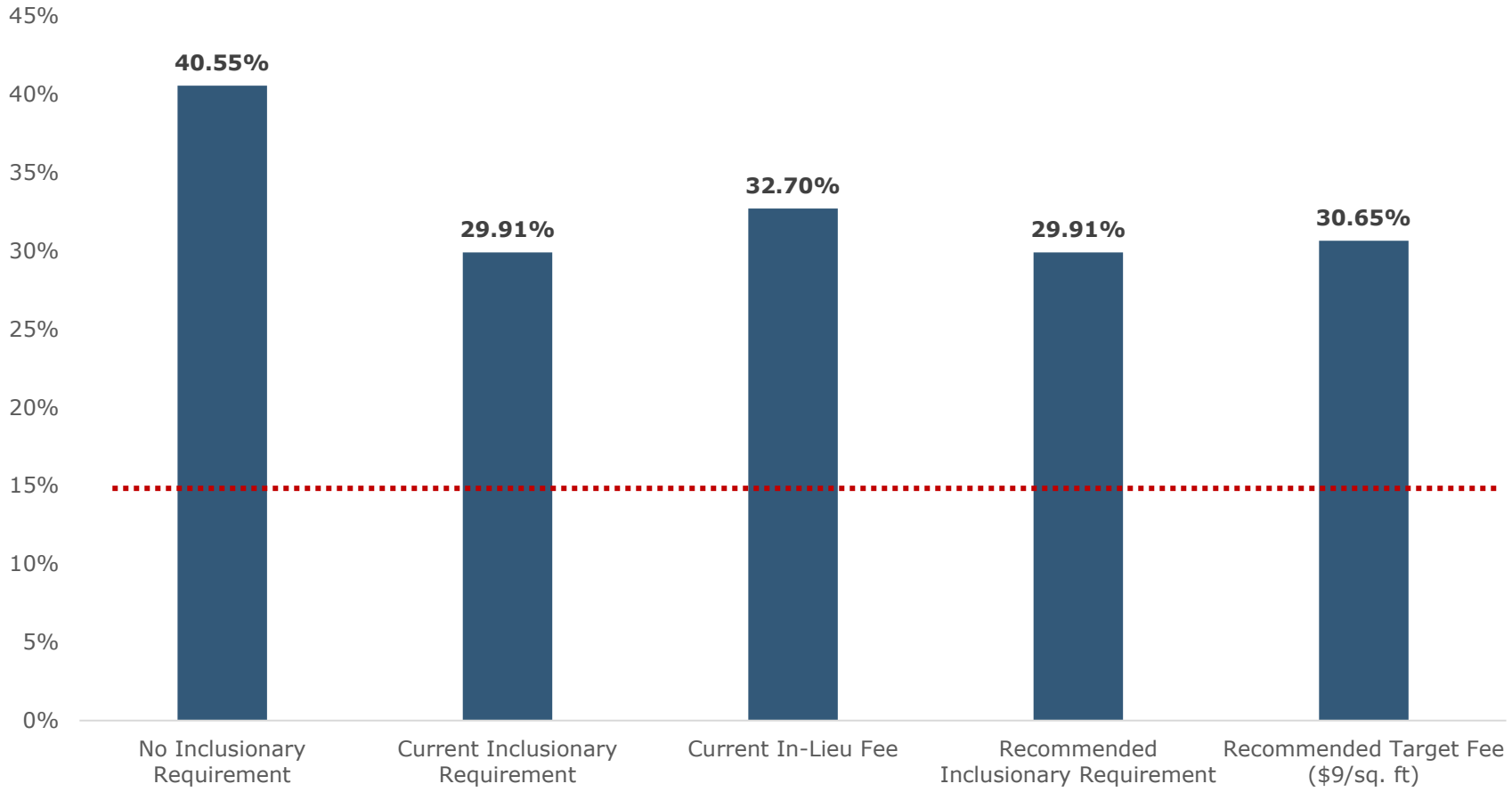
- 12.5% Inclusionary Requirement
- 60% Must Build (7 units)
- 40% Fee out Option (5 units)
- Fees based on 5 affordable units ($241,131 per affordable unit)
- **7 affordable units + total fee revenue of $1,205,655**

Proposed Ownership Fee

- 12.5% Inclusionary Requirement
- 60% Must Build (7 units)
- 40% Fee out Option (5 units)
- Fees based on 93 market-rate units built ($401,333 per affordable unit)
  - Equivalent to $9 per market rate square foot
- **7 affordable units + total fee revenue of $2,006,665**

SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED – FEASIBILITY

- Target 15% profit margin for a feasible project
- With inclusionary program, development remains feasible under recommended requirement and fee/build scenarios.



EVALUATION OF INCLUSIONARY PROGRAMS

DISCUSSIONS WITH OTHER TRI-VALLEY CITIES

Each of the Tri-Valley cities has unique inclusionary zoning regulations which helps it achieve the goals of its community.

DANVILLE CALIFORNIA

LIVERMORE CALIFORNIA

THE CITY OF PLEASANTON

San Ramon CALIFORNIA

- Project size threshold average of 10 units
- In-lieu fees charged per market rate square foot
- Different requirements between ownership and rental projects
  - Ownership tends to target Moderate income levels
  - Rental tends to target Very Low and Low
- Inclusionary zoning in combination with State laws have resulted in the production on on-site units

Agenda Item 6.2

DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Downtown Dublin Specific Plan Amendments – Parking Requirements (PLPA-2023-00019)
Prepared by: Gaspare Annibale, Associate Planner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will consider amendments to the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan to eliminate parking requirements in the Downtown. The proposed amendments implement recent changes in state law and the recommendations of the Urban Land Institute. They also extend the elimination of parking requirements beyond the state-required one-half-mile radius of the BART station to include all properties within the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan area.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Conduct the public hearing, deliberate, and adopt the **Resolution** Amending the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan to Eliminate Parking Requirements in the Retail District, Transit-Oriented District, and Village Parkway District.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None.

DESCRIPTION:

Background
The overarching goal of the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan (DDSP) is "to create a vibrant, dynamic commercial and mixed-use center that provides a wide array of opportunities for shopping, services, dining, working, living, and entertainment in a pedestrian-friendly and aesthetically pleasing setting that attracts both local and regional residents."

The DDSP established three distinct districts, each including its own set of parking standards tailored to the envisioned uses. A map of the DDSP area and districts is provided in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Downtown Dublin Districts



The **Transit-Oriented District** embraces its proximity to the West Dublin BART station. The **Retail District** includes much of the existing retail core and aims to stimulate infill development and redevelopment of aging buildings and large surface parking areas. The **Village Parkway District** embraces the existing successful service and retail uses along a "Main Street" corridor, with this district having the most potential to reutilize and re-tenant existing buildings with more intense uses such as restaurants, service retail, and other local-serving businesses.

One of the Guiding Principles of the DDSP is to consider more flexible and appropriate parking standards. This Guiding Principle has been supported by an analysis completed by the Urban Land Institute (ULI), the City Council's Strategic Plan to support local businesses and new business attraction, and by past actions of the City Council.

In 2012, the City Council approved a two-year Pilot Parking Program in the Village Parkway District to allow parking supply and demand for existing commercial buildings and uses to be managed by the property owners and tenants, instead of being regulated by the City. During the Pilot Program it was the responsibility of the property owners, property managers, and businesses to lease tenant spaces to the right combination of users to ensure sufficient parking to serve the businesses and their customers. The Pilot Program waived the requirement that commercial uses occupying existing buildings within the Village Parkway District provide a specified number of on-site parking spaces. The goal was to enable a wider variety of businesses to be established in the Village Parkway District without the encumbrance of parking requirements. New commercial buildings are required to provide parking spaces at the rate of one space per 300 square feet. The program was successful and in 2014, the City Council extended the program for five additional years.

Given the success of the Pilot Parking Program, in 2018 the City asked the ULI Technical Assistance Panel to make a recommendation on expanding the Village Parkway Parking Program in other areas of the Downtown. The ULI report confirmed that expanding the program to the remainder of the Downtown would be a positive element that could provide certainty for future development.

In 2019, the City Council adopted amendments to the DDSP to make the relaxed parking standards of the Pilot Parking Program permanent in the Village Parkway District, and established a reduced parking standard for hotels and office uses in the Transit-Oriented District.

On September 22, 2022, Governor Newsom signed into law Assembly Bill 2097, entitled "Residential, commercial, or other development types: parking requirements." With AB 2097, the legislature found and declared parking minimums increase the cost of housing, limit the number of available units, lead to an oversupply of parking spaces, and increase greenhouse gas

emissions. The bill prohibits a public agency from imposing or enforcing any minimum automobile parking requirement on any residential, commercial, or other development project located within one-half mile of public transit, with some exceptions.

A local jurisdiction may only impose or enforce minimum parking requirements on a project, with the exception of certain housing developments as described below, that is located within one-half mile of public transit if the public agency makes written findings that not imposing or enforcing such minimums would have a substantially negative impact. Such a decision must be supported by findings that not imposing minimums would negatively impact:

- The jurisdiction's ability to meet its share of the regional housing need for low- and very-low-income households;
- The jurisdiction's ability meet any special housing needs for the elderly or persons with disabilities; or
- The existing residential or commercial parking within one-half mile of the development project.

However, the City cannot apply these findings to housing development projects if:

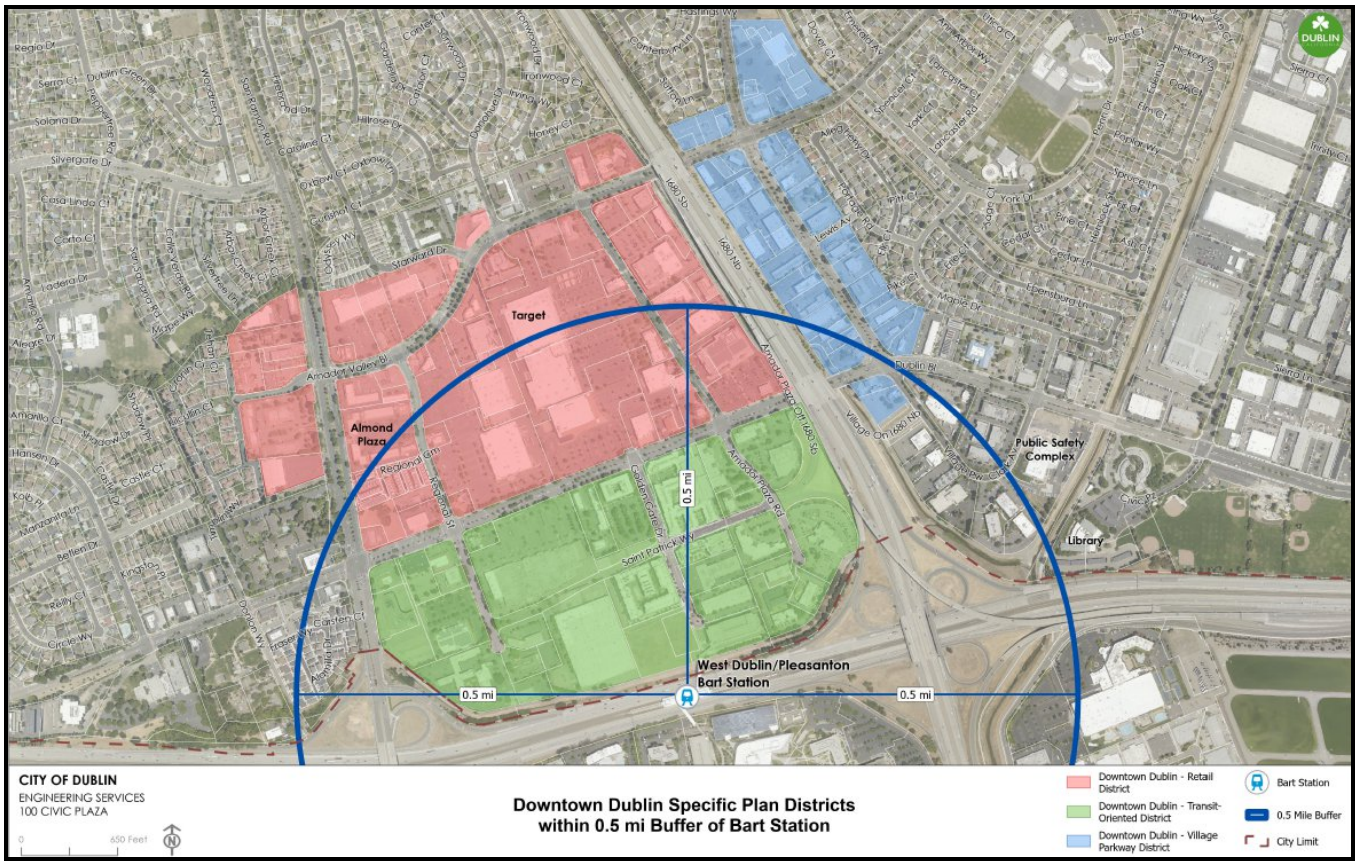
- At least 20% of the units in the project are dedicated to very-low-, or low-income households;
- The project has 20 or fewer units; or
- The project is subject to parking reductions based on the provisions of other applicable laws.

A "development project" includes a project involving the issuance of a permit to construct or reconstruct but not a permit to operate. "Public transit" is defined as a site containing any of the following:

- An existing rail or bus rapid transit station;
- A ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service; and
- The intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods.

The West Dublin/Pleasanton BART Station is the only public transit in the Downtown area which meets this criterion. Therefore, the bill applies to all new and existing development within one-half mile of the BART Station. A map showing the one-half-mile radius measured from the West Dublin/Pleasanton BART Station is provided in Figure 2.

Figure 2. One-Half Mile Radius of the West Dublin/Pleasanton BART Station



The provisions of AB 2097 are fairly consistent with the Guiding Principles of the DDSP, the recommendations from the ULI report, and the relaxed parking standards adopted for the Village Parkway District. Additionally, the one-half-mile radius prescribed in AB 2097 bifurcates several of the shopping centers and developments within the DDSP area. Therefore, Staff is proposing to amend the development standards in Sections 4.1.4, 4.2.3 and 4.3.3 of the DDSP to eliminate parking requirements throughout the DDSP area.

Analysis

The proposed amendments eliminate minimum parking requirements for all new and existing development and uses allowed throughout the three Downtown Districts. Minimum parking requirements may be enforced if it is found that not enforcing minimum parking requirements on a particular use would negatively impact new or existing development.

The proposed DDSP amendments would build on the previous success of the Pilot Parking Program used in the Village Parkway District to encourage intensification and reinvestment. Parking supply and demand would be managed by the property owners and tenants, instead of being regulated by the City. It would be the property owners' responsibility to lease tenant spaces to the right combination of users to ensure sufficient parking to serve the businesses and their customers.

The proposed amendments would implement the requirements of AB 2097 and further implement the recommendations of ULI TAP report in that it would provide flexible parking for all

uses within the three districts of the Downtown. The amendments also implement one of the Guiding Principles of the DDSP, which is to consider more flexible and appropriate parking standards. These amendments would ensure consistency and fairness for all property owners by extending this policy throughout the Downtown, not just within a one-half-mile radius of the BART Station as required by AB 2097.

The City Council Resolution amending the DDSP is included as Attachment 1. The proposed amendments to the DDSP are also provided in a redline format in Attachment 2 where underlined text is proposed to be added and text with a ~~strikethrough~~ is proposed to be deleted.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING ORDINANCE:

The DDSP is located within the General Plan land use designations of Downtown Dublin - Village Parkway District, Downtown Dublin - Transit-Oriented District, Downtown Dublin - Retail District, and the Downtown Dublin Zoning District. The DDSP Amendments remain consistent with the General Plan designations, as amended, which allow a range of residential, commercial, and mixed uses consistent with the DDSP. The Downtown Dublin Zoning District was established to implement the DDSP and ensure that all development in the DDSP area is reviewed for substantial compliance with the DDSP. The DDSP Amendments continue to require compliance with the development standards, land use regulations and design guidelines in the DDSP.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION:

In 2010, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was prepared to address potential environmental impacts of the DDSP. The DDSP EIR (SCH# 2010022005) was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and was certified by the City Council on February 1, 2011. Since parking is not considered an impact under CEQA, amending the parking standards in the DDSP does not require further environmental review.

PLANNING COMMISSION REVIEW:

The Planning Commission considered the proposed amendments to the DDSP at their regular meeting on October 24, 2023. There was one public comment provided at the meeting. The Planning Commission voted unanimously to adopt Resolution No. 23-10 (Attachment 3) recommending approval of the DDSP Amendments.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

Strategy 1: Downtown Dublin and Economic Development.
Objective A: Continue support of the Downtown Preferred Vision and Downtown Dublin Specific Plan including improving visual and environmental quality and evaluating specific business uses.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

In accordance with state law, a public notice was published in the *East Bay Times* and posted at several locations throughout the City. A notice of this hearing was also mailed to all property owners and tenants in the DDSP area, those within 300 feet of the DDSP boundaries, and all persons who have expressed an interest in being notified of meetings.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Resolution Amending the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan to Eliminate Parking Requirements in the Retail District, Transit-Oriented District, and Village Parkway District
2) DDSP Amendments - Redlined Pages
3) Planning Commission Resolution No. 23-10 Recommending that the City Council Approve Amendments to the DDSP Parking Requirements

RESOLUTION NO. XX - 24

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

AMENDING THE DOWNTOWN DUBLIN SPECIFIC PLAN TO ELIMINATE PARKING REQUIREMENTS IN THE RETAIL DISTRICT, TRANSIT-ORIENTED DISTRICT, AND VILLAGE PARKWAY DISTRICT
PLPA-2023-00019

WHEREAS, the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan (DDSP) project area is located in the southwestern portion of the City of Dublin (City) and is approximately 284 acres in size. The project area is generally bound by Village Parkway to the east, Interstate 580 to the south, San Ramon Road to the west, and Amador Valley Boulevard to the north; and

WHEREAS, on February 1, 2011, the Dublin City Council (City Council) adopted Resolution No. 09-11 approving the DDSP and associated implementation actions. At the same time, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 08-11 certifying the DDSP Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH# 2010022005, incorporated herein by reference). The DDSP EIR evaluated the potential impacts associated with intensifying development in the 284-acre Downtown Dublin area to accommodate additional residential and non-residential uses; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to adoption, the DDSP has been amended periodically, including the 2019 DDSP Amendments which focused on amending the parking standards in the Village Parkway District and Transit-Oriented District; and

WHEREAS, recent changes in State law related to Assembly Bill 2097 (AB 2097) prohibits a public agency from imposing or enforcing any minimum automobile parking requirement on any residential, commercial, or other development project, that is located within one-half mile of public transit; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments to the DDSP bring the DDSP into compliance with AB 2097, and go beyond the requirements of state law to eliminate parking requirements for all new and existing development throughout areas of the DDSP that are outside the one-half mile radius required by AB 2097; and

WHEREAS, consistent with Section 65352.3 of the California Government Code, the City obtained a contact list of local Native American tribes from the Native American Heritage Commission and notified the tribes on the contact list of the opportunity to consult with the City on the proposed Specific Plan Amendment. None of the contacted tribes requested a consultation within the 90-day statutory consultation period and no further action is required under Section 65352.3; and

WHEREAS, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), together with State Guidelines and City of Dublin CEQA Guidelines and Procedures require that certain projects be reviewed for environmental impacts and that environmental documents be prepared; and

WHEREAS, parking is not considered an impact under CEQA and, therefore, amending the parking standards for the three districts does not require environmental review; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a properly noticed public hearing on the proposed DDSP Amendments on October 24, 2023, at which time all interested parties had the opportunity to be heard; and

WHEREAS, on October 24, 2023, the Planning Commission adopted Resolution No. 23-10 recommending that the City Council approve the proposed DDSP Amendments, which Resolution is incorporated herein by reference; and

WHEREAS, a Staff Report, dated January 9, 2024, and incorporated herein by reference, described and analyzed the DDSP Amendments for the City Council; and

WHEREAS, the City Council held a properly noticed public hearing to consider the proposed DDSP Amendments on January 9, 2024, at which time all interested parties had the opportunity to be heard; and

WHEREAS, the City Council considered all above-referenced reports, recommendations, and testimony for the proposed DDSP Amendments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the foregoing recitals are true and correct and made a part of this resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council finds that the DDSP Amendments, as set forth below, are in the public interest and will promote general health, safety and welfare, and that the DDSP as amended will remain internally consistent.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Council hereby approves the following amendments to the DDSP:

Page 55, Section 4.1.4 Retail District Development Standards, Parking Requirements shall be amended to read as follows:

PARKING REQUIREMENTS		
6	Parking Requirements	No parking requirement for new and existing development. No parking requirement for outdoor dining areas. Excessive surface parking is strongly discouraged. Notwithstanding that there are no minimum parking requirements, if the amount of parking provided exceeds the min. standard established by the Dublin Zoning Ordinance Chapter 8.76 by 10 percent, at least one of the following measures shall be incorporated into the surface parking area: ■ Increase the number of shade trees provided to a ratio of 1 tree per 3 parking spaces; ■ Divide surface parking areas into at least 2 smaller parking lots divided by a landscaped planter that is at least 10 feet in width (these parking areas may be connected by drive aisles); or ■ Provide a double row of trees (with shrubs and groundcovers surrounding them) between the sidewalk and surface parking area (where parking lots are permitted near sidewalks). All on-site parking spaces shall be considered "required parking" for the purposes of administering Chapter 8.76 of the Dublin Zoning Ordinance unless otherwise determined by the Community Development Director. Notwithstanding the above, the parking requirements contained in the Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.76 may be enforced on a project that is located within one-half mile of public transit if it is found that not enforcing these parking requirements would have a substantially negative impact in accordance with Government Code Section 65863.2.
7	Minimum Bicycle Parking Requirements	Residential and Non-Residential bicycle parking requirements and support facilities shall conform to the California Green Building Standards Code.
8	Compact Spaces	Up to 35% of vehicle spaces may be compact in parking areas with at least 20 spaces. Compact spaces shall be labeled as "C" or "Compact."
9	Landscaping	Parking lots shall contain a min. of 1 shade tree per 4 parking spaces and have a min. canopy radius of 15 feet at maturity. Each shade tree shall be spaced no more than 40 feet from another tree. Additional accent trees are also allowed within parking lots. A 5 foot wide landscaped buffer is required between sidewalks and parking lots and shall comply with Section 8.76.070.A.19 of the Zoning Ordinance. The minimum tree planter width in parking areas shall be 5 feet.

Page 64 and 65, Section 4.2.3 Transit-Oriented District Development Standards, Parking Requirements shall be amended to read as follows:

PARKING REQUIREMENTS		
5	Bicycle Parking	Allowed within individual residential units. Allowed within surface parking areas and first floor of underground parking areas. Allowed near building entrances (excluding private service entrance). Allowed on private property adjacent to sidewalks. Allowed on sidewalks if a clear walking path of at least 6 ft is maintained.
6	Parking Requirements	No parking requirement for new and existing development. No parking requirement for outdoor dining areas. Excessive surface parking is strongly discouraged. Notwithstanding that there are no minimum parking requirements, if the amount of parking provided exceeds the following minimum standard by 10 percent or more: ■ Residential: 1.5 spaces per unit ■ Hotel: .85 spaces per room ■ Office: 2.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area ■ Retail: As stated in the Dublin Municipal Code At least one of the following measures shall be incorporated into the surface parking area: ■ Increase the number of shade trees provided to a ratio of 1 tree per 3 parking spaces; ■ Divide surface parking areas into at least 2 smaller parking lots divided by a landscaped planter that is at least 10 feet in width (these parking areas may be connected by drive aisles); or ■ Provide a double row of trees (with shrubs and groundcovers surrounding them) between the sidewalk and surface parking area (where parking lots are permitted near sidewalks). All on-site parking spaces shall be considered "required parking" for the purposes of administering Chapter 8.76 of the Dublin Zoning Ordinance unless otherwise determined by the Community Development Director. Notwithstanding the above, the parking requirements contained in the Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.76 may be enforced on a project that is located within one-half mile of public transit if it is found that not enforcing these parking requirements would have a substantially negative impacts in accordance with Government Code Section 65863.2.
7	Minimum Bicycle Parking Requirements	Residential and Non-Residential bicycle parking requirements and support facilities shall conform to the California Green Building Standards Code.
8	Compact Spaces	Up to 35% of the vehicle parking spaces may be compact in parking areas with at least 20 spaces. Compact spaces shall be labeled as "C" or "Compact."

9	Landscaping	Parking lots shall contain 1 shade tree per 4 parking spaces and have a minimum canopy radius of 15 feet at maturity. Each shade tree shall be spaced no more than 40 feet from another shade tree. Additional accent trees are also allowed within parking lots. A 5 foot wide landscaped buffer is required between sidewalks and parking lots and shall comply with Section 8.76.070.A.19 of the Zoning Ordinance. The minimum tree planter width in parking areas shall be 5 feet.

Page 74, Section 4.3.3 Village Parkway District Development Standards, Parking Requirements shall be amended to read as follows:

PARKING REQUIREMENTS		
5	Bicycle Parking	Allowed within individual residential units. Allowed within surface parking areas and first floor of underground parking areas. Allowed near building entrances (except service entrances). Allowed on private property adjacent to sidewalks. Allowed on sidewalks if a clear walking path of at least 6 ft maintained.
6	Parking Requirements	No parking requirement for new and existing development. No parking requirement for outdoor dining areas. Excessive surface parking is strongly discouraged. Notwithstanding that there are no minimum parking requirements, if the amount of parking provided exceeds the minimum standard established by the Dublin Zoning Ordinance Chapter 8.76 by at least 10 percent, at least one of the following measures shall be incorporated into the surface parking area: ■ Increase the number of shade trees provided to a ratio of 1 tree per 3 parking spaces; ■ Divide surface parking areas into at least 2 smaller parking lots divided by a landscaped planter that is at least 10 feet in width (these parking areas may be connected by drive aisles); or ■ Provide a double row of trees (with shrubs and groundcovers surrounding them) between the sidewalk and surface parking area (where parking lots are permitted near sidewalks). All on-site parking spaces shall be considered "required parking" for the purposes of administering Chapter 8.76 of the Dublin Zoning Ordinance unless otherwise determined by the Community Development Director. Notwithstanding the above, the parking requirements contained in the Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.76 may be enforced on a project that is located within one-half mile of public transit if it is found that not enforcing these parking requirements would have a substantially negative impact in accordance with Government Code Section 65863.2.
7	Minimum Bicycle Parking Requirements	Residential and Non-Residential bicycle parking requirements and support facilities shall conform to the California Green Building Standards Code.
8	Compact Spaces	Up to 35% of vehicle spaces may be compact in parking areas with at least 20 spaces. Compact spaces shall be labeled as "C" or "Compact."
9	Landscaping	Parking lots shall contain 1 shade tree per 4 parking spaces and have a minimum canopy radius of 15 feet at maturity. Each shade tree shall be spaced no more than 40 feet from another shade tree. Additional accent trees are also allowed within parking lots. A 5 foot wide landscaped buffer is required between sidewalks and parking lots and shall comply with Section 8.76.070.A.19 of the Zoning Ordinance. The minimum tree planter width in parking areas shall be 5 feet.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 9th day of January 2024, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

_____
Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
City Clerk

PARKING REQUIREMENTS		
6	Parking Requirements	~~Per the requirements in Chapter 8.76: Off-Street Parking and Loading Requirements in the Zoning Ordinance.~~ No parking requirement for new and existing development. No parking requirement for outdoor dining areas. Excessive surface parking is strongly discouraged. Notwithstanding that there are no minimum parking requirements, i~~f~~ the amount of parking provided exceeds the min. standard established by the Dublin Zoning Ordinance Chapter 8.76 ~~(see row 6)~~ by 10 percent, at least one of the following measures shall be incorporated into the surface parking area: ■ Increase the number of shade trees provided to a ratio of 1 tree per 3 parking spaces; ■ Divide surface parking areas into at least 2 smaller parking lots divided by a landscaped planter that is at least 10 feet in width (these parking areas may be connected by drive aisles); or ■ Provide a double row of trees (with shrubs and groundcovers surrounding them) between the sidewalk and surface parking area (where parking lots are permitted near sidewalks). ~~All other uses shall provide parking per the Dublin Zoning Ordinance~~ All on-site parking spaces shall be considered "required parking" for the purposes of administering Chapter 8.76 of the Dublin Zoning Ordinance unless otherwise determined by the Community Development Director. Notwithstanding the above, the parking requirements contained in the Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.76 may be enforced on a project that is located within one-half mile of public transit if it is found that not enforcing these parking requirements would have a substantially negative impacts in accordance with Government Code Section 65863.2.
7	Minimum Bicycle Parking Requirements	Residential and Non-Residential bicycle parking requirements and support facilities shall conform to the California Green Building Standards Code.
~~8~~	~~Shared Parking~~	~~Shared parking between adjacent lots is allowed if a parking study is prepared (where required) and a shared parking agreement is established and approved by the Community Development Director (pursuant to a Use Permit), and if parking is provided to meet the greatest peak hour demand of the combined uses.~~
~~8~~9	Compact Spaces	Up to 35% of vehicle spaces may be compact in parking areas with at least 20 spaces. Compact spaces shall be labeled as "C" or "Compact".
~~10~~	~~Motorcycle Spaces~~	~~1 vehicle space per 40 may be replaced as a motorcycle space in parking areas with at least 40 vehicle spaces and labeled as such.~~
9~~11~~	Landscaping	Parking lots shall contain a min. of 1 shade tree per 4 parking spaces and have a min. canopy radius of 15 feet at maturity. Each shade tree shall be spaced no more than 40 feet from another tree. Additional accent trees are also allowed within parking lots. A 5 foot wide landscaped buffer is required between sidewalks and parking lots and shall comply with Section 8.76.070.A.19 of the Zoning Ordinance. The minimum tree planter width in parking areas shall be 5 feet.

6	Parking Requirements	~~1.5 spaces (covered or uncovered) per residential unit. Guest parking should also be provided up to 15% of the total parking amount. Additional parking for residential units does not require additional amenities discussed in 1: Surface Parking, above~~ No parking requirement for new and existing development. No parking requirement for outdoor dining areas. Excessive surface parking is strongly discouraged. Notwithstanding that there are no minimum parking requirements, ~~i~~If the amount of parking provided exceeds the following minimum standard ~~(see row 6)~~ by 10 percent or more: ■ Residential: 1.5 spaces per unit ■ Hotel: .85 spaces per room ■ Office: 2.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area ■ Retail: As stated in the Dublin Municipal Code ~~a~~At least one of the following measures shall be incorporated into the surface parking area: ■ Increase the number of shade trees provided to a ratio of 1 tree per 3 parking spaces; ■ Divide surface parking areas into at least 2 smaller parking lots divided by a landscaped planter that is at least 10 feet in width (these parking areas may be connected by drive aisles); or ■ Provide a double row of trees (with shrubs and groundcovers surrounding them) between the sidewalk and surface parking area (where parking lots are permitted near sidewalks). ~~Hotel parking is .85 spaces per room. For hotels with assembly space greater than 10,000 square feet, additional parking may be required.~~ ~~Office parking is 2.5 spaces per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.~~ ~~All other uses shall provide parking per the Dublin Zoning Ordinance.~~ All on-site parking spaces shall be considered "required parking" for the purposes of administering Chapter 8.76 of the Dublin Zoning Ordinance unless otherwise determined by the Community Development Director. Notwithstanding the above, the parking requirements contained in the Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.76 may be enforced on a project that is located within one-half mile of public transit if it is found that not enforcing these parking requirements would have a substantially negative impacts in accordance with Government Code Section 65863.2.
7	Minimum Bicycle Parking Requirements	Residential and Non-Residential bicycle parking requirements and support facilities shall conform to the California Green Building Standards Code.
~~8~~	~~Shared Parking~~	~~Shared parking between adjacent lots is allowed if a parking study is prepared (where required) and a shared parking agreement is established and approved by the Community Development Director pursuant to a Use Permit, and if parking is provided to meet the greatest peak hour demand of the combined uses~~
~~8~~9	Compact Spaces	Up to 35% of the vehicle parking spaces may be compact in parking areas with at least 20 spaces Compact spaces shall be labeled as "C" or "Compact"
~~10~~	~~Motorcycle Spaces~~	~~1 vehicle space per 40 may be replaced as a motorcycle space in parking areas with at least 40 vehicle spaces~~ ~~Motorcycle spaces shall be labeled as such.~~
~~9~~11	Landscaping	Parking lots shall contain 1 shade tree per 4 parking spaces and have a minimum canopy radius of 15 feet at maturity. Each shade tree shall be spaced no more than 40 feet from another shade tree. Additional accent trees are also allowed within parking lots. A 5 foot wide landscaped buffer is required between sidewalks and parking lots and shall comply with Section 8.76.070.A.19 of the Zoning Ordinance. The minimum tree planter width in parking areas shall be 5 feet.



PARKING REQUIREMENTS		
5	Bicycle Parking	Allowed within individual residential units. Allowed within surface parking areas and first floor of underground parking areas. Allowed near building entrances (except service entrances). Allowed on private property adjacent to sidewalks. Allowed on sidewalks if a clear walking path of at least 6 ft maintained.
6	Parking Requirements	~~Per the requirements in Chapter 8.76: Off-Street Parking and Loading Requirements in the Zoning Ordinance.~~ No parking requirement for new and existing development. No parking requirement for outdoor dining areas. ~~No parking requirement for commercial uses occupying existing buildings~~ ~~New commercial buildings are required to provide parking spaces at the rate of 1 space per 300 square feet of gross building area, regardless of the future commercial use of the building.~~ Excessive surface parking is strongly discouraged. Notwithstanding that there are no minimum parking requirements, i~~f~~ the amount of parking provided exceeds the minimum standard established by the Dublin Zoning Ordinance Chapter 8.76 ~~(see row 6)~~ by at least 10 percent, at least one of the following measures shall be incorporated into the surface parking area: ■ Increase the number of shade trees provided to a ratio of 1 tree per 3 parking spaces; ■ Divide surface parking areas into at least 2 smaller parking lots divided by a landscaped planter that is at least 10 feet in width (these parking areas may be connected by drive aisles); or ■ Provide a double row of trees (with shrubs and groundcovers surrounding them) between the sidewalk and surface parking area (where parking lots are permitted near sidewalks). ~~All other uses shall provide parking per the Dublin Zoning Ordinance.~~ All on-site parking spaces shall be considered "required parking" for the purposes of administering Chapter 8.76 of the Dublin Zoning Ordinance unless otherwise determined by the Community Development Director. Notwithstanding the above, the parking requirements contained in the Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 8.76 may be enforced on a project that is located within one-half mile of public transit if it is found that not enforcing these parking requirements would have a substantially negative impacts in accordance with Government Code Section 65863.2.
7	Minimum Bicycle Parking Requirements	Residential and Non-Residential bicycle parking requirements and support facilities shall conform to the California Green Building Standards Code.

~~8 Shared Parking~~	~~Shared parking between adjacent lots is allowed if a parking study is prepared (where required) and a shared parking agreement is established and approved by the Community Development Director pursuant to a Use Permit, and if parking is provided to meet the greatest peak hour demand of the combined uses.~~
~~89~~ Compact Spaces	Up to 35% of vehicle spaces may be compact in parking areas with at least 20 spaces. Compact spaces shall be labeled as "C" or "Compact".
~~10 Motorcycle Spaces~~	~~1 vehicle space per 40 may be replaced as a motorcycle space in parking areas with at least 40 vehicle spaces~~ ~~Motorcycle spaces shall be labeled as such.~~
~~911~~ Landscaping	Parking lots shall contain 1 shade tree per 4 parking spaces and have a minimum canopy radius of 15 feet at maturity. Each shade tree shall be spaced no more than 40 feet from another shade tree. Additional accent trees are also allowed within parking lots. A 5 foot wide landscaped buffer is required between sidewalks and parking lots and shall comply with Section 8.76.070.A.19 of the Zoning Ordinance. The minimum tree planter width in parking areas shall be 5 feet.

RESOLUTION NO. 23-10

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN

RECOMMENDING THAT THE CITY COUNCIL APPROVE THE DOWNTOWN DUBLIN SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENTS TO ELIMINATE PARKING REQUIREMENTS IN THE RETAIL DISTRICT, TRANSIT-ORIENTED DISTRICT AND VILLAGE PARKWAY DISTRICT PLPA-2023-00019

WHEREAS, the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan (DDSP) project area is located in the southwestern portion of the City of Dublin (City) and is approximately 284 acres in size. The project area is generally bound by Village Parkway to the east, Interstate 580 to the south, San Ramon Road to the west, and Amador Valley Boulevard to the north; and

WHEREAS, on February 1, 2011, the Dublin City Council (City Council) adopted Resolution No. 09-11 approving the DDSP and associated implementation actions. At the same time, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 08-11 certifying the DDSP Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH# 2010022005, incorporated herein by reference). The DDSP EIR evaluated the potential impacts associated with intensifying development in the 284-acre Downtown Dublin area to accommodate additional residential and non-residential uses; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to adoption, the DDSP has been amended periodically, including the 2019 DDSP Amendments which focused on amending the parking standards in the Village Parkway District and Transit-Oriented District; and

WHEREAS, recent changes in state law related to Assembly Bill 2097 (AB 2097) prohibit a public agency from imposing or enforcing any minimum automobile parking requirement on any residential, commercial, or other development project, that is located within one-half mile of public transit; and

WHEREAS, the proposed DDSP Amendments would bring the DDSP into compliance with AB 2097 and go beyond the requirements of state law to eliminate parking requirements for all new and existing development throughout areas of the DDSP that are outside the one-half mile radius required by AB 2097; and

WHEREAS, consistent with Section 65352.3 of the California Government Code, the City obtained a contact list of local Native American tribes from the Native American Heritage Commission and notified the tribes on the contact list of the opportunity to consult with the City on the proposed DDSP Amendments. None of the contacted tribes requested a consultation within the 90-day statutory consultation period and no further action is required under Section 65352.3; and

WHEREAS, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), together with State Guidelines and City of Dublin CEQA Guidelines and Procedures require that certain projects be reviewed for environmental impacts and that environmental documents be prepared; and

WHEREAS, parking is not considered an impact under CEQA, therefore, amending the parking standards for the three districts does not result in a CEQA issue; and

WHEREAS, a Staff Report, dated October 24, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference, described and analyzed the proposed DDSP Amendments for the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a properly noticed public hearing to consider the proposed DDSP Amendments on October 24, 2023, at which time all interested parties had the opportunity to be heard; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission considered all above-referenced reports, recommendations, and testimony to the proposed DDSP Amendments.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the foregoing recitals are true and correct and made a part of this resolution.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Planning Commission recommends that the City Council approve the amendments to the DDSP based on findings, as set forth in **Exhibit A**, that the amendments is in the public interest, promotes general health, safety and welfare, and that the DDSP, as so amended, will remain internally consistent.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 24th day of October 2023 by the following vote:

AYES: **Aini, Grier, Thalblum, Tyler, Wright**

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

DocuSigned by:
Renata Tyler
A6F2124CA29D4B1...
Planning Commission Chairperson

ATTEST:

DocuSigned by:
Kristie Wheeler
9EDB9DB87254493...
Assistant Community Development Director

Downtown Dublin Specific Plan Amendments – Parking Requirements

City Council Meeting
January 9, 2024



DUBLIN
CALIFORNIA

Background

- DDSP is divided into three districts each with its own parking standards:
  - Transit-Oriented District
  - Retail District
  - Village Parkway District



Background

- Guiding principle of DDSP:
  - *"Consider more flexible and appropriate parking standards…"*
- Urban Land Institute (ULI) Technical Assistance Panel (TAP)
- City Council's Strategic Plan to support local businesses and new business attraction
- Past actions of City Council

Background

- Village Parkway District:
  - 2012 – Two-year Pilot Parking Program (extended for five additional years)
  - 2018 – ULI recommended expanding parking program throughout Downtown
  - 2019 – City Council adopted amendments to relax parking standards in Village Parkway and reduced parking standards in TOD

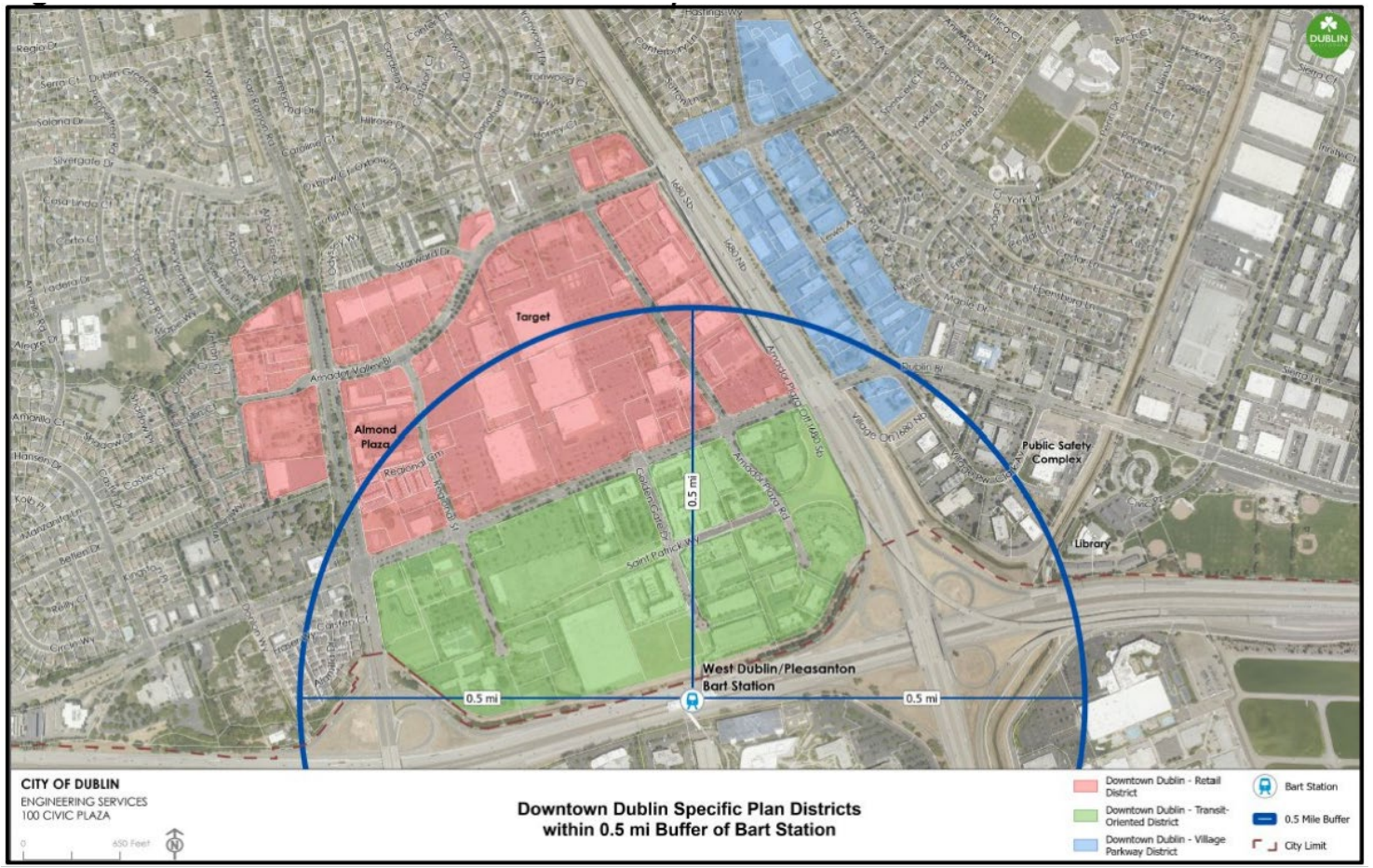
Background

- September 22, 2022, AB 2097 signed into law:
  - "…*prohibits a public agency from imposing or enforcing any minimum automobile parking requirement on any residential, commercial, or other development project located within one-half mile of public transit.*"

Proposed Amendments

- Amend DDSP Sections 4.1.4, 4.2.3 and 4.3.3 to eliminate parking requirements throughout DDSP area for all new and existing development

- Minimum parking requirements may be enforced if it is found that not enforcing them on a particular use would negatively impact new or existing development



Environmental Review

- Downtown Dublin Specific Plan EIR (2011)
- Parking is not considered an impact under CEQA, therefore, amending DDSP parking standards does not require further environmental review

Planning Commission Review

- On October 24, 2023, Planning Commission considered the proposed DDSP Amendments and unanimously adopted Resolution No. 23-10 recommending approval to City Council

Recommendation

- Conduct the public hearing, deliberate, and adopt the **Resolution** Amending the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan to Eliminate Parking Requirements in the Retail District, Transit-Oriented District and Village Parkway District

Agenda Item 7.1

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond Implementation Status Report
Prepared by: Shannan Young, Environmental & Sustainability Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will receive a report on the implementation status of Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond and associated greenhouse gas emissions reductions achieved through calendar year 2022.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the report.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None.

DESCRIPTION:

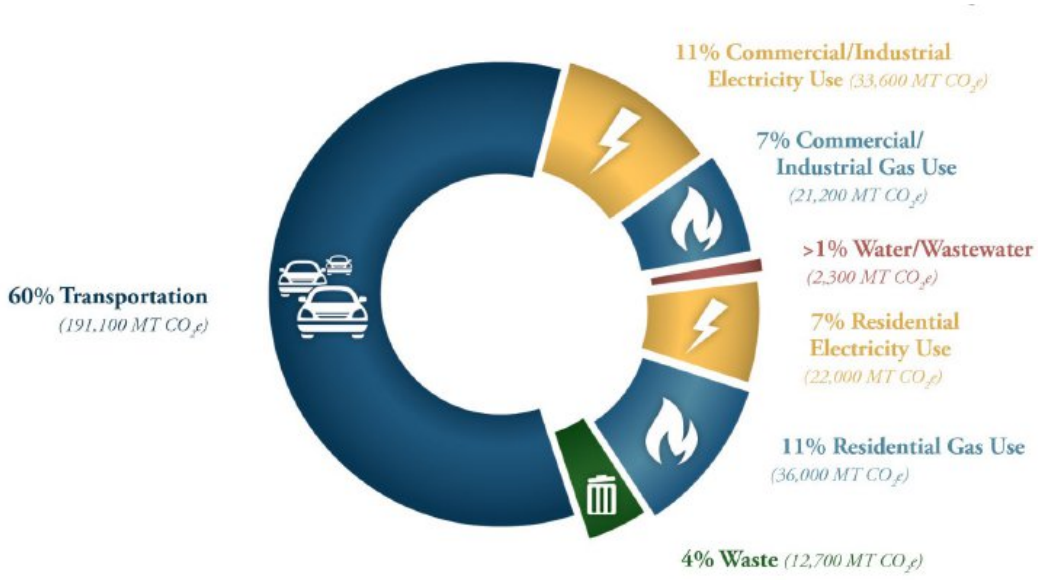
On September 15, 2020, the City Council approved Resolution 100-20 Adopting the City of Dublin Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond. CAP 2030 includes five strategies with 22 measures intended to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and to put the City on the path to reach carbon neutrality by 2045. Since Dublin has been a rapidly growing community, the GHG emissions goals in CAP 2030 are also expressed in per capita emissions targets. The 2030 emission target is 2.8 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (MT CO_2e) per capita and the 2045 carbon neutrality target is 0 MT CO_2e per capita. To gauge if the City has made sufficient progress on GHG emissions goals by 2025 to reach the 2030 targets, there is also an interim target of 3.7 MT CO_2e per capita by 2025.

To address the GHG emissions reductions required to meet the CAP 2030 goals, the measures included in CAP 2030 focus on Dublin's largest emissions sources: buildings, transportation, and waste, as shown in Figure 1 below. The five strategies that address these emission sources are:

- Strategy 1 – Renewable and Carbon Free Electricity (CF)

- Strategy 2 – Building Efficiency and Electrification (EE)
- Strategy 3 – Sustainable Mobility and Land Use (SM)
- Strategy 4 – Materials and Waste Management (MM)
- Strategy 5 – Municipal Leadership (ML)

Figure 1. City of Dublin 2015 GHG Emissions Inventory by Sector



In each Strategy there are several measures that contribute either directly or indirectly to GHG emissions reductions. Figure 2 below highlights the quantified measures that will directly reduce GHG emissions through 2030.

- Strategy 1 - Renewable and Carbon Free Electricity, is the most impactful strategy in CAP 2030, with the potential to reduce GHG emissions in Dublin by 53 percent by 2025 if all electricity accountholders elected to remain on Ava Community Energy's (formerly East Bay Community Energy) Renewable 100 power.
- Strategy 2 - Building Efficiency and Electrification is important for establishing long-term benefits and savings by constructing new buildings that have low on-going GHG emissions.
- Strategy 3 - Sustainable Mobility and Land Use addresses transportation related emissions which are the biggest source of GHG emissions in Dublin. Rapid changes in the transportation sector are occurring and the measures in CAP 2030 position Dublin to maximize the GHG emissions reduction potential from those changes.
- Strategy 4 - Materials and Waste Management emission reductions focus on compliance with the organic waste diversion requirements in Senate Bill 1383, Short-Lived Climate Pollutants.
- Strategy 5 - Municipal Leadership includes measures to demonstrate the City's commitment to implementing CAP 2030. The municipal GHG emissions are considered a subset of communitywide emissions. To avoid double-counting, municipal emissions are not included in the overall GHG emissions reduction quantification.

Figure 2. GHG Emissions Reduction Measures Quantification (MT CO2e) by Strategy

Measure	2025 GHG Emissions ($MT CO_2e$)	2030 GHG Emissions Reductions ($MT CO_2e$)
Strategy 1 – Renewable and Carbon-Free Energy (CF)		
Measure CF-1: Opt-Up to 100% Renewable and Carbon-Free Electricity	25,525	20,195
Strategy 2 – Building Efficiency and Electrification (EE)		
Measure EE-1: Achieve All-Electric New Building Construction	2,633	4,828
Measure EE-4: Develop an Existing Building Electrification Plan	5,113	14,061
Strategy 3 – Sustainable Mobility and Land Use (SM)		
Measure SM-1: Adopt an Electric Vehicle Charging Station Ordinance	8,537	26,288
Measure SM-3: Develop a Transportation Demand Management Plan	2,487	3,928
Measure SM-5: Update the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan	336	537
Strategy 4 – Materials and Waste Management (MM)		
Measure MM-1: Achieve the Organic Waste Diversion Requirements of SB 1383	3,427	3,615
Reductions Needed (Emissions Gap)	**21,542**	**65,090**
Total Measures Reduction Potential	**48,058**	**73,452**

Implementation Roadmap

CAP 2030 includes a roadmap to ensure the City meets its GHG emissions reductions targets. While substantial evidence suggests that the measures included in CAP 2030 will achieve the interim 2025 and 2030 targets, uncertainty increases over time. The adoption rates of each measure, costs of technology, the legislative environment, and benefits assumed in CAP 2030 will continue to evolve.

To gauge if the City is on track to meet its targets, CAP 2030 establishes that GHG emissions reduction inventories will be conducted on a routine basis (no less than every three years), with the first inventory to be completed for calendar year 2022. CAP 2030 also stipulates that a progress report to City Council be provided every other year beginning in 2022. This report is intended to meet this roadmap requirement.

2022 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

The 2022 GHG emissions inventory showed a 2% decrease in total emissions and a 22% decrease in per capita emissions between 2015 and 2022, as shown in Tables 1 and 2 below. These decreases were achieved despite a 25% increase in population in the same period. The overall decrease in mass GHG emissions was primarily driven by reduced electricity emissions, achieved by more energy efficient systems being included in new construction and by the communitywide default to Ava Community Energy's Renewable 100 power.

The decrease in electricity emissions was offset by a 32% increase in residential natural gas usage due to an increase in housing stock that includes natural gas appliances. Transportation emissions

also increased by 3%. This increase is lower than might otherwise be expected due to the increase in the number of zero-emissions vehicles on the road and more fuel-efficient vehicles overall.

Table 1. GHG Emissions (MT CO_2e)

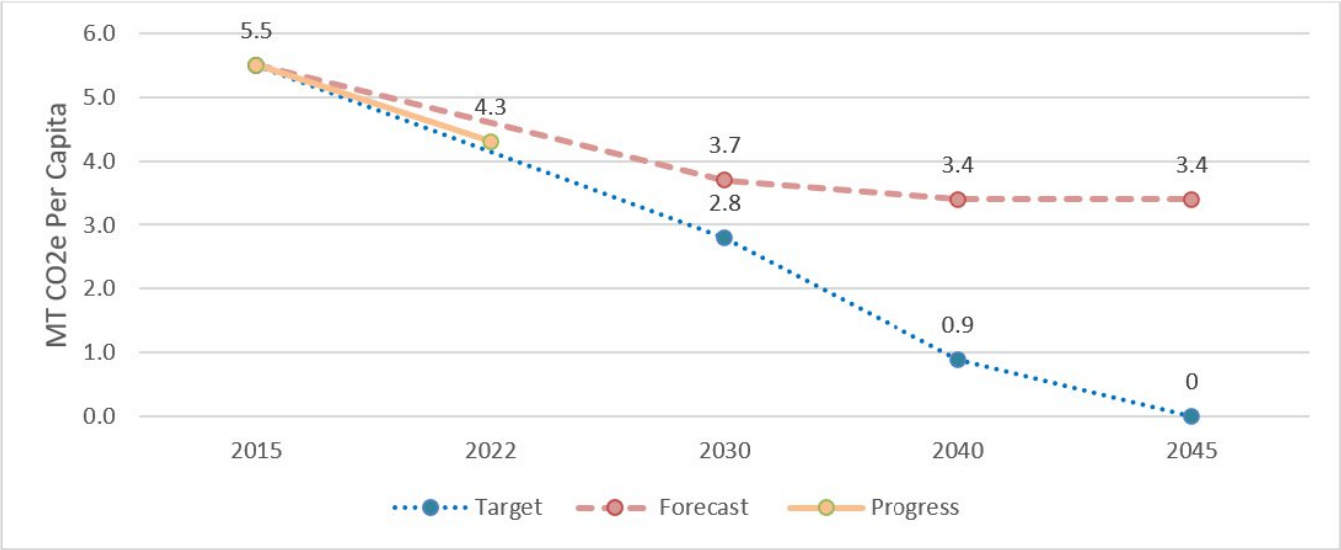
Emission Sector	2015	2022	Change in GHG Emissions
Residential Electricity	21,199	5,749	-73%
Commercial/Industrial Electricity	33,628	29,161	-13%
Residential Gas	35,997	47,549	+32%
Commercial/Industrial Gas	20,961	20,615	-2%
Waste	12,736	10,839	-15%
Water/Wastewater	2,258	1,490	-34%
Transportation	191,061	196,054	+3%
Total	317,840	311,457	-2%

Table 2. GHG Emissions (MTCO_2e Per Capita)

Emission Sector	2015	2022	Change in GHG Emissions
Residential Electricity	0.37	0.08	-78%
Commercial/Industrial Electricity	0.58	0.40	-31%
Residential Gas	0.63	0.66	+5%
Commercial/Industrial Gas	0.36	0.29	-22%
Waste	0.22	0.15	-32%
Water/Wastewater	0.04	0.02	-47%
Transportation	3.32	2.72	-18%
Total	5.5	4.3	-22%

The 22% decrease in per capita emissions equates to a drop from 5.5 MT CO_2e in 2015 to 4.3 MT CO_2e in 2022. While these results are encouraging, the City will need to continue to implement the measures in CAP 2030 to achieve its GHG emissions targets and align with state goals. As seen in Figure 3, GHG emissions are well below the business-as-usual forecast (i.e., where GHG emissions were projected to be if no action were taken on CAP 2030 measures) but are above where they need to be to meet CAP 2030 targets.

Figure 3. Progress Towards CAP 2030 Targets



Communitywide Measures Implementation

Since the adoption of CAP 2030, steady progress has been made on measure implementation. Measure CF-1, Opt-Up to 100% Renewable and Carbon-Free electricity, was completed on April 5, 2022, when the City Council adopted Resolution 28-22 requesting East Bay Community Energy enroll non-residential accounts in Renewable 100 as the default, GHG-free energy product. Previously, the City had enrolled all municipal accounts in Renewable 100 and set Renewable 100 as the default for all residential accounts. This action contributed to a 78% decrease in the residential electricity emissions factor since most residents (75%) chose to remain on Renewable 100 power. The impact of the non-residential account default to Renewable 100 was not as great since most non-residential accounts (67%) chose to remain on the Bright Choice energy product which currently has a higher emissions factor than electricity provided by Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E).

Ava Community Energy is committed to providing 100% carbon-free electricity by 2030, however the short-term transition away from large hydropower and nuclear power has increased the emissions factor of the Bright Choice portfolio relative to PG&E. This issue is anticipated to be resolved in the near future, as Ava builds and procures additional solar and wind resources. Despite the higher emissions factor, non-residential electricity emissions declined by 13% due to a decrease in overall electricity consumption.

Coupled with communitywide 100% GHG-free energy, Measure EE-1, Achieve All Electric New Construction, results in new homes and businesses that do not emit GHGs. This measure was completed on November 15, 2022, when the City Council adopted Resolution 137-22, which included local amendments to Title 24 of the California Building Code (CALGreen) requiring all electric appliances in new construction projects, with some exceptions (e.g., commercial kitchen-specific end uses such as stoves and ovens, and technologically infeasible projects). Over time, as homes and businesses are built, the code will result in long-term GHG emissions reductions, despite expected population growth.

In addition, the City Council adopted Tier 2 CALGreen requirements for the electric vehicle infrastructure, which completed Measure SM-1, Adopt an Electric Vehicle Charging Station Ordinance. The Tier 2 requirements mandate increased installation of EV charging stations at new commercial and multi-family residential properties, plus the installation of "make ready" infrastructure to facilitate future installation of EV charging stations. Access to reliable electric vehicle charging stations at home and at work is a key component to encourage the purchase of an electric vehicle instead of a gas vehicle. The increase in EV charging stations installed because of the Tier 2 requirements should help ease concern about range anxiety and expedite the transition to zero-emissions vehicles.

Municipal Leadership Implementation Measures

Since CAP 2030 adoption, the City has also made progress implementing many of the measures in Strategy 5 - Municipal Leadership. Table 3 below highlights the City's progress.

Table 3. Strategy 5 – Municipal Leadership Measure Implementation

Measure	Implementation Action(s)
Measure ML-1, 100% Renewable Electricity for Municipal Buildings and Operations	• All municipal electricity accounts are on Renewable 100 power. • Installed solar panels at 10 City locations, including battery storage at four locations as part of the Citywide energy efficiency and infrastructure projects.
Measure ML-3, Electrify Municipal Vehicle Fleet and Equipment	• Completed a municipal fleet electrification plan. • Purchased three Ford F-150 Lightning electric trucks and two Chevrolet Bolt EUV cars which replaced internal combustion engine vehicles that had reached the end of their service life.
Measure ML-5, Promote Municipal Awareness of Sustainable Goods and Services	• Updated the Environmental Preferable Purchasing Policy. • Initiated a training program to educate staff about the updated policy.
Measure ML-6, Enhance Municipal Carbon Sequestration Opportunities	• Entered into a partnership with StopWaste and researchers at the University of California Merced to conduct a pilot project to evaluate how compost application on turf sports fields impacts carbon sequestration.
Measure ML-7, Implement the Green Stormwater Infrastructure Plan	• Partnered with the Alameda County Transportation Commission to construct a regional green stormwater infrastructure project on the Iron Horse Trail south of Amador Valley Boulevard that will provide both stormwater treatment and hydromodification management.

Measures in Progress

CAP 2030 Table 8-2, GHG Emissions Reduction Measures Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment 1), lists how, when, and which City departments will implement and monitor on-

going CAP activities. Measures that are in progress include Measure SM-2, Develop an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Plan and Measure MM-2, Reduce Embodied Emissions Associated with Building Materials. Activities anticipated to begin in calendar year 2024 include Measure EE-4, Develop an Existing Building Electrification Plan, Measure SM-3, Develop a Transportation Demand Management Plan, and Measure ML-4, Total Cost of Ownership and Life-Cycle Analysis of GHG Impacts in Municipal Requests for Proposals. Table 8-2 has been updated to show the progress to date on all the measures.

Conclusion

The goal of CAP 2030 is not just about reducing the negative effects of GHG emissions on the environment. It is also about making holistic improvements to the Dublin community and way of life. As measures are implemented, the Dublin community will benefit from cleaner air, more versatile and flexible transportation, new opportunities for economic growth, reductions in localized flooding risks, and greater energy independence from fossil fuels.

CAP 2030 also serves as the City's qualified GHG Reduction Plan and programmatic tiering document for the purposes of CEQA for analysis of the impacts of GHG emissions and climate change. CEQA allows cities to develop Climate Action Plans or GHG emissions reductions plans to provide programmatic analysis of cumulative impacts of GHG emissions for projects in the City. As part of CAP 2030 development, the City determined that the reduction targets in the plan will reduce the impact from activities in the Plan to a less than significant level under CEQA (i.e., the project will not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact). Therefore, CAP 2030 may be used for the cumulative impact analysis for projects and development in the City covered by the Plan. If a proposed project is consistent with the applicable GHG emissions reduction measures identified in CAP 2030, the project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change due to GHG emissions, consistent with Public Resources Code 21083.3 and CEQA Guidelines Sections 15183.5, 15064, and 15130.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

Strategy 3: Infrastructure
Objective 3E: Continue to implement measures identified in the Climate Action Plan.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond Table 8-2 GHG Emissions Reduction Measures Monitoring and Reporting Program

Table 8-2. GHG Emissions Reduction Measures Monitoring and Reporting Program

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
Strategy 1 – Renewable and Carbon-Free Electricity (CF)						
Measure CF-1: Opt-Up to 100% Renewable and Carbon-Free Electricity						
The City of Dublin will set 100% renewable and carbon-free electricity as the default electricity for all Dublin customers served by East Bay Community Energy to unlock health and GHG emissions reduction benefits associated with carbon-free electricity.	Conduct community outreach on benefits of opting into 100% renewable and carbon-free energy.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Economic Development Division, East Bay Community Energy	☐	☒	
	Draft a resolution to join EBCE's 100% carbon-free electricity program for City Council's consideration.	2020	Environmental Services Division	☐	☒	
	Provide ongoing education and support to community regarding benefits.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Economic Development Division, Communications Division, East Bay Community Energy	☐	☒	
	Evaluate opt-out rates and calculate GHG emissions reductions.	On-going	Environmental Services Division, East Bay Community Energy	☒	☐	
Measure CF-2: Develop a Renewable Resource Buildout Plan						
The City will leverage State and local funding and partnerships to develop local community solar projects in Dublin and investigate development of micro-grids to improve the resilience of the local electricity infrastructure.	Coordinate with EBCE to conduct outreach to key stakeholders on renewable resources development opportunities and hurdles.	2021	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division, East Bay Community Energy	☐	☐	
	In coordination with EBCE, develop the Renewable Resource Buildout Plan.	2021	Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Conduct a pilot renewable energy or electricity resilience project.	2022	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department, Public Works Department	☐	☐	
	Evaluate benefits and costs of pilot project, refine implementation strategy if needed, and continue implementation.	2023	Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
Strategy 2 - Building Efficiency and Electrification (EE)						
Measure EE-1: Achieve All-Electric New Building Construction						
Adopt an all-electric building reach code for new construction to reduce natural gas use and limit the development of new gas infrastructure in the City of Dublin.	Conduct outreach to the community as well as builders/developers to educate them on the proposed ordinance, the associated GHG emissions reductions, and cost benefits.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department, Economic Development Division	☐	☒	
	Draft a City Ordinance that favors all-electric new construction for City Council consideration.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Building Division	☐	☒	
	Provide training to City staff on new electric preferred ordinance requirements.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Building Division	☐	☒	
	Continue to evaluate cost effective opportunities to add additional building types into the electrification ordinance.	On-going (after evaluation)	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department	☒	☐	
Measure EE-2: Implement the State Building Energy Disclosure Program						
The City of Dublin will require all commercial and multifamily buildings covered by AB 802 to report energy use through the Energy Star Portfolio Manager tool.	Conduct outreach to owners of buildings greater than 50,000 square feet on the requirements of AB 802 and the change in reporting to the City.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department, Economic Development Division	☐	☐	
	Implement the State Building Energy Disclosure Program AB 802 for large commercial and multi-family buildings as well as voluntary residential disclosures.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Public Works Department	☐	☐	
	Provide education to building owners on the value of additional energy audits and energy efficiency/electrification projects.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Economic Development Division, Community Development Department	☐	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
	Showcase building owners and buildings that have exceptionally high energy efficiency numbers.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Economic Development Division	☐	☐	
Measure EE-3: Streamline Energy Storage Permit Requirements						
The City will ensure that permitting for the installation of new battery storage in residential and commercial buildings is streamlined and clear in order to promote the installation of additional energy storage capacity in Dublin.	Review current battery storage permit process to identify opportunities for streamlining.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Building Division	☐	☐	
	Update and implement streamlined process where appropriate for battery installation.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Building Division	☐	☐	
	Provide training to City staff on updated battery storage permit process.	2021	Building Division, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Provide education and outreach to the community on the benefits of battery storage and the availability of renewable power.	On-going (after implementation)	Environmental Services Division, Communications Division	☐	☒	
	Reassess new opportunities for streamlining the battery storage permit process every few years and update in response to anticipated future uniformity in battery storage technologies.	On-going (after implementation)	Environmental Services Division, Building Division, Communications Division	☐	☐	
Measure EE-4: Develop an Existing Building Electrification Plan						
Develop a plan to promote the retrofit of 22% existing buildings in Dublin to all-electric by 2030 and consider development of existing building electrification ordinances in the future.	Conduct outreach to the community as well as builders/developers to educate them on the benefits, potential hurdles, and solutions surrounding existing building electrification.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department, Communications Division	☐	☐	
	Maintain the City website as a repository of information on the benefits and options associated with electrification.	2020	Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
	Encourage the implementation of energy efficiency and electrification upgrades at the City building permit counter.	On-going	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department	☒	☐	
	Promote electrification rebates and no interest loans provided by the State, utilities, and other stakeholders.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department, Public Works Department	☒	☐	
	Conduct an electrification pilot project at a City owned building or in coordination with a local stakeholder.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Public Works Department	☐	☒	
	Continue to evaluate costs/benefits of existing building electrification and consider future improvements to the existing building electrification plan.	On-going (after evaluation)	Environmental Services Division, Public Works Department	☐	☐	
Strategy 3 – Sustainable Mobility and Land Use (SM)						
Measure SM-1: Adopt an Electric Vehicle Charging Station Ordinance						
The City of Dublin will adopt an electric vehicle (EV) charging station ordinance for multifamily and commercial buildings to increase access to charging stations and promote the use of electric vehicles.	Conduct outreach to the community as well as builders/developers about the ordinance.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department, Economic Development Division	☐	☒	
	Draft an updated City ordinance that requires all new commercial and multifamily buildings to include 25% of parking spaces as "EV Ready" (conduit and electrical panel capacity installed), with 3% parking required to have installed operable Level 2 EV charging stations or a comparable level of service provided by DC Fast Charging or other technology as appropriate.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Building Division	☐	☒	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
	Provide training to permit counter and building code staff on the updated new building EV charging station requirements.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Building Division	☐	☒	
	Provide education as needed to builders and developers on the requirements of the ordinance.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department	☐	☒	
	Track progress including the number of chargers installed and the percent of EV's in the City of Dublin through the Department of Motor Vehicles website.	On-going (after implementation)	Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	
Measure SM-2: Develop an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Plan						
Develop an electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure plan to ensure that the City is optimally siting EV chargers and using the most beneficial program for publicly accessible EV chargers.	Conduct outreach to the community and work with community partners to understand need for chargers and identify potential locations.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Communications Division, Economic Development Division	☒	☐	
	Review successes and lessons learned from existing EV infrastructure plan projects.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Economic Development Division	☒	☐	
	Develop EV Infrastructure Plan.	2021	Public Works Department	☒	☐	
	Conduct outreach and education surrounding use and availability of public charging infrastructure.	2022	Environmental Services Division, Economic Development Division	☒	☐	
	Track progress and adjust plan to meet the long-term metrics.	On-going (after implementation)	Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
Measure SM-3: Develop a Transportation Demand Management Plan						
Develop a comprehensive Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan for the City of Dublin. The TDM Plan will identify strategies to help facilitate the move from single-occupancy vehicles to less carbon intensive transportation modes.	Conduct community outreach and engagement around TDM principals such as transit, car share, shared rideables (bikes and scooters), unbundling of parking, and other mobility options.	2022	Transportation Division, Economic Development Division, Community Development Department, Communications	☐	☐	
	Create guidelines and policies for micro-mobility and partner with other cities in the region to rollout shared ridable options like electric scooters and bikes.	2021	Transportation Division, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Develop policies to plan for self-driving electric vehicles.	2022	Transportation Division	☐	☐	
	Conduct a shared rideables pilot in coordination with other Tri-valley Cities.	2021	Transportation Division, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Draft and adopt a TDM Plan or Toolkit with requirements for new construction/major renovations.	2021	Transportation Division, Community Development Department, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Conduct further outreach, education, and training on the new TDM requirements.	2023	Transportation Division, Community Development Department, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Track progress over time through TDM modeling and traffic counts and identify new technologies such as live VMT data for better analysis.	On-going (after implementation)	Transportation Division	☐	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
Measure SM-4: Develop a Citywide Parking Management Plan						
Develop a comprehensive Parking Management Plan that will specify parking requirements and costing that supports multi-modal transportation and a reduction in vehicle miles traveled.	Conduct outreach and engagement around parking management.	2021	Transportation Division, Communications Division, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Conduct a pilot project with one area of Dublin using parking management strategies.	2021	Transportation Division, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Develop the Parking Management Plan with information developed from the pilot project and engagement efforts.	2022	Transportation Division, City Manager's Office	☐	☐	
	Provide education and training around the Parking Management Plan requirements.	2022	Transportation Division	☐	☐	
	Monitor the program over time and identify benefits and hurdles of the program.	On-going (after implementation)	Transportation Division	☐	☐	
Measure SM-5: Update and Implement the Bicycle Pedestrian Master Plan						
Update the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan to contribute to the overall VMT reduction required to meet the City's climate goals. The plan will maximize the convenience and safety of active transportation within the City of Dublin.	Conduct outreach and engagement as part of Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan (Plan) update.	2020	Transportation Division, Communications Division,	☐	☒	
	Identify the vision, goals and strategies for the Plan development.	2020	Public Works Department, Transportation Division	☐	☒	
	Identify gaps in the existing network and opportunities for latent demand.	2020	Transportation Division, Public Works Department	☐	☒	
	Prioritize and identify near-term and long-term projects to close the network gap, improve safety and connectivity.	2020	Transportation Division, Public Works Department	☐	☒	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
	Develop policy and program recommendations to achieve Plan goals.	On-going (after implementation)	Transportation Division, Public Works Department	☒	☐	
	Prepare cost estimates, identify funding sources and develop an implementation plan.	On-going (after implementation)	Transportation Division, Public Works Department	☒	☐	
	Track miles of bike lane and number of pedestrian improvements over time.	On-going (after implementation)	Transportation Division, Public Works Department	☒	☐	
Measure SM-6: Continue to Prioritize Transit Oriented Development						
Dublin has access to two BART stations and several LAVTA bus lines. Focusing higher density development and amenities around these transit stops can decrease VMT and GHG emissions generated within Dublin.	Conduct outreach and engagement around transit-oriented development projects.	2021	Transportation Division, Communications Division, Community Development Department	☒	☐	
	Track number of units within ¼-mile and ½-mile of transit to estimate VMT reduction over time.	2021	Transportation Division, Community Development Department	☒	☐	
Measure SM-7: Develop a Built Environment that Prioritizes Active Mobility						
The City of Dublin will implement building standards that improve the pedestrian experience and create a built environment that prioritizes active mobility.	Conduct outreach and engagement around building standards that encourage activity mobility.	2020	Community Development Department, Economic Development	☐	☐	
	Conduct a pilot project using building principals that encourage active mobility for one area of Dublin.	2020	Community Development Department, Economic Development Division, City Manager's Office	☐	☐	
	Amend the Zoning Ordinance and design guidelines and standards as needed to require new development and remodels that modify 50% or more of a commercial or multi-family property, to encourage active mobility.	2021	Transportation Division, Planning Department; Environmental Services Division, City Manager's Office	☐	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
	Conduct education and training on the new requirements.	On-going (after implementation)	Community Development Department, Economic Development Division	☐	☐	
	Conduct follow up surveys and engagement around impacts of new requirements.	On-going (after implementation)	Community Development Department	☐	☐	
Strategy 4 – Materials and Waste Management (MM)						
Measure MM-1: Achieve the Organic Waste Reduction Requirements of SB 1383						
The City of Dublin will coordinate with community stakeholders to achieve the goal of organics comprising less than 9.35% of Dublin waste by 2025. Additionally, at least 20% of currently disposed edible food will be recovered for human consumption by 2025.	Conduct outreach to residents and food waste generators about the requirements of SB 1383 and the benefits of composting and organics waste reduction.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Economic Development Division	☐	☒	
	Collaborate with regional partners like StopWaste, waste haulers, food recovery organizations and other cities to establish regional approach to SB 1383 compliance including establishing a regional food waste recovery plan.	2021	Environmental Services Division, StopWaste, Amador Valley Industries	☐	☒	
	Adopt a plan and associated policies/ordinances required for the successful implementation of SB 1383.	2021	Environmental Services Division, City Manager's Office, City Council	☐	☒	
	Work with StopWaste and other regional partners to conduct education on the requirements of SB 1383 and implement Action 3.	On-going (after implementation)	Environmental Services Division, StopWaste, Communications Division, Economic Development Division	☒	☐	
	Continue to monitor waste collection data with regional partners to track progress and evaluate additional measures as necessary.	On-going (after implementation)	Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
Measure MM2: Reduce Embodied Emissions Associated with Building Materials						
The City of Dublin will require the use of low carbon concrete in new construction projects to reduce lifecycle GHG emissions and the embodied carbon associated with construction projects.	Conduct outreach to the development community regarding low carbon concrete using the Bay Area Low Carbon Concrete Codes Project.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department	☒	☐	
	Present a low-carbon concrete ordinance to City Council based on the Marin County model ordinance with specifications for residential and non-residential development applications.	2021	Community Development Department, Environmental Services Division, City Manager's Office, City Council	☒	☐	
	Educate City staff, and the development community on the new reach code requirements.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department, Economic Development Division	☒	☐	
	Keep current on new model ordinances that identify other building materials to target for additional embodied carbon reductions.	2022	Environmental Services Division, Community Development Department	☒	☐	
Strategy 5 – Municipal Leadership (ML)						
Measure ML-1: 100% Renewable Electricity for Municipal Buildings and Operations						
The City of Dublin's municipal government will help achieve GHG emissions reduction goals related to municipal electricity use by opting-up all municipal accounts to 100% renewable electricity and expanding the City's battery storage capacity.	Switch all municipal electricity accounts to EBCE's Renewable 100 power portfolio (complete).	2019	City Manager's Office, Environmental Services Division	☐	☒	
	Complete studies and conduct outreach to engage staff at critical facilities about the potential to install additional solar and new battery storage.	2020	Environmental Services Division; Public Work Department	☐	☒	
	Conduct a pilot program for solar and battery storage at one or more locations.	2021	Public Works Department, City Manager's Office	☒	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
	Develop a policy to define parameters for installation of solar panel arrays and battery storage.	2022	Environmental Services Division, Public Works Department, City Manager's Office	☐	☐	
	Provide education and training on the battery storage policy to relevant staff and include educational information on the City web page.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Public Works Department	☐	☐	
	Conduct annual reviews of the solar production and cost savings to improve operational efficiency and evaluate success.	2021	Environmental Services Division, Public Works Department	☒	☐	
Measure ML-2: Reduce Municipal Employee Commute GHG Emissions						
The City of Dublin's municipal government will achieve its GHG emissions reduction and mobility goals by incentivizing municipal employee alternative transportation use as well as electric vehicle use.	Conduct outreach to employees about current incentives for non-single occupant vehicle commuting and encourage participation in the development of a municipal TDM plan that incorporates and expands on current municipal incentives.	2021	Environmental Services Division; Human Resources Division, City Manager's Office.	☐	☐	
	Conduct pilots for possible programs to incorporate into a municipal TDM plan.	2021	Environmental Services Division; Human Resources Division; Transportation Division, City Manager's Office	☐	☐	
	Adopt and implement the municipal TDM plan and any relevant policies and programs.	2021	Environmental Services Division; Human Resources Department; Transportation Division; City Manager's Office City Council	☐	☐	
	Educate staff annually and provide informational packets on TDM programs for use when on-boarding new staff.	2021	Environmental Services Division; Human Resources Division	☐	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
	Evaluate the success of the programs by conducting annual surveys of employees.	On-going (after implementation)	Environmental Services Division; Human Resources Division	☐	☐	
Measure ML-3: Electrify Municipal Vehicle Fleet and Equipment						
The City of Dublin's municipal government will electrify at least 33% of its municipal vehicle fleet and municipal maintenance equipment by 2030.	Complete a fleet and maintenance equipment electrification analysis.	2020	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☐	☒	An update is in progress.
	Conduct outreach and education to the municipal fleet users on the results of the electrification study and provide information on the benefits of electrification.	2021	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	
	Pilot electric vehicles (EV's) or alternative fuel vehicles for certain vehicle types and uses such as passenger vehicles used by City detectives and building inspectors and for equipment (e.g. mowers, blowers, etc.).	2022	Public Works Department, Police Department, Building Division	☒	☐	
	Update the City's Green Fleet policy to reflect the outcome of the fleet and maintenance equipment electrification analysis, outreach and pilot EV studies. Develop a policy for replacement of maintenance equipment.	2021	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	
	Educate municipal staff on the new policies and on how to select and operate the new equipment.	2021	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	
	Conduct follow-up surveys to evaluate the effectiveness of the vehicles and equipment to inform future policy updates.	2022	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
Measure ML-4: Total Cost of Ownership and Life-Cycle Analysis of GHG Impacts in Municipal Project Request for Proposals						
The City of Dublin's municipal government will aim to ensure it is constructing projects with the lowest total cost of ownership and lowest GHG emissions for new construction projects through a requirement that all capital improvement projects include a life-cycle cost analysis and lifecycle GHG emissions analysis.	Create an internal stakeholder group and conduct outreach to define applicable projects and parameters related to the TCO and lifecycle GHG emissions analysis	2021	Public Works Department, Finance Division, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Develop draft RFP language and pilot the language in an RFP for a capital improvement project (CIP)	2021	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	
	Adopt a new City policy that requires all municipal building/infrastructure project RFPs include requirements for TCO and lifecycle GHG analysis	2021	Public Works Department, Finance Department, City Manager's Office, City Council	☒	☐	
	Educate City staff on the new policy and long-term benefits to the environment and operating budget	2021	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	At least once per 5-year CIP cycle, evaluate the successes and failures of the analyses for refinements in future years	2025	Public Works Department, Finance Division, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
Measure ML-5: Promote Municipal Awareness of Sustainable Goods and Services						
The City of Dublin's municipal government will achieve its materials and waste management goals by promoting awareness to City staff regarding the purchasing of sustainable goods and services.	Continue outreach and education to City staff about the Environmental Preferable Purchasing Policy (EPPP), add updated EPPP documents to the intranet and develop new hire on-boarding information.	2020	Environmental Services Division, Human Resources Division, Administrative Services Division	☐	☒	
	Pilot proposed new programs, as necessary.	2021	Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	

GHG Emissions Reduction Measure	Action(s) Required	Implementation Timing	Monitoring and Implementation Responsibility	Compliance Verification		
				In Progress	Complete	Comments
	Make updates to the existing EPPP, as necessary.	On-going (after implementation)	Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Implement a monitoring protocol or a quality check to determine effectiveness of EPPP implementation and make refinements, as necessary.	2025	Environmental Services Division, Finance Department	☒	☐	
Measure ML6: Enhance Municipal Carbon Sequestration Opportunities						
The City of Dublin's municipal government will strive to increase carbon sequestration activities through tree planting and compost application throughout the City	Participate in a carbon sequestration pilot project with StopWaste.to inform development of compost standards.	2021	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	
	Conduct outreach and create an internal stakeholder group to develop standards for tree planting.	2021	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Conduct pilot studies, as necessary, to determine if proposed tree planting standards are effective.	2021	Public Works Department, StopWaste, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
	Finalize composting and mulching and tree planting standards once pilot studies are complete.	2022	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☐	☐	
Measure ML-7: Implement the Green Stormwater Infrastructure Plan						
The City of Dublin's municipal government will work to achieve its resilience goals through implementation of the City of Dublin Green Stormwater Infrastructure Plan.	Implement the City's Green Stormwater Infrastructure Plan.	2020	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	
	Provide on-going education and training to staff on the policies and standards in the GSI Plan.	2020	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	
	Evaluate GSI installations to refine standards and details, as necessary.	2020	Public Works Department, Environmental Services Division	☒	☐	

Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond Implementation Status Report

January 9, 2024

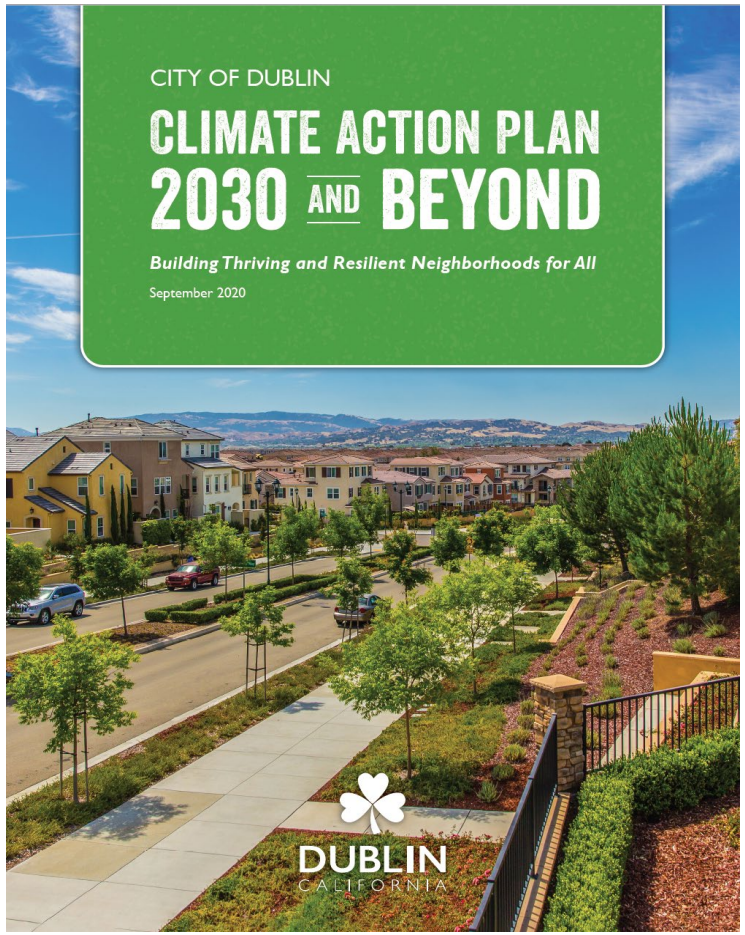


DUBLIN
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Outline

- Overview of Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond (CAP 2030)
- CAP 2030 Measures Implementation Status
- 2022 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond



- Five strategies in the Climate Action Plan 2030 and Beyond (CAP 2030):
  - Renewable and Carbon Free Electricity (CF)
  - Building Efficiency and Electrification (EE)
  - Sustainable Mobility and Land Use (SM)
  - Materials and Waste Management (MM)
  - Municipal Leadership (ML)

Potential GHG Emissions Reductions

GHG Emissions Reduction Measures Quantification

Measure	2025 GHG Emissions (MT CO_2e)	2030 GHG Emissions Reductions (MT CO_2e)
Strategy 1 – Renewable and Carbon-Free Energy (CF)		
Measure CF-1: Opt-Up to 100% Renewable and Carbon-Free Electricity	25,525	20,195
Strategy 2 – Building Efficiency and Electrification (EE)		
Measure EE-1: Achieve All-Electric New Building Construction	2,633	4,828
Measure EE-4: Develop an Existing Building Electrification Plan	5,113	14,061
Strategy 3 – Sustainable Mobility and Land Use (SM)		
Measure SM-1: Adopt an Electric Vehicle Charging Station Ordinance	8,537	26,288
Measure SM-3: Develop a Transportation Demand Management Plan	2,487	3,928
Measure SM-5: Update the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan	336	537
Strategy 4 – Materials and Waste Management (MM)		
Measure MM-1: Achieve the Organic Waste Diversion Requirements of SB 1383	3,427	3,615
Reductions Needed (Emissions Gap)	**21,542**	**65,090**
Total Measures Reduction Potential	**48,058**	**73,452**

Communitywide Measures Implementation

- Measure CF-1: Opt-up to 100% Renewable and Carbon-Free electricity.
  - Ava Community Energy's Renewable 100 electricity is the default power for all municipal, residential, and non-residential accounts.

Ava Community Energy

Communitywide Measures Implementation

- Measure EE-1: Achieve All Electric New Building Construction
  - Requires all-electric appliances, with some exceptions.
- Measure SM-1: Adopt an Electric Vehicle Charging Station Ordinance.
  - CALGreen Tier 2 requirements are mandatory.

Municipal Leadership Measures

Measure	Implementation Action(s)
Measure ML-1, 100% Renewable Electricity for Municipal Buildings and Operations	• All municipal electricity accounts are on Renewable 100 power. • Installed solar panels at 10 City locations, including battery storage at four locations as part of the Citywide energy efficiency and infrastructure projects.
Measure ML-3, Electrify Municipal Vehicle Fleet and Equipment	• Completed a municipal fleet electrification plan. • Purchased three Ford F-150 Lightning electric trucks and two Chevrolet Bolt EUV cars which replaced internal combustion engine vehicles that had reached the end of their service life.
Measure ML-5, Promote Municipal Awareness of Sustainable Goods and Services	• Updated the Environmental Preferable Purchasing Policy. • Initiated a training program to educate staff about the updated policy.

Municipal Leadership Measures

Measure	Implementation Action(s)
Measure ML-6, Enhance Municipal Carbon Sequestration Opportunities	• Entered into a partnership with StopWaste and researchers at the University of California Merced to conduct a pilot project to evaluate how compost application on turf sports fields impacts carbon sequestration.
Measure ML-7, Implement the Green Stormwater Infrastructure Plan	• Partnered with the Alameda County Transportation Commission to construct a regional green stormwater infrastructure project on the Iron Horse Trail south of Amador Valley Boulevard that will provide both stormwater treatment and hydromodification management.

2022 GHG Emission Inventory

GHG Emissions (MT CO_2e per capita)

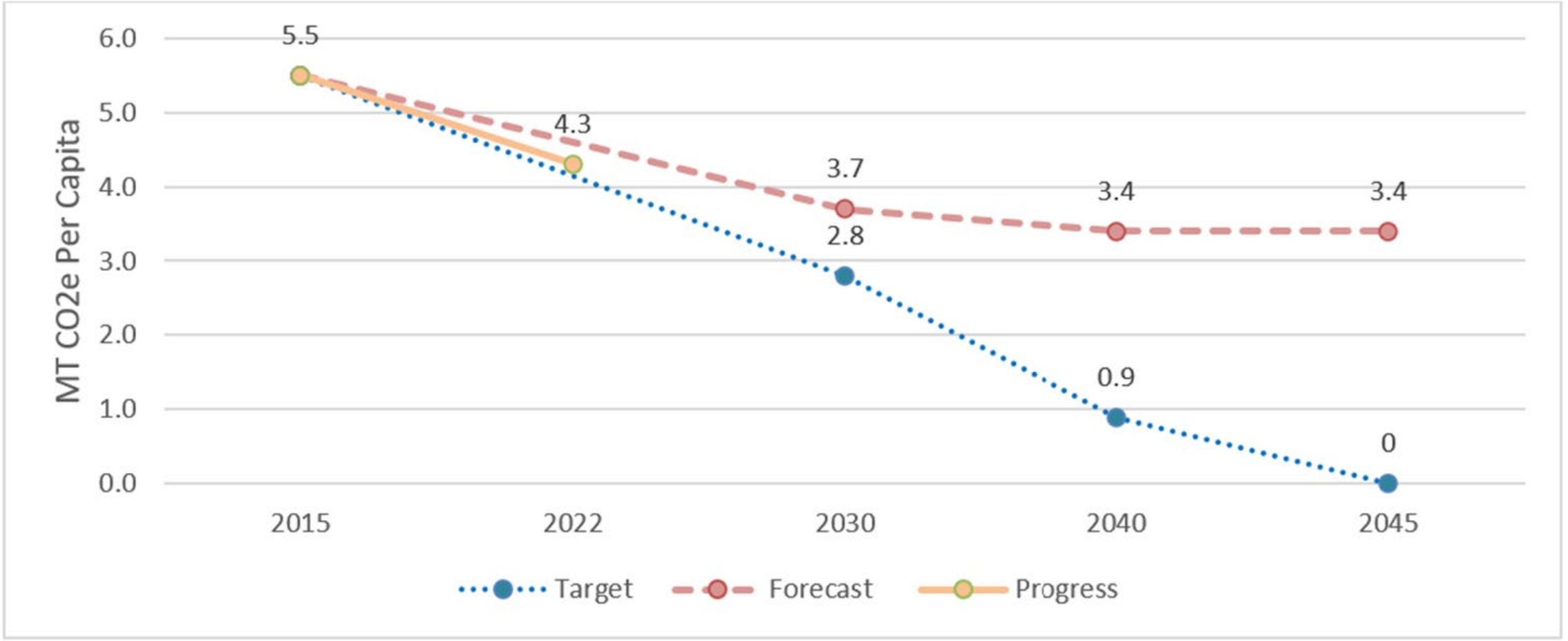
Emission Sector	2015	2022	Change in GHG Emissions
Residential Electricity	0.37	0.08	-78%
Commercial/Industrial Electricity	0.58	0.40	-31%
Residential Gas	0.63	0.66	+5%
Commercial/Industrial Gas	0.36	0.29	-22%
Waste	0.22	0.15	-32%
Water/Wastewater	0.04	0.02	-47%
Transportation	3.32	2.72	-18%
Total	5.5	4.3	**-22%**

2022 GHG Emissions Inventory

GHG Emissions (MT CO_2e)

Emission Sector	2015	2022	Change in GHG Emissions
Residential Electricity	21,199	5,749	-73%
Commercial/Industrial Electricity	33,628	29,161	-13%
Residential Gas	35,997	47,549	+32%
Commercial/Industrial Gas	20,961	20,615	-2%
Waste	12,736	10,839	-15%
Water/Wastewater	2,258	1,490	-34%
Transportation	191,061	196,054	+3%
Total	**317,840**	**311,456**	**-2%**

Progress Towards CAP 2030 Targets



Communitywide Measures in Progress

- Measure SM-2: Develop an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Plan
- Measure MM-2: Reduce Embodied Emissions Associated with Building Materials
- Measure EE-4: Develop an Existing Building Electrification Plan
- Measure SM-3: Develop a Transportation Demand Management Plan
- Measure ML-4: TCO/LCA of GHG Impacts in Municipal RFPs

Conclusion

- CAP 2030 serves as the City's qualified GHG Reduction Plan and programmatic tiering document for the purposes of CEQA analysis.
- Implementation of the measures in CAP 2030 is also about making holistic improvements for the Dublin community.

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STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

Agenda Item 8.1

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: 2022-2027 Capital Improvement Program – Project Status Report
Prepared by: Michael Boitnott, Capital Improvement Program Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will receive a report on the status of current Capital Improvement Program projects.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the report.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None.

DESCRIPTION:

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a five-year planning instrument used to identify capital projects and to establish a budget for those projects. Every year, the City Council adopts an update to the CIP, and Staff includes the project budgets as part of the citywide two-year budget.

The current 2022-2027 CIP (Attachment 1) includes projects in the categories of General Improvements (buildings, technology upgrades, etc.), Public Art, Parks, and Streets. In the coming months, in conjunction with the City's budget process, the City Council will be considering a new five-year CIP. Staff will include a discussion on CIP priorities at the City Council's Strategic Planning Session in early 2024. Additions and changes will then be incorporated into the 2024-2029 Capital Improvement Program to be considered by the City Council later this fiscal year.

This report provides the status of CIP projects with funding appropriated through the current fiscal year. Projects without funding until Fiscal Year 2024-25 or beyond are not discussed in this report.

General Improvements

Audio-Visual System Upgrade (GI0421)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of the audio-visual system upgrades in the Ambrose Hall and adjoining conference room at the Shannon Community Center, the Alamilla Springs Ballroom at the Senior Center, and the Program Room at the Dublin Library. The upgrades will include replacement of equipment to improve the service quality for rentals, meetings, and corporate events.

Status: The plans and specifications for the project are currently being prepared.
Next Milestone: Spring 2024 – Construction Bid Opening. Construction is expected to begin in summer 2024.

Citywide Energy Improvements (GI0121)
This project provides for the planning (Investment Grade Audit), design, and construction of various energy upgrades, efficiency improvements, lighting upgrades, energy generation, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, and energy storage projects at facilities, parks, street rights-of-way, and other City-owned property. The project invests approximately $23 million in capital improvements that will result in more than $28 million in utility savings over the next 25 years.

Status: The following construction is complete: lighting upgrades to various buildings, parks, sports fields and courts, and Dublin Ranch streetlights; HVAC controls upgrades at various facilities; solar panel installation at the Corp Yard, Dublin Sports Grounds (DSG), Fallon Sports Park, Fire Stations 17 and 18, and the Library; installation of new emergency back-up generators at Fire Station 16, the Library, and Shannon Community Center; and traffic signal hydrogen fuel cell and battery backup systems.
Next Milestone: Installation and commissioning of microgrid at The Wave and Senior Center; solar panel and electric vehicle (EV) charging systems at DSG and the Public Safety Complex.

Civic Center Rehabilitation (GI0122)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of various rehabilitation and renovation projects at the Civic Center. The projects may include renovation of all restrooms, showers, kitchenettes, and the employee break room; modifications to conference rooms; lighting and ceiling replacement; site improvements to the parking lot area and surrounding walkways of the Civic Center; plaza and landscaping improvements; building security evaluation and upgrades; repainting; and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Code upgrades.

Status: The renovation of three spaces into six on the second floor of City Hall is currently in construction. Conceptual plans for rehabilitation of the City Hall and Dublin Arts Center (DAC) interior courtyard are currently being prepared. Design has started for reconfiguration and reconstruction of the back (formerly Police Services) parking lot in support of the new solar panels and battery back-up system to be constructed with the Citywide Energy Improvements project after the DAC is complete.
Next Milestone: Conceptual design for the renovation/rehabilitation of the courtyard will be presented to the City Council for consideration in early 2024. Final design for the parking lot reconfiguration will be completed in spring 2024.

Dublin Arts Center (DAC) (Cultural Arts Center GI0120)
This project provides for the design and improvements of the approximately 13,000-square-foot DAC on the first floor of the Civic Center, which was formerly occupied by Dublin Police Services. The DAC will include: an Art Gallery, Black Box Theater space; multi-purpose art and music classrooms; a dance studio; and restrooms; as well as renovation of the second floor for the relocation of the Parks and Community Services Department offices.

Status: The project is currently in construction.
Next Milestone: Substantial completion is currently anticipated for summer 2024.

Dublin Standard Plans & Details Update (GI0123)
This project will update the City's Standard Plans, Details, and Specifications (Standards) utilized by the Public Works Department for design and construction of public improvements within the City's rights-of-way and properties. These Standards are necessary for consistency to provide guidance to designers, and to specify the current requirements for public infrastructure to be constructed and maintained by the City.

Status: Review of the first draft of the revised and new standard details was completed in November 2023. Work on the standard specifications will begin in early 2024.
Next Milestone: A second draft of the revised and new standard details is anticipated in January 2024.

Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations (GI0219)
This project provides for the design and construction of electric vehicle (EV) charging spaces at The Wave at Emerald Glen Park and the underground infrastructure for future expansion. In future years, the project could provide for design and construction of EV charging spaces at other City facilities.

Status: Eight EV charges at The Wave went into operation in September 2023.
Next Milestone: Future phases are anticipated beyond 2026.

Exterior Painting at Various City Facilities (GI0223)
This project provides for the design and construction to paint the exterior and make minor repairs at various City facilities. Buildings should be painted approximately every 10 years to maintain the structures' appearance and to prevent damage caused by moisture infiltration. This project will include work at the following locations: Heritage Museum, Saint Raymond's Church, Kolb House, Senior Center, Fire Stations 16, 17, and 18, The Wave, and the Library.

Status: The plans and specifications are currently being prepared for the project.
Next Milestone: Spring 2024 – Construction Bid Opening. Construction is expected to begin in summer 2024.

Financial System Replacement (GI0319)
This project provides for the replacement of the City's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and other related technological projects that support the City Council's initiative to "Become a 24/7 City Hall to Enhance Resident and Business Engagement." These include the OpenGov budget and financial transparency software and upgrades to the City's Laserfiche document management software.

Status: The Finance, Human Resources and Payroll modules have been implemented.
Next Milestone: The Land Management module is anticipated to be implemented in 2024.

IT Infrastructure Improvement (GI0117)
This project allows for the replacement and upgrade of aging network hardware as well as the implementation of centralized Information Technology management tools that will increase efficiencies in City operations.

Status: Replacement of situational cameras and monitoring software at The Wave, Senior Center, Heritage and Kolb House, and part of Civic Center have been completed. Shannon Community Center replacement is currently in the planning phase.
Next Milestone: The integration of new cameras at DAC and upgrade to city Wi-Fi hardware, is anticipated to be implemented in 2024, after the DAC is substantially completed and the new data center is operational.

Library Tenant Improvement (GI0521)
This project provides for the design and construction of tenant improvements to the Dublin Library, including completion of 5,150 square feet of currently unoccupied space within the library building. Improvements may include removal of interior walls and the installation and modification of shelving and fixtures; carpet replacement; and repainting.

Status: The conceptual design and estimates are currently being prepared.
Next Milestone: The conceptual design is anticipated to be presented to the City Council for consideration in February 2024.

Marquee Signs (GI0124)
This project will provide for the design and construction to replace the digital signage display components at the Shannon Community Center and the Senior Center, as well as the addition of a double-sided LED marquee sign at Civic Center.

Status: Site assessments are complete and conceptual design has begun.
Next Milestone: The conceptual design is anticipated to be presented to the City Council for consideration in 2024.

Municipal Fiber (GI0323)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction to improve and extend the existing City Information Technology fiber optic network cabling and infrastructure by laying the foundation for future high speed networking capability and improve existing City facilities'

networking speed and reliability by interconnecting City facilities from Civic Center to Heritage Park and Museums, Shannon Community Center, Senior Center, and the Corp Yard. This project will improve Citywide Wi-Fi access, performance, security, also assist in improving Traffic Operations with faster fiber optic networks that support smart and adaptive traffic software.

Status: Revisions are being made to the Municipal Fiber Master Plan Request for Proposals to potentially add broadband Internet connectivity for more public-facing infrastructure capabilities.
Next Milestone: Issue the RFP in spring 2024.

Resiliency and Disaster Preparedness (GI0221)
This project provides for the planning, design, environmental permitting, if necessary, and construction to make repairs at the following locations:

- Dougherty Hills Open Space, Crossridge Road Trailhead – slide repair
- Dublin Boulevard, west of Silvergate Road – slide repair
- Mape Memorial Park – Pathway Relocation
- Shannon Community Center/San Ramon Road – ditch and culvert improvements
- Various citywide storm drainage facility locations and repairs such as trash racks, culverts, ditches, bank stabilization, etc.

Status: Staff has requested federal funding through FEMA and state funding through California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) for these areas. Site visits with both agencies were conducted in August 2023. Preliminary engineering and design have begun.
Next Milestone: Construction for the Mape Memorial Park – Pathway Relocation repairs will begin in early 2024.

Roof Replacement at Various City Facilities (GI0423)
This project provides for the design and construction of the roof replacement at the following City facilities: Heritage Museum, Saint Raymond's Church, Senior Center, and Fire Station 16.

Status: This project has not started.
Next Milestone: Design is anticipated to begin in 2024.

Situational Awareness Camera Program (GI0523)
This project will provide for 40 situational awareness cameras at 10 locations to cover known gaps within the City. These cameras will strategically be located along major corridors and arterials to maximize observation of Dublin's many entrances and exit points into and out of town. These cameras will be valuable technological resources that assists in criminal investigations and the apprehension of law violators within the City.

Status: In spring 2023, the City worked with congressional representatives to request Community Project Funding of $198,000 for Situational Awareness Cameras for Dublin Police Services. The City proposes using this funding to purchase and install 60 cameras at 13 sites at or near schools and community parks. The proposal has secured the support of Congressman DeSaulnier, and the request will now work its way through the congressional appropriations process. If approved, the City expects to receive the funds in late 2024 or early 2025.

Next Milestone: Proceeding with design and implementation is dependent on receiving the additional funds.

Public Art

Camp Parks Sign (PA0121)
This project provides for the restoration and relocation of the historic Camp Parks entrance sign from its current location at 201 Dougherty Road to the new entrance at Camp Parks Boulevard and Dougherty Road. The rehabilitation will be in accordance with standards and guidelines of the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service.

Status: Awaiting Approval of Permit Plans and Specifications from the U.S. Army.
Next Milestone: Early 2024 – Construction Bid Opening. Construction is expected to begin in mid-2024.

Downtown Dublin (PA0123)
This project provides for public art commissions in Downtown Dublin, including the development of a guide for public art in that area.

Status: The planning phase is currently underway with a comprehensive review of existing Downtown Dublin planning documents and the Public Art Master Plan, and consideration of an art project at the northwest corner of Village Parkway and Dublin Boulevard (Village Art Project).
Next Milestone: Early 2024 – Issue a Call-for-Artists for the Village Art Project. Spring 2024 – Continue planning for future Downtown Dublin Public Art Projects.

Heritage Park (PA0222)
This project includes a monument piece at the corner of Donlon Way and Dublin Boulevard, as well as a series of six mini-sculptures (Artistic Park Features) located throughout the park.

Status: Monument Art at the corner of Donlon Way and Dublin Boulevard was dedicated on October 7, 2023.
Next Milestone: Installation of Artistic Park Features is scheduled for completion by the end of the fiscal year.

Parks

Alamo Creek Park - Fence Replacement (PK0122)
This project provides for the design and construction of replacement fencing at Alamo Creek Park and replacement and repair of fencing within the Dougherty Road Landscape and Lighting District No. 1986-1. Most of the existing tubular steel fencing has reached the end of its service life and needs to be replaced or repaired.

Status: Design is anticipated to be completed in 2024.
Next Milestone: Fall 2024 – Construction Bid Opening. Construction is expected to begin in late 2024.

Don Biddle Community Park (PK0115)
This project provides for the design and construction of a 30-acre community park in the Boulevard Development within the Dublin Crossing Specific Plan area. The park is located between Dublin Boulevard, Scarlett Drive, Horizon Parkway, and Columbus Street and will be built by the Boulevard Developer.

Status: The park was opened in September 2022 and is anticipated to be completed in 2024.
Next Milestone: Completion of project at conform points along Iron Horse Regional Trail, Scarlett Drive, and Dublin Boulevard is anticipated in mid-to-late 2024. Park completion is coordinated with developer-built street improvements and construction of the Iron Horse Trail Bridge over Dublin Boulevard.

Downtown Dublin Town Square Park (PK0221)
This project provides for the planning of a new Town Square in accordance with the main principles of the Downtown Dublin Preferred Vision. The Town Square is a one-acre park and plaza that will serve as Downtown Dublin's gathering place, which may include a market promenade, outdoor dining, and event space.

Status: With the most recent approval of the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan amendments, the project applicant is expected to apply for Planning permits to construct the Downtown Dublin Preferred Vision in late Spring to early Summer 2024.
Next Milestone: Work with the property owner/developer to begin the planning and design during the development application review process.

Fallon Sports Park – Phase 3 (PK0119)
Phase 3 provides for the design and construction of the remaining 14 acres of Fallon Sports Park, which includes a cricket field, two ballfields, sand volleyball courts, multi-sport batting cages, playground, landscaping, and picnic and seating areas.

Status: The park was opened in October 2022. Cricket field fencing and netting was completed in July 2023. Final construction will be complete in early 2024.
Next Milestone: Acceptance of the improvements in spring 2024.

Iron Horse Nature Park and Open Space (PK0422)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of 12.13 acres of a nature park and open space adjacent to the Iron Horse Regional Trail, from the Dublin/San Ramon City limit to the confluence of Alamo and South San Ramon Creeks, that may be developed in partnership with Zone 7 Water Agency. The park will be designed in accordance with the Iron Horse Nature Park and Open Space Master Plan.

Status: Construction of the first phase of the improvements has been awarded and field work will begin in spring 2024. Start of construction is scheduled to comply with resource agency permitting for work within the stream and wetland areas.
Next Milestone: Phase 1 construction is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2024.

Jordan Ranch Neighborhood Square (PK0322)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of a 2.0-acre neighborhood square in the Jordan Ranch Development. The square will be designed in accordance with the Neighborhood Square Standards contained in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Status: Design is anticipated to be completed in early 2024.
Next Milestone: Spring 2024 – Construction Bid Opening. Construction is expected to begin in summer 2024.

Kolb Park Renovation (PK0224)
This project will provide for the planning, design, and construction to renovate the 4.86-acre Kolb Park. The improvements will be consistent with the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and may include the replacement of the restroom building, play equipment, site furnishings, picnic areas, drinking fountains, tot-lot fencing, parcourse equipment stations, signage, refresh the shade structure, pavers and pathways, and landscaping.

Status: This project has not started.
Next Milestone: Planning and design to begin in 2024. The conceptual design is anticipated to be presented to the City Council for consideration in 2025.

Parks Playground Replacement (PK0124)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of the replacement of playground equipment at various parks. Based on the results of annual inspections and regular maintenance records, all City parks will be evaluated for the need to replace play equipment at the end of its useful life. The first replacements will be at Emerald Glen Park and Ted Fairfield Park.

Status: This project has not started.
Next Milestone: Planning and design to begin in 2024. The conceptual design is anticipated to be presented to the City Council for consideration in 2025.

Persimmon Drive Pedestrian Path Rehabilitation (PK0123)
This project will provide for removal and replacement of approximately 1,250 linear feet of asphalt pathway along Persimmon Drive between Gleason Drive and Central Parkway. The asphalt concrete surface has experienced distress due to soil expansion, the encroachment of tree roots, and some slope creep along the adjacent Tassajara Creek bank.

Status: Design will be completed in 2024 and is being included with the Annual Street Resurfacing Project.
Next Milestone: Spring 2024 – Construction Bid Opening. Construction is expected to begin in summer 2024.

Restrooms Replacement (PK0321)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction to replace the existing restrooms at Alamo Creek Park and Mape Memorial Park. To bring them up to current accessibility standards

and codes, the restrooms will be demolished and replaced with pre-engineered restroom buildings.

Status: Design is currently underway.
Next Milestone: Summer 2024 – Construction Bid Opening. Construction is expected to begin in late 2024.

Wallis Ranch Community Park (PK0421)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of Wallis Ranch Community Park, which consists of three separate parcels totaling 8.85 acres. The park amenities include play areas, picnic facilities, turf area, lighted tennis courts, pickle ball courts, basketball facilities, natural area, restrooms, pathways, lighting, dog park, irrigation, and landscaping.

Status: Construction began in October 2023.
Next Milestone: Construction is anticipated to be substantially complete in late 2024 with a park opening in 2025.

Streets

Amador Plaza Road Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements (ST0815)
This project provides for the design, construction, and acquisition of the right-of-way for an exclusive southbound right turn lane on Amador Plaza Road at Dublin Boulevard.

Status: Design is currently at 90%.
Next Milestone: Completion is dependent on timing of the adjacent development.

Annual Street Resurfacing (ST0117)
This project provides for the design and construction of a variety of pavement resurfacing treatments, from slurry seal to major rehabilitation and reconstruction of streets and resurfacing of bridge decks. This year's project will include a slurry seal, cape seal, and an overlay project. A cape seal is a multi-layered and phased pavement preservation treatment where during the first phase, aggregate is spread over an existing road that has been coated with an asphalt binder. In the next phase, a slurry seal is applied to provide a smooth surface.

The general area of the cape seal will be on Dublin Boulevard between Hansen Drive and the western terminus. Slurry seal is planned for the Dublin Ranch and Terracina neighborhoods. An asphalt overlay is planned for John Monego Court and Dublin Boulevard, from Hacienda Drive to Myrtle/Toyota Drive.

Status: The 2023 slurry seal project is in the construction closeout phase and the 2024 resurfacing projects are currently in design.
Next Milestone: The 2023 slurry seal will be accepted in the next month. The 2024 projects are anticipated for mid-2024 construction bid openings. Construction is expected to begin by summer 2024.

City Entrance Monument Signs (ST0319)
This project provides for the design and construction to install a gateway sign in the Downtown, and City entrance monument signs at the Village Parkway median at Kimball Avenue, the San Ramon Road median at Alcosta Boulevard, Schaefer Ranch Road at Dublin Boulevard, and Tassajara Road north of Fallon Road.

Status: The Downtown gateway sign is complete. Design of the monument signs for Village Parkway and Tassajara Road are being integrated into the Village Parkway Reconstruction Project and Tassajara Road Realignment and Widening Project.
Next Milestone: The Village Parkway and Tassajara Road monument signs will be designed in 2024.

Citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements (ST0517)
This project includes planning, design, and construction of improvements to various pedestrian and bicycle facilities throughout the City, including pedestrian/bicycle bridges.

Status: Design of Safe Routes to School Improvements, consisting of curb ramp upgrades, crosswalk improvements, traffic signal modifications, and rectangular rapid flashing beacons (RRFB)at Amador Valley Boulevard and Burton Street, Central Parkway and Aspen Street, Central Parkway and Hibernia Drive, and Antone Way and Grafton Street, are at 65%. The plans include a new mid-block crosswalk on Regional Street in Downtown.
Next Milestone: Spring 2024 – Construction Bid Opening. Construction is expected to begin summer 2024.

Citywide Signal Communications Upgrade (ST0713)
This project provides for the continued upgrades of the traffic signal communications system and includes the replacement of signal controllers, conflict monitors, and battery backup units, as well as managing ongoing signal operations of coordinated corridors. The project will also provide for the installation of new conduits, removing the existing copper communication cables and installing new fiber optic cables throughout the City.

Status: Phase 1 construction, which installed conduit on Dublin Boulevard from San Ramon Road to the Civic Center, is complete. Design for Phase 2, which includes pulling fiber optic communications cables through the Phase 1 conduit and connecting them in the newly renovated server area of the DAC, will begin when the DAC is substantially complete.
Next Milestone: Phase 2 design will begin in mid-2024.

Citywide Storm Drain Improvements (ST0124)
This project will provide for the planning, design, maintenance, and construction of various improvements to citywide storm drainage facilities that are not located within public street rights-of-way, such as v-ditches and culverts on City-owned properties or public easements, such as the large G-3 box culvert running parallel to I-580.

Status: The project has not started.
Next Milestone: The first phase of the project will include a storm drainage master plan and/or

condition assessment report which is anticipated to start in 2024.

Downtown Dublin Street Grid Network (ST0221)
This project provides for the planning of a new Street Grid Network in accordance with the main principles of the Downtown Dublin Preferred Vision. The Street Grid Network will introduce new streets that will break down the large block format into smaller, walkable blocks between 350 to 450 feet per side.

Status: Currently Staff is working on the North project with Hines to coordinate the planned public streets.
Next Milestone: A traffic analysis to determine Downtown Dublin improvements based on the recent amendment to the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan land use is anticipated in early 2024.

Dublin Boulevard Extension – Fallon Road to North Canyons Parkway (ST0216)
This project provides for the environmental review, preliminary engineering, design, and construction of the 1.5-mile extension of Dublin Boulevard from Fallon Road to North Canyons Parkway in Livermore. The extension is planned to have four to six travel lanes, bike lanes, a Class 1 bike/multi-use path, sidewalk, curb and gutter, traffic signals, street lighting, landscaped medians, bus stops, and utilities.

Status: Alameda County Transportation Commission and their consultant team started the final design process. City Staff continues to work on right-of-way and mitigation land acquisitions.
Next Milestone: 95% design plans are anticipated to be completed in summer 2024.

Dublin Boulevard Pavement Rehabilitation (ST0120)
This project provides for pavement rehabilitation of Dublin Boulevard between Scarlett Drive and Hacienda Drive. Rehabilitation included removal and replacement of existing failed pavement, resurfacing with new asphalt concrete, and installation of new pavement striping. The project also included installation of new curb ramps or upgrade of existing curb ramps to comply with ADA standards.

Status: The project was accepted as complete by the City Council in December 2023.
Next Milestone: The close-out package will be submitted to Caltrans Local Assistance for reimbursement of One Bay Area Grant (OBAG) federal funds.

Dublin Ranch Streetlight Improvements (ST0417)
This project provides for the repainting and LED conversion of decorative streetlight poles in the Dublin Ranch streetlight assessment district. Converting existing Dublin Ranch streetlights to energy efficient LEDs was completed as part of the Citywide Energy Improvements (GI0121) project.

Status: Conversion of 1,625 streetlights into energy-efficient LEDs is complete.
Next Milestone: Planning and design for the pole-painting portion of the project is anticipated to start in 2025.

Golden Gate Drive Intersection Improvements at Dublin Blvd. and St. Patrick Way (ST0423)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of improvements at the intersections of Dublin Boulevard at Golden Gate Drive and St. Patrick Way at Golden Gate Drive. The project may also include pavement markings, necessary utility, pavement, curb, gutter, ADA curb ramps, sidewalk modifications or adjustments, and required green stormwater infrastructure.

Status: The feasibility study, conceptual planning, and 35% plans were completed in December 2023. Staff has applied for a $3M Safe Routes to BART grant for this project.
Next Milestone: The 65% design is anticipated to be completed in mid-2024.

Green Stormwater Infrastructure (ST0121)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of various citywide projects that will improve water quality and provide other environmental benefits in accordance with the Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) Plan. Projects include stormwater full trash capture device installation throughout the City, and construction of GSI along the Iron Horse Regional Trail corridor, south of Amador Valley Boulevard, GSI planning, and planning for the installation of trash capture devices.

Status: The design of the portion of the project along the Iron Horse Regional Trail, south of Amador Valley Boulevard, is nearly complete and permit applications have been submitted to the various agencies and utilities impacted.
Next Milestone: Early 2024 – Construction Bid Opening. Construction is expected to begin by mid-2024.

Intelligent Transportation System Upgrade – Connected/Autonomous Vehicle and Safety Improvements (ST0519)
This project provides for improvements to the City's transportation system using emerging technologies, such as support for connected and autonomous vehicles, and is a collaborative effort between the City of Dublin, Livermore Amador Valley Transportation Authority (LAVTA), and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC).

Status: Phase 1, which included LAVTA testing a shared autonomous vehicle (SAV) south of Dublin Boulevard near the Dublin/Pleasanton BART Station, is complete. Phase 2 was to expand SAV service north of Dublin Boulevard. LAVTA began the Phase 2 design process and completed the Update of User Needs analysis, System Engineering Management Plan, Concept of Operations document, and the System Engineering requirements. Unfortunately, LAVTA was unable to find a SAV vendor to meet Phase 2 project requirements and goals. LAVTA, MTC, and Alameda CTC have agreed to discontinue the project.
Next Milestone: Project close-out activities in early 2024.

Iron Horse Trail Bridge at Dublin Boulevard (ST0118)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of the Iron Horse Trail bridge for bicycles and pedestrians to cross over Dublin Boulevard. The project will construct a 230-foot

clear span truss arch bridge, approach ramps, and an entry point at the corner of Dublin Boulevard, Scarlett Drive, and Don Biddle Community Park.

Status: Construction is underway. The bridge was lifted into place in October 2023 and the concrete bridge deck was placed in December 2023.
Next Milestone: With construction of the approach ramps, electrical installation, and coordination with adjacent park improvements, the project is anticipated to be complete in mid-2024.

San Ramon Road Landscape Renovation (ST0218)
This project provides for planning, design, and construction to renovate the landscaping along San Ramon Road between Silvergate Drive and Alcosta Boulevard. Proposed renovation includes the removal of failing plants, soil amendment, and installation of new plants, with an emphasis on Bay Friendly and water-conserving plant species.

Status: This project has not started.
Next Milestone: Design is anticipated to begin in 2024.

San Ramon Road Trail Lighting (ST0514)
This project provides for the design and construction of improvements to the trail light fixtures between Silvergate Drive and Alcosta Boulevard.

Status: The trail lighting LED conversion is complete.
Next Milestone: The remaining pole painting will be completed in conjunction with the Dublin Ranch Street Light Pole Improvements Project (ST0417).

St. Patrick Way Extension (ST0222)
This project provides for the design and construction of the final segment of St. Patrick Way from west of Golden Gate Drive to Regional Street.

Status: The roadway is near completion and is providing access to the residents of the Avalon Bay development.
Next Milestone: St. Patrick Way will be complete and open to the public by the end of 2024.

Tassajara Road Improvements – North Dublin Ranch Drive to Quarry Lane School (ST0119)
This project provides for design and construction to complete the street improvements on Tassajara Road, from North Dublin Ranch Drive to Quarry Lane School, to a four-lane arterial standard with bike lanes, sidewalks, landscaped median, stormwater treatment areas, and other associated street improvements.

Status: The design in nearing completion and Staff is currently negotiating the acquisition of right-of-way.
Next Milestone: PG&E is currently working to relocate power infrastructure in conflict with the widening improvements. PG&E anticipates relocation to start in 2024.

Tassajara Road Realignment and Widening – Fallon Road to North City Limit (ST0116)
The project provides for the planning and preliminary engineering to define a new roadway alignment, design cross-section, right-of-way, and environmental clearance for realigned Tassajara Road from Fallon Road to the northern city limit, which will be coordinated with Contra Costa County. The improvements will include a four-lane road with bike lanes, sidewalks, landscaped median, stormwater treatment areas, and other associated street improvements.

Status: Contra Costa County Public Works is the project lead and is currently working on the detailed design of the project.
Next Milestone: The 65% design plans are anticipated to be complete in mid-2024.

Traffic Signal and Roadway Safety Improvements (ST0123)
This project will provide for feasibility, design, and construction and modification of traffic signals and roadway safety improvements at locations prioritized and recommended by Local Roadway Safety Plan (LRSP). Improvements include upgrading the signal equipment such as traffic signal poles/mast arms, vehicle and pedestrian signal heads, signal controllers, cabinet upgrades, streetlighting/safety lighting improvements, signal phasing and timing changes, signing, and striping improvements, and other alternatives.

Status: LRSP-recommended retroreflective borders on traffic signal head back plates is being combined with the Traffic Signal Re-Lamping project (ST0223).
Next Milestone: See Traffic Signal Re-Lamping (ST0223).

Traffic Signal Re-Lamping (ST0223)
This project provides for the replacement of the traffic signal and pedestrian signal LED lamps at approximately 78 signalized intersections.

Status: This project has not started.
Next Milestone: Design will begin in 2024. Construction is expected to begin in late 2024.

Village Parkway Reconstruction (ST0323)
This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of the replacement of the existing streetscape elements on Village Parkway between Amador Valley Boulevard and the northern city limit (approximately 6,000 linear feet). The project will transform the segment of Village Parkway between Amador Valley Boulevard and Kimball Avenue to a pedestrian and bicycle friendly roadway, which will incorporate complete streets elements such as median islands, bulb-outs, decorative or high visibility crosswalks, and street furniture.

Status: The preliminary design is nearly complete, and the environmental evaluation of the project continues. Coordination with stakeholders, such as Dublin High School and LAVTA, continues. Staff continues to look for grants and other project funding opportunities. Additional funding from the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) is anticipated to be awarded in spring 2024 by the California Transportation Commission.
Next Milestone: Design will begin in early 2024.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027 Update



City of Dublin
CALIFORNIA

FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
2022-2027 UPDATE

City of Dublin
CALIFORNIA

Proposed Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027 Update

May 2023

Melissa Hernandez, **Mayor**
Michael McCorriston, **Vice Mayor**
Jean Josey, **Council Member**
Sherry Hu, **Council Member**
Kashef Qaadri, **Council Member**
Submitted by: Linda Smith, **City Manager**
Colleen Tribby, **Assistant City Manager**

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SUMMARY SCHEDULES

HIGHLIGHTS

The following schedules provide an overview of the financial information contained in the Proposed Five-Year Capital Improvement Program 2022-2027 Update.

The first summary schedule highlights expenditures by program area for all projects and identifies the financing category used for the projects. The following financial schedules provide information by major program area (General Improvements, Public Art, Parks, and Streets) as well as separate schedules listing unfunded or Future Projects. Additional details about each project are in the corresponding program area.

SUMMARY 2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM – ALL FUNDS

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
CATEGORY	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTAL
General Improvements	$54,666,069	$32,504,973	$2,696,840	$1,705,000			$292,410	$91,865,292
Public Art	$908,126	$1,445,860	$500,000	$300,000	$300,000	$250,000		$3,703,986
Parks	$66,369,178	$37,591,938	$3,894,115	$9,462,780	$860,000		$4,500,000	$122,678,011
Streets	$18,623,452	$70,743,887	$30,214,580	$5,225,459	$13,888,961	$8,331,461	$105,422,306	$252,450,106
TOTAL COSTS	**$140,566,825**	**$142,286,658**	**$37,305,535**	**$16,693,239**	**$15,048,961**	**$8,581,461**	**$110,214,716**	**$470,697,395**

SUMMARY 2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM – ALL FUNDS

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
FINANCING	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTAL
General Fund	$26,767,824	$34,771,304	$17,929,893	$3,898,670	$8,740,000	$157,500	$292,410	$92,557,601
Special Revenue	$16,536,632	$21,645,824	$3,406,689	$3,253,149	$3,208,961	$2,873,961		$50,925,216
Special Revenue Funds-Assmt. Dist.	$348,307	$1,132,210	$42,000	$42,000				$1,564,517
Public Art Fund	$908,126	$1,445,860	$500,000	$300,000	$300,000	$250,000		$3,703,986
Traffic Impact Fees	$2,100,687	$24,284,258	$613,880	$816,320				$27,815,145
Public Facility Fees	$53,370,408	$25,823,826	$2,279,875	$4,514,600			$4,500,000	$93,488,709
Internal Service Funds	$7,602,952	$3,457,952	$170,000	$1,650,000	$600,000			$13,480,904
Energy Improve. Lease Bond	$11,731,890	$8,890,725						$20,622,615
Dublin Crossing Fund	$18,199,999	$800,000						$18,999,999
Other		$3,435,000	$12,363,198					$15,798,198
Developer Built		$16,599,699						$16,599,699
Unidentified				$2,218,500	$2,200,000	$5,300,000	$105,422,306	$115,140,806
TOTAL FINANCING	**$140,566,825**	**$142,286,658**	**$37,305,535**	**$16,693,239**	**$15,048,961**	**$8,581,461**	**$110,214,716**	**$470,697,395**

SUMMARY 2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

			2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
PROJECT NUMBER & DESCRIPTION		PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024 BUDGET	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTAL
GI0421	Audio Visual System Upgrade	$1,117	$157,923	$314,000					$473,040
GI0121	Citywide Energy Improvements	$12,124,804	$10,801,586	$30,000					$22,956,390
GI0119	Civic Center HVAC and Roof Replacement	$5,063,380	$111,620						$5,175,000
GI0001	Civic Center Elevator Modernization				$900,000				$900,000
GI0002	Civic Center Exterior Sealing & Painting				$600,000				$600,000
GI0122	Civic Center Rehabilitation	$35,998	$1,307,892	$687,840	$205,000				$2,236,730
GI0120	Cultural Arts Center	$1,129,707	$13,267,328						$14,397,035
GI0123	Dublin Standard Plans & Details Update		$142,500						$142,500
GI0219	Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations	$17,907	$212,093					$292,410	$522,410
GI0223	Exterior Painting at Various City Facilities		$665,000	$120,000					$785,000
GI0319	Financial System Replacement	$1,323,202	$1,176,799						$2,500,001
GI0117	IT Infrastructure Improvement	$989,323	$254,277						$1,243,600
GI0521	Library Tenant Improvements		$1,835,665	$1,000,000					$2,835,665
GI0509	Maintenance Yard Facility Improvements	$9,925,644	$55,089						$9,980,733
GI0124	Marquee Signs			$495,000					$495,000
GI0116	Public Safety Complex - Police Services Build.	$24,052,798	$87,201						$24,139,999
GI0323	Municipal Fiber		$140,000						$140,000
GI0221	Resiliency and Disaster Preparedness Imp.	$2,189	$1,100,000						$1,102,189
GI0423	Roof Replacement at Various City Facilities		$605,000	$50,000					$655,000
GI0523	Situational Awareness Camera Program		$585,000						$585,000
TOTAL COSTS		**$54,666,069**	**$32,504,973**	**$2,696,840**	**$1,705,000**			**$292,410**	**$91,865,292**
FINANCING									
1001	General Fund	$732,369	$4,738,781	$1,809,000				$292,410	$7,572,560
1101	General Fund Designation	$15,269,305	$8,612,749	$687,840	$205,000				$24,774,894
2207	Transportation for Clean Air		$18,000						$18,000
2705	Street Light District East Dublin 1999-1	$332,053	$474,302	$30,000					$836,355
4100	Public Facility Fees	$1,129,707	$6,505,158						$7,634,865
4401	Dublin Crossing Development Fee	$17,999,999							$17,999,999
6205	Internal Service Fund - Facilities Replacement	$5,587,366	$2,903,638	$170,000	$1,500,000				$10,161,004
6305	Internal Service Fund - Equipment	$655,000							$655,000
6605	IT Fund	$1,228,380	$361,620						$1,590,000
7102	Energy Improve. Lease Bond	$11,731,890	$8,890,725						$20,622,615
TOTAL FINANCING		**$54,666,069**	**$32,504,973**	**$2,696,840**	**$1,705,000**			**$292,410**	**$91,865,292**

SUMMARY 2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM – PUBLIC ART

			2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
PROJECT NUMBER & DESCRIPTION		PRIOR YEAR	2022-2023	2023-2024 BUDGET	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTAL
PA0121	Camp Parks Sign	$17,134	$483,316						$500,450
PA0217	Don Biddle Community Park	$414,635	$266,114						$680,749
PA0123	Downtown Dublin		$150,000	$500,000	$300,000	$300,000	$250,000		$1,500,000
PA0222	Heritage Park	$68,150	$526,550						$594,700
PA0218	Public Art - Butterfly Knoll Park	$13,456	$4,104						$17,560
PA0419	Public Art - Dublin Sports Grounds	$350,264	$6,263						$356,527
PA0418	Public Art - Sean Diamond Park	$44,487	$9,513						$54,000
TOTAL COSTS		**$908,126**	**$1,445,860**	**$500,000**	**$300,000**	**$300,000**	**$250,000**		**$3,703,986**
FINANCING									
2801	Public Art Fund	$908,126	$1,445,860	$500,000	$300,000	$300,000	$250,000		$3,703,986
TOTAL FINANCING		**$908,126**	**$1,445,860**	**$500,000**	**$300,000**	**$300,000**	**$250,000**		**$3,703,986**

SUMMARY 2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM – PARKS

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM							
PROJECT NUMBER & DESCRIPTION		PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024 BUDGET	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTAL
PK0122	Alamo Creek Park and Assessment District - Fence R	$12,932	$837,068						$850,000
PK0115	Don Biddle Community Park	$6,222,890	$18,601,115						$24,824,005
PK0221	Downtown Dublin Town Square Park		$102,205	$4,680	$4,680			$4,500,000	$4,611,565
PK0215	Dublin Heritage Park Cemetery Improvements	$1,582,252	$21,748						$1,604,000
PK0002	Dublin Sports Grounds Rehabilitation				$150,000	$600,000			$750,000
PK0105	Emerald Glen Recreation & Aquatic Complex - Phase	$44,912,827	$218,123						$45,130,950
PK0119	Fallon Sports Park - Phase 3	$7,928,102	$2,669,898						$10,598,000
PK0518	Imagine Playground at Dublin Sports Grounds	$5,050,580	$48,820						$5,099,400
PK0422	Iron Horse Nature Park and Open Space	$182,411	$3,426,889	$1,301,100	$6,733,100				$11,643,500
PK0322	Jordan Ranch Neighborhood Square	$17,928	$1,752,244	$1,028,775					$2,798,947
PK0224	Kolb Park Renovation			$450,000	$2,450,000				$2,900,000
PK0124	Parks Playground Replacement			$1,109,560					$1,109,560
PK0123	Persimmon Drive Pedestrian Path Rehabilitation		$195,000						$195,000
PK0321	Restrooms Replacement	$280	$999,720						$1,000,000
PK0001	Sunday School Barn Improvements				$125,000	$260,000			$385,000
PK0421	Wallis Ranch Community Park	$458,976	$8,719,108						$9,178,084
TOTAL COSTS		**$66,369,178**	**$37,591,938**	**$3,894,115**	**$9,462,780**	**$860,000**		**$4,500,000**	**$122,678,011**
FINANCING									
1001	General Fund	$3,513	$1,597,512	$1,614,240	$2,579,680	$260,000			$6,054,945
1101	General Fund Designation	$9,648,459	$788,941						$10,437,400
2207	Transportation for Clean Air		$8,000						$8,000
2212	Vehicle Registration Fee (ACTC)	$14,894	$35,106						$50,000
2302	Measure D	$51,180							$51,180
2403	State Park Grant	$1,358,000	$2,294,000						$3,652,000
2703	Landscape District Dougherty 1986-1	$9,699	$390,301						$400,000
2704	Landscape District Santa Rita 1997-1		$195,000						$195,000
4100	Public Facility Fees	$55,240,701	$19,318,668	$2,279,875	$4,514,600			$4,500,000	$85,853,844
6205	Internal Service Fund - Facilities Replacement				$150,000	$600,000			$750,000
6605	IT Fund	$42,732	$107,268						$150,000
9998	Unidentified				$2,218,500				$2,218,500
9999	Developer Built		$12,857,142						$12,857,142
TOTAL FINANCING		**$66,369,178**	**$37,591,938**	**$3,894,115**	**$9,462,780**	**$860,000**		**$4,500,000**	**$122,678,011**

SUMMARY 2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM – STREETS

			2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
PROJECT NUMBER & DESCRIPTION		PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024 BUDGET	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTAL
ST0815	Amador Plaza Road Bicycle and Pedestrian Imp.	$553,151	$860,498						$1,413,649
ST0117	Annual Street Resurfacing	$9,432,823	$3,797,834	$2,299,881	$2,299,881	$2,573,961	$2,573,961		$22,978,341
ST0319	City Entrance Monument Signs		$485,000						$485,000
ST0517	Citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements	$2,363,921	$1,638,223	$653,228	$733,228				$5,388,600
ST0713	Citywide Signal Communications Upgrade	$1,385,067	$2,799,579	$235,040	$275,040				$4,694,726
ST0124	Citywide Storm Drain Improvements			$30,000		$30,000	$157,500		$217,500
ST0221	Downtown Dublin Street Grid Network	$13,147	$196,893	$8,990	$8,990			$21,200,000	$21,428,020
ST0216	Dublin Boulevard Extension - Fallon Road to North Canyons Parkway	$1,215,309	$16,101,578	$24,652,333				$84,222,306	$126,191,526
ST0120	Dublin Boulevard Pavement Rehabilitation		$737,000						$737,000
ST0417	Dublin Ranch Street Light Improvements	$6,555	$72,607	$12,000	$42,000				$133,162
ST0423	Golden Gate Drive Intersection Improvements at Dublin Boulevard and St. Patrick Way		$21,440	$113,880	$816,320				$951,640
ST0121	Green Stormwater Infrastructure	$301	$2,153,074	$1,135,688					$3,289,063
ST0519	Intelligent Transportation System Upgrade – Connected/Autonomous Vehicle and Safety	$85,757	$714,125						$799,882
ST0118	Iron Horse Trail Bridge at Dublin Boulevard	$2,496,956	$11,507,483						$14,004,439
ST0122	Local Roadway Safety Plan	$43,301	$94,679						$137,980
ST0218	San Ramon Road Landscape Renovation	$405	$238,660						$239,065
ST0514	San Ramon Road Trail Lighting	$165,465	$7,996						$173,461
ST0222	St. Patrick Way Extension		$3,742,556						$3,742,556
ST0119	Tassajara Road Improvements - North Dublin Ranch Drive to Quarry Lane School	$491,643	$12,508,357	$500,000					$13,500,000
ST0116	Tassajara Road Realignment and Widening - Fallon Road to North City Limit	$369,651	$12,407,765						$12,777,416
ST0123	Traffic Signal and Roadway Safety Improvements		$60,000	$110,000					$170,000
ST0223	Traffic Signal Re-Lamping		$298,540	$213,540		$135,000			$647,080
ST0323	Village Parkway Reconstruction		$300,000	$250,000	$1,050,000	$11,150,000	$5,600,000		$18,350,000
TOTAL COSTS		**$18,623,452**	**$70,743,887**	**$30,214,580**	**$5,225,459**	**$13,888,961**	**$8,331,461**	**$105,422,306**	**$252,450,106**

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM							
FINANCING		PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024 BUDGET	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTAL
1001	General Fund	$1,034,023	$1,217,542	$7,311,372	$113,990	$30,000	$157,500		$9,864,427
1101	General Fund Designation	$80,154	$17,815,780	$6,507,441	$1,000,000	$8,450,000			$33,853,375
2201	State Gas Tax	$3,480,408	$3,903,173	$659,460	$775,920	$1,110,000	$900,000		$10,828,961
2202	Federal Transportation Grant		$661,000						$661,000
2203	Transportation Development Act	$192,683	$17,317						$210,000
2204	Measure B Sales Tax - Local Streets Fund (ACTC)	$2,251,913	$955,706						$3,207,619
2205	Measure B Sales Tax - Bike & Pedestrian Fund (ACTC)	$497,494	$345,406						$842,900
2206	State Transportation Improvement	$43,301	$28,699						$72,000
2207	Transportation for Clean Air	$739,714	$262,705						$1,002,419
2212	Vehicle Registration Fee (ACTC)	$763,976	$961,010	$165,040	$35,040				$1,925,066
2214	Measure BB Sales Tax - Local Streets Fund (ACTC)	$2,717,620	$1,425,980	$1,110,000	$930,000	$950,000	$850,000		$7,983,600
2215	Measure BB Sales Tax - Bike & Pedestrian Fund (ACTC)	$524,330	$493,814	$348,228	$348,228	$25,000			$1,739,600
2216	Measure B Grants	$82,500							$82,500
2217	Measure BB Grants	$1,551,666	$5,146,840						$6,698,506
2218	Measure RR	$121,242	$1,378,758						$1,500,000
2220	Road Maint. & Rehab Account (RMRA)	$1,990,072	$3,705,949	$1,123,961	$1,163,961	$1,123,961	$1,123,961		$10,231,865
2304	Local Recycling Programs	$155,640	$4,360						$160,000
2705	Street Light District East Dublin 1999-1	$6,555	$72,607	$12,000	$42,000				$133,162
4300	Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee	$1,001,516	$11,826,742	$500,000					$13,328,258
4303	Traffic Impact Fee - Category 3	$27,211	$382,052						$409,263
4304	Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fee	$580,429	$1,053,660	$113,880	$816,320				$2,564,289
4305	Traffic Impact Fee - Dougherty Valley		$5,464,338						$5,464,338
4306	Tri-Valley Transportation Development Fee	$491,531	$5,511,486						$6,003,017
4309	Mitigation Contributions		$45,980						$45,980
4401	Dublin Crossing Development Fee	$200,000	$800,000						$1,000,000
6305	Internal Service Fund - Equipment	$89,474	$85,426						$174,900
9997	Other		$3,435,000	$12,363,198					$15,798,198
9998	Unidentified					$2,200,000	$5,300,000	$105,422,306	$112,922,306
9999	Developer Built		$3,742,556						$3,742,556
TOTAL FINANCING		**$18,623,452**	**$70,743,887**	**$30,214,580**	**$5,225,459**	**$13,888,961**	**$8,331,461**	**$105,422,306**	**$252,450,106**

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

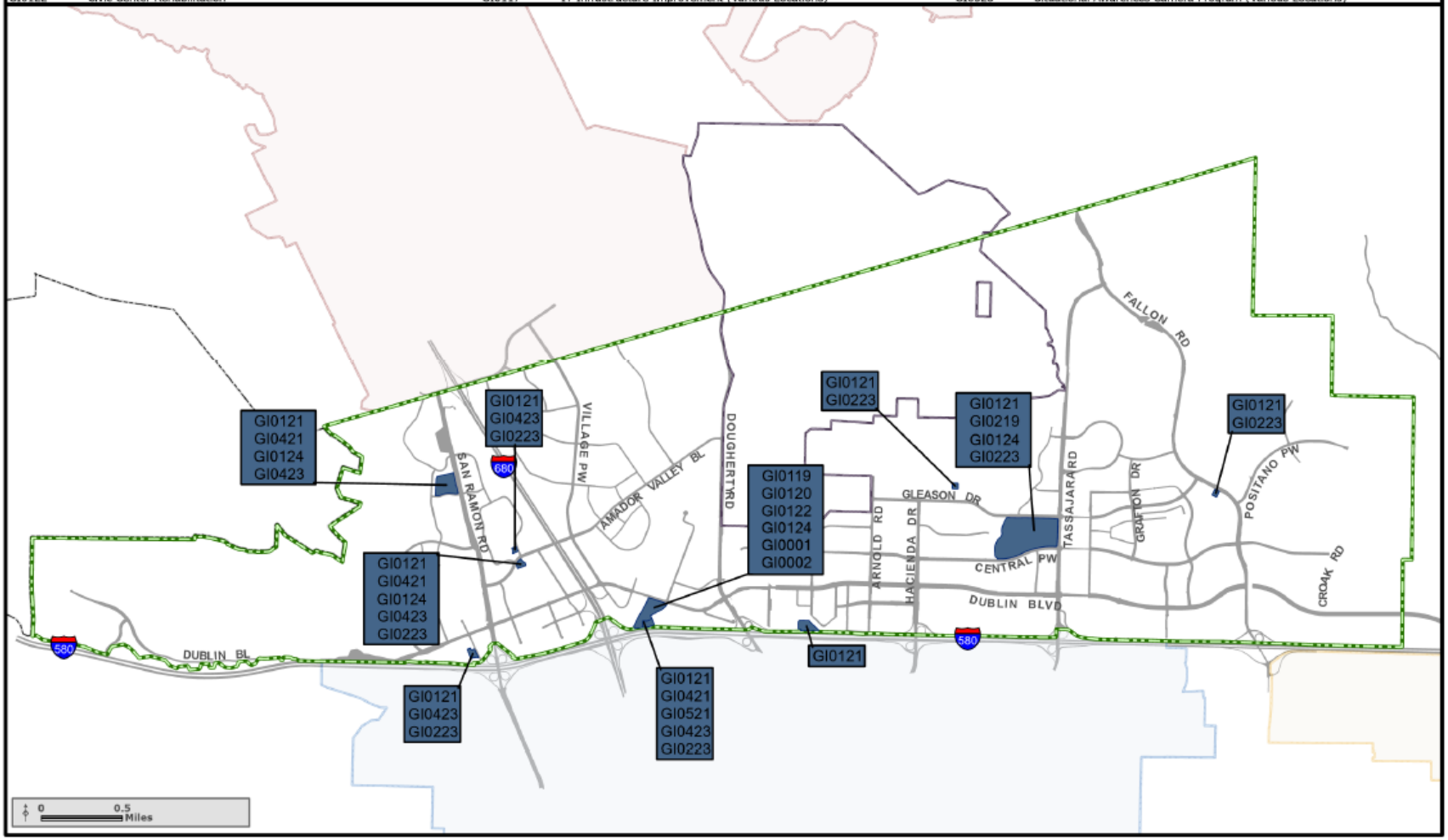
SUMMARY OF PROJECTS PROJECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023

Project Number	Project Description	Estimated Total Project Cost
GI0119	Civic Center HVAC and Roof Replacement	$5,175,000
GI0509	Maintenance Yard Facility Improvements	$9,980,733
GI0116	Public Safety Complex – Police Services Building	$24,139,999

LOCATION MAP

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

CIP Number	CIP Name	CIP Number	CIP Name	CIP Number	CIP Name
GI0421	Audio Visual System Upgrade	GI0120	Cultural Arts Center	GI0521	Library Tenant Improvements
GI0121	Citywide Energy Improvements (Various Locations)	GI0123	Dublin Standard Plans & Details Update	GI0124	Marquee Signs
GI0001	Civic Center Elevator Modernization	GI0219	Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations	GI0323	Municipal Fiber
GI0002	Civic Center Exterior Sealing & Painting	GI0223	Exterior Painting at Various City Facilities	GI0221	Resiliency and Disaster Preparedness Improvements (Various Locations)
GI0119	Civic Center HVAC and Roof Replacement	GI0319	Financial System Replacement	GI0423	Roof Replacement at Various City Facilities
GI0122	Civic Center Rehabilitation	GI0117	IT Infrastructure Improvement (Various Locations)	GI0523	Situational Awareness Camera Program (Various Locations)



Number – GI0421 **AUDIO VISUAL SYSTEM UPGRADE** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of the audio visual-system upgrades in the Ambrose Hall and adjoining conference room at the Shannon Community Center, the Alamilla Springs Ballroom at the Senior Center, and the Program Room at the Dublin Library. The upgrades will include replacement of equipment to improve the service quality for rentals, meetings, and corporate events. The upgrade will also bring the audio-visual systems up to current industry standards. A request for proposals was completed in summer 2022 for the design and construction is anticipated for summer 2023.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined.

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$1,117	$12,019	$10,088					$23,224
9200 – Contract Services		$14,904	$49,912					$64,816
9600 – Equipment		$131,000	$254,000					$385,000
TOTAL	**$1,117**	**$157,923**	**$314,000**					**$473,040**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund	$1,117	$157,923	$314,000					$473,040
TOTAL	**$1,117**	**$157,923**	**$314,000**					**$473,040**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0121 **CITYWIDE ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning (Investment Grade Audit), design, and construction of various energy upgrades, efficiency improvements, lighting upgrades, energy generation, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, and energy storage projects at facilities, parks, street rights-of-way, and other City-owned property. The project includes lighting and controls upgrades at Mape Memorial Park, Alamo Creek Park, Ted Fairfield Park, Bray Commons Park, Dolan Park, Emerald Glen Park, Fallon Sports Park, Heritage Park, and Shannon Park, as well as interior and exterior building lighting and controls upgrades at the Library, Corp Yard, Heritage Park and Museums facilities, Shannon Community Center, Fire Stations 16, 17, and 18, and at The Wave. The conversion of approximately 1,626 streetlights in the East Ranch Street Light Assessment District (1999-1) to LED is also included. There will be various mechanical, HVAC and controls upgrades at the following facilities: Library, Senior Center, Heritage Park and Museums, The Wave, Fire Stations 16, 17, and 18.

Renewable, resiliency, and disaster preparedness improvements to prepare for future PG&E Public Safety Power Shutoff events and other emergency events will be provided with back-up generators at the Library, Shannon Community Center, Fire Stations 16, 17, and 18, while battery back-up or hydrogen fuel cell resiliency will be provided at 22 major street intersections throughout the city. Solar PV and EV charging will be provided at Dublin Sports Grounds and Public Safety Complex. Solar PV with battery energy storage systems will be provided at the Civic Center, The Wave, Corp Yard, and Senior Center. Solar PV will be provided at the Library, Fallon Sports Park, Fire Stations 17 and 18. The new solar PV and replacement HVAC systems on the Library roof require a portion of the roof to be replaced, and to support the additional solar PV canopies at the Civic Center, a portion of the parking lot will be reconfigured.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: Savings in energy costs

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$11,129	$88,871						$100,000
9200 – Contract Services	$49,586	$97,334						$146,920
9400 – Improvements	$12,063,943	$10,615,027	$30,000					$22,708,970
9500 – Miscellaneous	$146	$354						$500
TOTAL	**$12,124,804**	**$10,801,586**	**$30,000**					**$22,956,390**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund	$60,861	$1,436,559						$1,497,420
2705 – Street Light Dist East Dublin 1999-1	$332,053	$474,302	$30,000					$836,355
7102 – Energy Improv. Lease Bond	$11,731,890	$8,890,725						$20,622,615
TOTAL	**$12,124,804**	**$10,801,586**	**$30,000**					**$22,956,390**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0001 **CIVIC CENTER ELEVATOR MODERNIZATION** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will provide for the design and construction to upgrade the three existing elevators located within Civic Center. Most elevators are built to provide about 30 to 40 years of service. The modernization process will include upgrading the critical parts of the elevators in order for them to accommodate new technology, have better performance, less energy consumption, and improved safety. This upgrade will also include the replacement of the interior panels and controls within the elevator cars.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits				$24,960				$24,960
9200 – Contract Services				$100,040				$100,040
9400 – Improvements				$750,000				$750,000
9600 – Equipment				$25,000				$25,000
TOTAL				**$900,000**				**$900,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
6205 – Internal Service Funds - Facilities				$900,000				$900,000
TOTAL				**$900,000**				**$900,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0002 **CIVIC CENTER EXTERIOR SEALING & PAINTING** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will provide for design and construction for the sealing of the exterior natural stone veneer, concrete masonry block, and replacement of the caulked joints in the architectural metal panels and stonework at Civic Center. The project will also paint the accent trim colors inside City Hall and the exterior surfaces of the building that are not stone or architectural panels. Buildings should be sealed approximately every 10 years and caulking replaced every 30 years to maintain the exterior's appearance and to prevent damage caused by moisture infiltration.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits				$24,960				$24,960
9200 – Contract Services				$75,040				$75,040
9400 – Improvements				$500,000				$500,000
TOTAL				**$600,000**				**$600,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
6205 – Internal Service Funds - Facilities				$600,000				$600,000
TOTAL				**$600,000**				**$600,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0122 | **CIVIC CENTER REHABILITATION** | **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of various rehabilitation and renovation projects at the Civic Center. Projects may include: renovation of all restrooms, showers, kitchenettes, and the employee break room; modifications to conference rooms; lighting and ceiling replacement; site improvements to the parking lot area and surrounding walkways of the Civic Center; plaza and landscaping improvements; building security evaluation and upgrades; repainting; and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Code upgrades. Interior repainting in select areas were completed during construction of the Civic Center HVAC and Roof Replacement project, and minor parking lot and walkway improvements are anticipated to be designed and constructed in conjunction with the Cultural Arts Center project. This project also includes the partitioning of three spaces into six on the second floor of Civic Center. Planning for other projects is anticipated to begin in Fiscal Year 2023-24.

This project is funded by General Fund Reserves. Other potential funding sources for the building security upgrades may include Federal and State public safety grants.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$5,594	$49,586	$24,960					$80,140
9200 – Contract Services	$30,404	$373,306	$107,880	$100,000				$611,590
9400 – Improvements		$875,000	$550,000	$100,000				$1,525,000
9500 – Miscellaneous		$10,000	$5,000	$5,000				$20,000
TOTAL	**$35,998**	**$1,307,892**	**$687,840**	**$205,000**				**$2,236,730**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1101 – General Fund Designation	$35,998	$1,307,892	$687,840	$205,000				$2,236,730
TOTAL	**$35,998**	**$1,307,892**	**$687,840**	**$205,000**				**$2,236,730**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0120 **CULTURAL ARTS CENTER** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and improvements of an approximately 13,000-square-foot Cultural Arts Center on the first floor of the Civic Center, which was formerly occupied by Dublin Police Services. The Parks & Recreation Master Plan identifies a Cultural Arts Center that would serve as a multi-use facility that affords cultural, educational, and social opportunities for the community. The Cultural Arts Center will include: an Art gallery, Black Box theater space; multi-purpose art and music classrooms; a dance studio; and restrooms. The project also provides for the replacement of the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, HVAC controls, roof replacement, major upgrades to the main telecommunication room, and the relocation of the Parks and Community Services Department offices to the second floor of the Cultural Arts Center. Construction began in November 2022 and is anticipated to be completed in mid-2024.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$63,418	$136,527						$199,945
9200 – Contract Services	$1,060,875	$1,774,125						$2,835,000
9400 – Improvements	$13	$10,543,987						$10,544,000
9500 – Miscellaneous	$5,402	$12,688						$18,090
9600 – Equipment		$800,000						$800,000
TOTAL	**$1,129,707**	**$13,267,328**						**$14,397,035**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1101 – General Fund Designation		$6,964,197						$6,964,197
4100 – Public Facility Fees	$1,129,707	$4,759,493						$5,889,200
6205 – Internal Service Fund – Facilities		$1,543,638						$1,543,638
TOTAL	**$1,129,707**	**$13,267,328**						**$14,397,035**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0123 **DUBLIN STANDARD PLANS & DETAILS UPDATE** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will update the City's Standard Plans, Details and Specifications (Standards) utilized by the Public Works Department for design and construction of public improvements within the City's right-of-way and properties. These Standards are necessary for consistency to provide guidance to designers, and to specify the current requirements for public infrastructure to be constructed and maintained by the City. The Standards require periodic update and revision to be aligned with current industry practice, changes in materials and construction methods, as well as to be compliant with local, State, and federal goals and requirements, such as the Storm Water Municipal Regional Permit and accessibility requirements of the ADA. Planning began in early 2023 and the update is anticipated to take 12 to 18 months to complete.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$15,392						$15,392
9200 – Contract Services		$124,608						124,608
9500 – Miscellaneous		$2,500						$2,500
TOTAL		**$142,500**						**$142,500**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund		$142,500						$142,500
TOTAL		**$142,500**						**$142,500**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0219 **ELECTRIC VEHICLE (EV) CHARGING STATIONS** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of at least two electric vehicle (EV) charging spaces at The Wave at Emerald Glen Park and the underground infrastructure for future expansion. In future years, the project could provide for design and construction of EV charging spaces at other City facilities. Staff will apply for grant funding for the charging units; agencies typically fund conduits, wiring, and electrical panel upgrades as local/match contribution to grant funding.

This project is funded with General Fund reserve designation for Innovation/New Opportunities. Installation of EV charging units at The Wave will be completed by summer 2023.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: $1,500

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$10,000	$2,620					$15,000	$27,620
9200 – Contract Services	$7,481	$20,906					$75,000	$103,386
9400 – Improvements		$14,135					$202,410	$216,545
9200 – Miscellaneous	$426	$426						$853
9600 – Equipment		$174,005						$174,005
TOTAL	**$17,907**	**$212,093**					**$292,410**	**$522,410**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1101 – General Fund Designation	$17,907	$194,093						$212,000
1001 – General Fund							$292,410	$292,410
1001 – Transportation for Clean Air		$18,000						$18,000
TOTAL	**$17,907**	**$212,093**					**$292,410**	**$522,410**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT		**$1,500**	**$1,500**	**$1,500**	**$1,500**		

Number – GI0223 **EXTERIOR PAINTING AT VARIOUS CITY FACILITIES** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction to paint the exterior and make minor repairs at various City facilities. Buildings should be painted approximately every 10 years to maintain the structures' appearance and to prevent damage caused by moisture infiltration. This project will include work at the following locations: Heritage Museum, Saint Raymond's Church, Kolb House, Senior Center, Fire Stations 16, 17, and 18, The Wave, and the Library.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$29,952						$29,952
9200 – Contract Services		$85,048	$65,000					$150,048
9400 – Improvements		$550,000	$55,000					$605,000
TOTAL		**$665,000**	**$120,000**					**$785,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
6205 – Internal Service Funds - Facilities		$665,000	$120,000					$785,000
TOTAL		**$665,000**	**$120,000**					**$785,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0319 **FINANCIAL SYSTEM REPLACEMENT** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the replacement of the City's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and other related technological projects that support the City Council's initiative to "Become a 24/7 City Hall to Enhance Resident and Business Engagement." These include the OpenGov budget and financial transparency software and upgrades to the City's Laserfiche document management software.

The City's ERP system serves as the primary software platform for Finance, Human Resources, Public Works, Community Development, and all other core transactions. The current system was implemented in Fiscal Year 2008-09 and has reached the end of its 10-year lifespan. This multi-year ERP replacement project began with the engagement of consultant services to assist with the issuance of Request For Proposals and evaluation of software selections. The selection of software vendor was approved in December 2020, the implementation started in Spring 2021, Finance Module went live on July 1, 2022, and the complete transition is expected for Fiscal Year 2023-24.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: $238,326 at complete transition.

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Administrative Services

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9200 – Contract Services	$343,966	$655,534						$999,500
9500 – Miscellaneous	$14	$486						$500
9600 – Equipment	$979,222	$520,779						$1,500,001
TOTAL	**$1,323,202**	**$1,176,799**						**$2,500,001**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1001 – General Fund	$668,202	$1,176,799						$1,845,001
6305 – Internal Service Fund - Equipment	$655,000							$655,000
TOTAL	**$1,323,202**	**$1,176.799**						**$2,500,001**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT		**$238,326**	**$245,476**	**$252,840**	**$265,482**		

Number – GI0117 **IT INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project allows for the replacement and upgrade of aging network hardware as well as the implementation of centralized Information Technology management tools that will increase efficiencies in City operations.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Information Services

	2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM							
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9200 – Contract Services	$198,610	$104,276						$302,886
9400 – Improvements	$123,644	$150,000						$273,644
9500 – Miscellaneous	$678							$678
9600 – Equipment	$666,391							$666,391
TOTAL	**$989,323**	**$254,277**						**$1,243,600**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1101 – General Fund Designation	$89,323	$4,227						$93,600
6605 – IT Fund	$900,000	$250,000						$1,150,000
TOTAL	**$989,323**	**$254,277**						**$1,243,600**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0521 **LIBRARY TENANT IMPROVEMENTS** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of tenant improvements to the Dublin Library, including completion of 5,150 square feet of currently unoccupied space within the library building. The 37,000 square-foot library building was completed in Fiscal Year 2002-03, however only 30,000 square feet was occupied. In Fiscal Year 2016-17, a tenant improvement project was completed which opened an additional 1,850 square feet of space adjacent to the children's area. This project will open the remaining 5,150 square feet of building area for library and community use. Improvements may include removal of interior walls and the installation and modification of shelving and fixtures; carpet replacement; and repainting. Planning and preliminary design is anticipated to begin in Fiscal Year 2023-24.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: $8,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$62,510						$62,510
9200 – Contract Services		$292,885	$200,000					$492,885
9400 – Improvements		$1,460,270	$800,000					$2,260,270
9500 – Miscellaneous		$20,000						$20,000
TOTAL		**$1,835,665**	**$1,000,000**					**$2,835,665**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
4100 – Public Facility Fees		$1,745,665						$1,745,665
6205 – Internal Service Fund-Facilities		$90,000						$90,000
1001 – General Fund			$1,000,000					$1,000,000
TOTAL		**$1,835,665**	**$1,000,000**					**$2,835,665**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT				**$8,000**	**$8,000**	**$8,000**		

Number – GI0124 **MARQUEE SIGNS** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will provide for the design and construction to replace the digital signage display components at the Shannon Community Center and the Senior Center, as well as the addition of a double-sided LED marquee sign at Civic Center. Digital signage typically has a service life of approximately 10 years. The project will also standardize the digital signage operating system to allow the signage to be controlled from multiple facilities.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Information Services & Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits			$20,072					$20,072
9200 – Contract Services			$74,928					$74,928
9400 – Improvements			$375,000					$375,000
9500 – Equipment			$25,000					$25,000
TOTAL			**495,000**					**$495,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund			$495,000					$495,000
TOTAL			**$495,000**					**$495,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0323 **MUNICIPAL FIBER** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction to improve and extend the existing City Information Technology fiber optic network cabling and infrastructure by laying the foundation for future high speed networking capability and improve existing City facilities' networking speed and reliability by interconnecting City facilities from Civic Center to Heritage Park and Museums, Shannon Community Center, Senior Center, and the Corp Yard. An approximate 13-mile loop is anticipated to connect these facilities. This project will also assist in improving Traffic Operations with faster fiber optic networks that support smart and adaptive traffic software. Additionally, Dublin Police Services' ability and effectiveness in crime prevention will be enhanced with faster connections to the situational awareness cameras, license plate readers, and major intersection video streaming. Lastly, this project will improve Citywide Wi-Fi access, performance, and security.

The first phase will be to solicit consultant services to develop a five-year fiber optic master plan and feasibility study, which will include an assessment of the existing City network infrastructure and the required build out. The preliminary planning began in 2022 with identifying the locations citywide of existing infrastructure.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Information Services & Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$20,800						$20,800
9200 – Contract Services		$119,200						$119,200
TOTAL		**$140,000**						**$140,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund		$140,000						$140,000
TOTAL		**$140,000**						**$140,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0221	RESILIENCY AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IMPROVEMENTS	Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Beginning in the end of December 2022 through the first few weeks of 2023, Dublin and most of California experienced damage due to a series of rain fall events that were declared a major disaster in Alameda County by the President on January 17, 2023. The City experienced damage at various sites, including street rights-of-way, parks and open space, and facilities and buildings. This project will be utilized to provide for the planning, design, environmental permitting, if necessary, and construction to make the repairs at various sites impacted. The following locations and types of repairs have been identified:

Dougherty Hills Open Space, Crossridge Road Trailhead – slide repair
Dublin Boulevard, west of Silvergate Road – slide repair
Mape Memorial Park – Pathway Realignment
Shannon Community Center/San Ramon Road – ditch and culvert improvements
Various citywide storm drainage facilities repairs, such as trash racks, culverts, ditches, bank stabilization, etc.

The City will apply for grant funding through FEMA and CalOES. The clean-up effort has been on-going since the storm events and the planning for the permanent repair is anticipated to begin in Fiscal Year 2023-24.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$2,189	$52,000						$54,189
9200 – Contract Services		$223,000						$223,000
9400 – Improvements		$825,000						$825,000
TOTAL	**$2,189**	**$1,100,000**						**$1,102,189**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund	$2,189	$1,100,000						$1,102,189
TOTAL	**$2,189**	**$1,100,000**						**$1,102,189**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0423 **ROOF REPLACEMENT AT VARIOUS CITY FACILITIES** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of the roof replacement or partial roof replacement at various City facilities. Typically, a roof has a 20-30 year service life depending on the roof type. This project will include work at the following locations: Heritage Museum, Saint Raymond's Church, Senior Center, and Fire Station 16. The project will begin design in 2023 with construction anticipated to begin in spring/summer of 2024.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$29,952						$29,952
9200 – Contract Services		$75,048						$75,048
9400 – Improvements		$500,000	$50,000					$550,000
TOTAL		**$605,000**	**$50,000**					**$655,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
6205 – Internal Service Funds - Facilities		$605,000	$50,000					$655,000
TOTAL		**$605,000**	**$50,000**					**$655,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – GI0523 **SITUATIONAL AWARENESS CAMERA PROGRAM** **Program – GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will provide for 40 situational awareness cameras at 10 locations to cover known gaps within the City. These cameras will strategically be located along major corridors and arteries to maximize observation of Dublin's many entrances and exit points into and out of town. These cameras will be valuable technological resources that assists in criminal investigations and the apprehension of law violators within the City.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Police Services

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$7,072						$7,072
9200 – Contract Services		$44,928						$44,928
9400 – Improvements		$533,000						$533,000
TOTAL		**$585,000**						**$585,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund		$585,000						$585,000
TOTAL		**$585,000**						**$585,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

PUBLIC ART

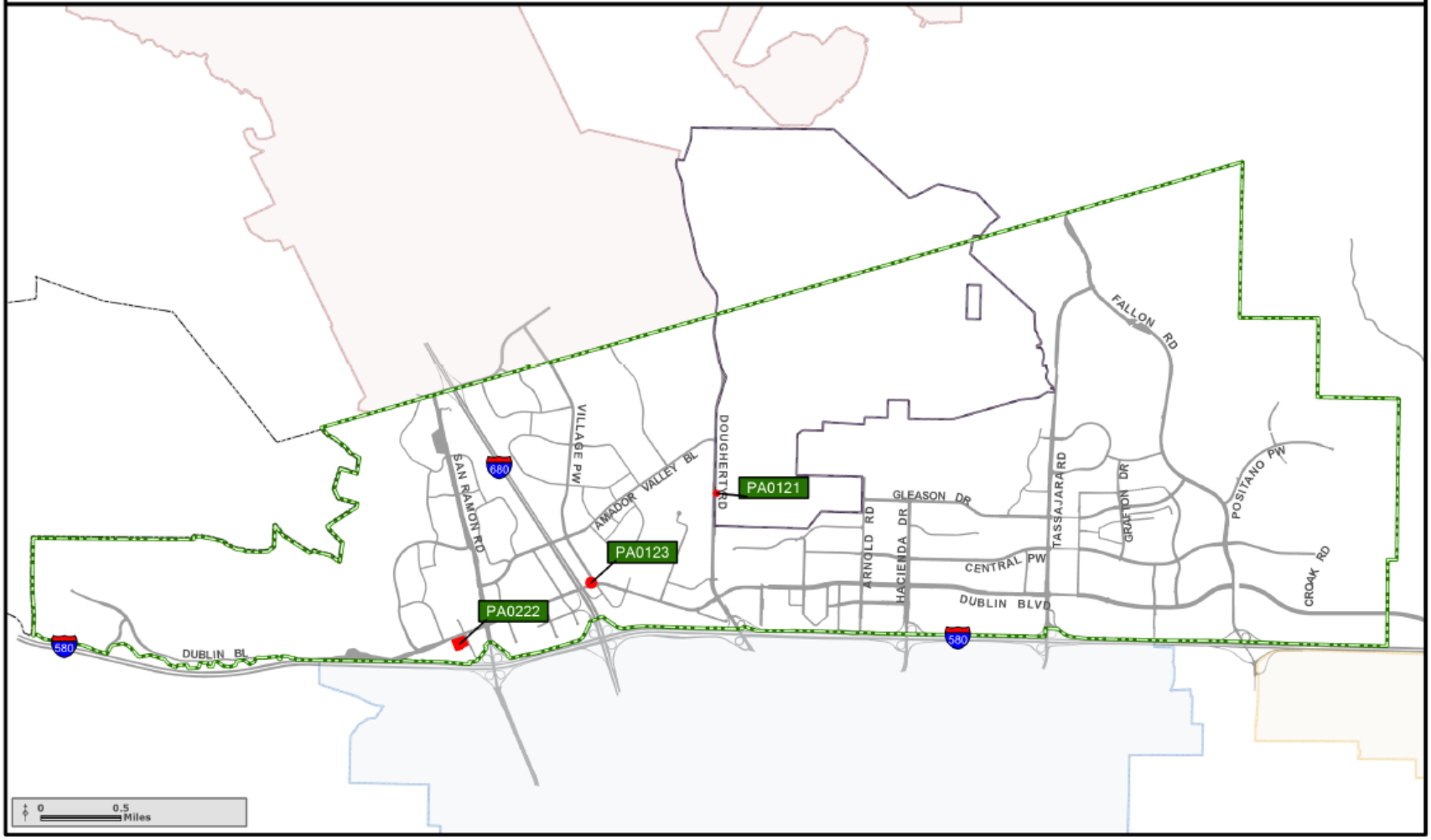
SUMMARY OF PROJECTS PROJECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023

Project Number	Project Description	Estimated Total Project Cost
PA0217	Don Biddle Community	$680,749
PA0218	Public Art – Butterfly Knoll Park	$17,560
PA0419	Public Art - Dublin Sports Grounds	$356,527
PA0418	Public Art - Sean Diamond Park	$54,000

LOCATION MAP

PUBLIC ART

CIP Number	CIP Name	CIP Number	CIP Name
PA0121	Public Art - Camp Parks Sign	PA0222	Public Art - Heritage Park
PA0123	Public Art - Downtown Dublin		



Number – PA0121 **CAMP PARKS SIGN** **Program – PUBLIC ART**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project includes the restoration and relocation of the historic Camp Parks entrance sign from its current location at approximately 201 Dougherty Road to the new entrance at Camp Parks Boulevard and Dougherty Road.

The original sign was constructed by artist/architect Bruce Goff in the 1940s and is eligible for the National Register. Rehabilitation will be in accordance with standards and guidelines per the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service. The design process began in winter 2022 and the rehabilitation work is anticipated to be complete in Summer 2024.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Parks & Community Services

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$1,502	$23,948						$25,450
9200 – Contract Services	$15,632	$149,368						$165,000
9400 – Improvements		$300,000						$300,000
9500 – Miscellaneous		$10,000						$10,000
TOTAL	**$17,134**	**$483,316**						**$500,450**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
2801 – Public Art Fund	$17,134	$483,316						$500,450
TOTAL	**$17,134**	**$483,316**						**$500,450**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PA0123 **DOWNTOWN DUBLIN** **Program – PUBLIC ART**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for public art commissions in Downtown Dublin. The planning phase is anticipated to begin in Fiscal Year 2022-23 with a comprehensive review of existing Downtown Dublin planning documents and the Public Art Master Plan. The planning phase will include the development of a guide for public art in the Downtown. Additionally, known locations for public art, including a monumental sculpture at the northwest corner of Dublin Boulevard and Village Parkway will be initiated.

This project will be funded by the Public Art Fund.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Parks & Community Services

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$24,960						$24,960
9200 – Contract Services		$75,040						$75,040
9400 – Improvements			$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$250,000		$1,150,000
9500 – Miscellaneous		$50,000	$200,000					$250,000
TOTAL		**$150,000**	**$500,000**	**$300,000**	**$300,000**	**$250,000**		**$1,500,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
2801 – Public Art Fund		$150,000	$500,00	$300,000	$300,000	$250,000		$1,500,000
TOTAL		**$150,000**	**$500,000**	**$300,000**	**$300,000**	**$250,000**		**$1,500,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PA0222 **HERITAGE PARK** **Program – PUBLIC ART**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will be located at Dublin Heritage Park and Museums. The project budget is based on the Public Art in-lieu contribution required by the Schaefer Ranch Development Agreement. This project includes a monument piece at the corner of Donlon Way and Dublin Blvd as well as a series of six mini-sculptures located throughout the park. These artworks, approved by City Council in February 2022, will represent Dublin's rich heritage, culture, and diversity. Project planning began in Fiscal Year 2021-22 with project completion anticipated in Summer 2024.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Parks & Community Services

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$9,700						$9,700
9200 – Contract Services		$100,000						$100,000
9400 – Improvements	$62,500	$387,500						$450,000
9500 – Miscellaneous	$5,650	$29,350						$35,000
TOTAL	**$68,150**	**$526,550**						**$594,700**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
2801 – Public Art Fund	$68,150	$526,550						$594,700
TOTAL	**$68,150**	**$526,550**						**$594,700**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

PARKS

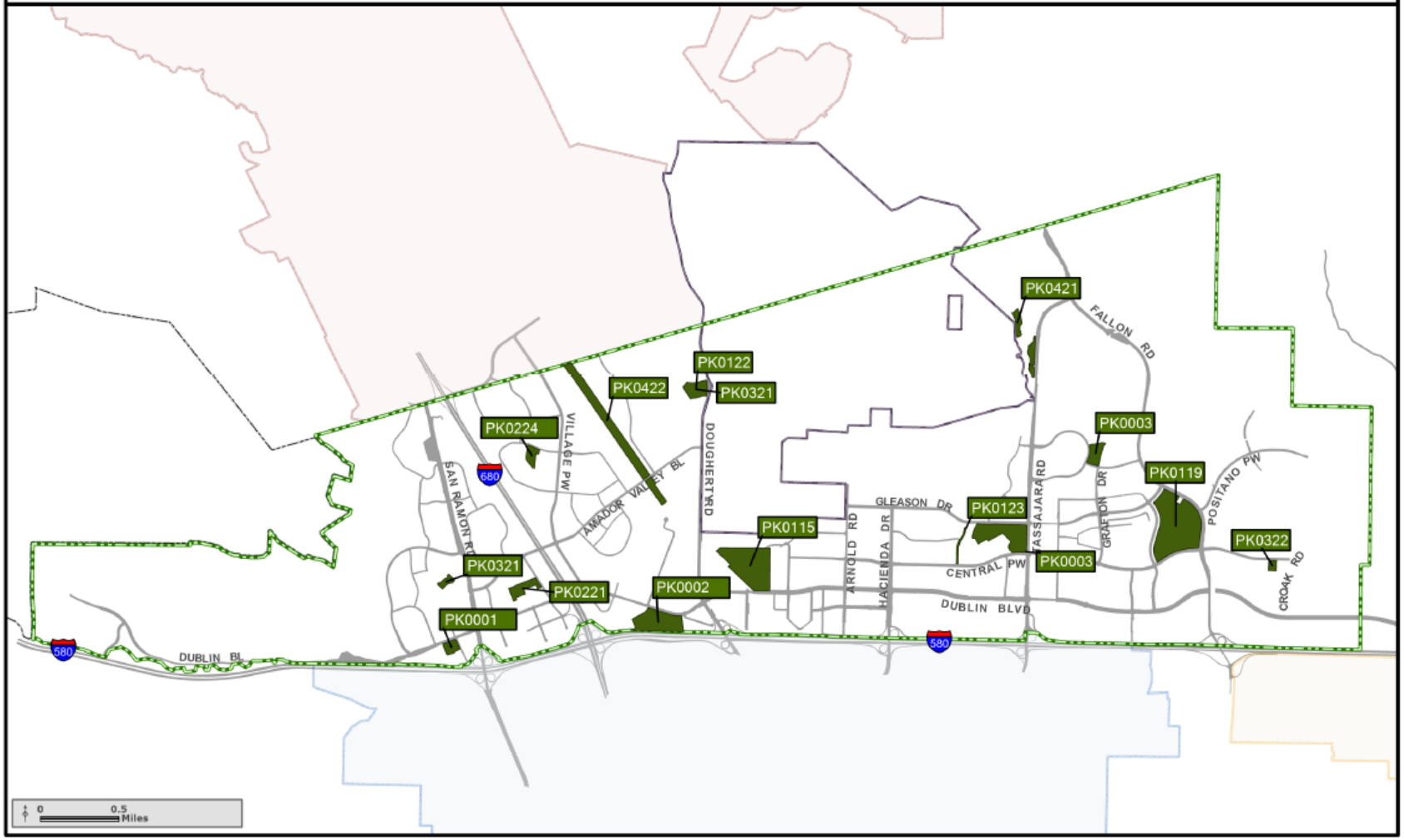
SUMMARY OF PROJECTS PROJECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023

Project Number	Project Description	Estimated Total Project Cost
PK0215	Dublin Heritage Park Cemetery Improvements	$1,604,000
PK0105	Emerald Glen Recreation & Aquatic Complex - Phase 1	$45,130,950
PK0518	Imagine Playground at Dublin Sports Grounds	$5,099,400

LOCATION MAP

PARKS

CIP Number	CIP Name	CIP Number	CIP Name	CIP Number	CIP Name
PK0122	Alamo Creek Park and Assessment District - Fence Replacement	PK0422	Iron Horse Nature Park and Open Space	PK0321	Restrooms Replacement
PK0115	Don Biddle Community Park	PK0322	Jordan Ranch Neighborhood Square	PK0001	Sunday School Barn Improvements
PK0221	Downtown Dublin Town Square Park	PK0224	Kolb Park Renovation	PK0421	Wallis Ranch Community Park
PK0002	Dublin Sports Grounds Rehabilitation	PK0124	Parks Playground Replacement		
PK0119	Fallon Sports Park - Phase 3	PK0123	Persimmon Dr. Asphalt Path Rehabilitation		



Number – PK0122	ALAMO CREEK PARK AND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT – FENCE REPLACEMENT	Program – PARKS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of replacement fencing at Alamo Creek Park and for replacement and repair of fencing within the Dougherty Road Landscape and Lighting District No. 1986-1. Most of the existing tubular steel fencing has reached the end of its service life and needs to be replaced or repaired. The project will include replacement of the tubular steel fencing within Alamo Creek Park. In addition to the park fencing, the existing decorative concrete masonry walls within the park, which include integrated tubular steel fence elements, will be evaluated, repaired as needed, and repainted.

The project will also include evaluation and select replacement or repair of the tubular steel fencing that is maintained by the Dougherty Road Landscape and Lighting District No. 1986-1. The subject fencing is located along Fall Creek Road, Wildwood Road, and Willow Creek Drive. Funding for this portion of the project is provided from funding reserves that were collected from District No. 1986-1. Design is complete and construction is anticipated summer 2023.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$2,911	$38,689						$41,600
9200 – Contract Services	$10,021	$43,730						$53,751
9400 – Improvements		$747,500						$747,500
9500 – Miscellaneous		$7,149						$7,149
TOTAL	**$12,932**	**$837,068**						**$850,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund	$3,233	$446,767						$450,000
2703 – Landscape District – Dougherty 1986-1	$9,699	$390,301						$400,000
TOTAL	**$12,932**	**$837,068**						**$850,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PK0115 **DON BIDDLE COMMUNITY PARK** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of a 30-acre community park in the Boulevard Development within the Dublin Crossing Specific Plan. The park is located between Dublin Boulevard, Scarlett Drive, Horizon Parkway, and Columbus Street and will be built by the Boulevard Developer. The conceptual plan was approved by the City Council on January 9, 2018. The plan includes tennis courts, basketball courts, a picnic and barbeque area, a great lawn (multi-use lawn area), playgrounds, parent paddock, community garden, and other amenities. On October 2, 2018, City Council provided direction to use $600,000 of Community Benefit Funds for the inclusion of a specimen tree and upgraded playground equipment in the park design. Construction was substantially completed in late summer 2022 and a park opening ceremony was held on September 24, 2022. The project is anticipated to be completed in late spring of 2023.

In accordance with the Dublin Crossing Development Agreement, the Developer is responsible for project costs up to $12,857,142. The City is responsible for reimbursing the Developer for project costs that exceed that amount. City funding will come from Public Facility Fee Funds.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: $660,000 (at completion)

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$137,172	$382,731						$519,903
9200 – Contract Services	$613,661	$2,318,500						$2,932,161
9400 – Improvements	$3,766,591	$15,562,129						$19,328,720
9500 – Miscellaneous	$1,705,466	$337,755						$2,043,221
TOTAL	**$6,222,890**	**$18,601,115**						**$24,824,005**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1101 – General Fund Designation	$1,424,807	$675,193						$2,100,000
4100 – Public Facilities Fees	$4,798,083	$5,068,780						$9,866,863
9999 – Developer Built		$12,857,142						$12,857,142
TOTAL	**$6,222,890**	**$18,601,115**						**$24,824,005**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT		**$660,000**	**$660,000**	**$660,000**	**$660,000**		

Number – PK0221 **DOWNTOWN DUBLIN TOWN SQUARE PARK** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning of a new Town Square, in accordance with the main principles of the Downtown Dublin Preferred Vision, which was approved by the City Council on November 5, 2019. The Town Square is a one-acre park and plaza that will serve as Downtown Dublin's gathering place, which may include a market promenade, outdoor dining, and event space, and will be located one block north of Dublin Boulevard in the Dublin Place shopping center along the proposed extension of Golden Gate Drive. The planning phase is anticipated to begin in 2023.

Possible funding sources are development impact fees, community facilities district or other assessment district.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$27,205	$4,680	$4,680			$110,000	$146,565
9200 – Contract Services		$75,000					$550,000	$625,000
9300 – Land/Right of Way							$2,400,000	$2,400,000
9400 – Improvements							$1,440,000	$1,440,000
TOTAL		**$102,205**	**$4,680**	**$4,680**			**$4,500,000**	**$4,611,565**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1001 – General Fund		$102,205	$4,680	$4,680				$111,565
4100 – Public Facility Fees							$4,500,000	$4,500,000
TOTAL		**$102,205**	**$4,680**	**$4,680**			**$4,500,000**	**$4,611,565**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PK0002 **DUBLIN SPORTS GROUNDS REHABILITATION** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will provide for the design and construction to renovate Baseball Fields 2 and 3 at the Dublin Sports Grounds. The improvements will include dugout covers/shelter, fence repairs, reconfiguration of Field 3 dugouts and bullpen openings out onto the field, and the replacement of the score booth at Field 2.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits				$24,960	$24,960			$49,920
9200 – Contract Services				$125,040				$125,040
9400 – Improvements					$575,040			$575,040
TOTAL				**$150,000**	**$600,000**			**$750,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
6205 – Internal Service Fund – Facilities				$150,000	$600,000			$750,000
TOTAL				**$150,000**	**$600,000**			**$750,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PK0119 **FALLON SPORTS PARK – PHASE 3** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Fallon Sports Park is a 60-acre community park bordered by Fallon Road, Central Parkway, Lockhart Street and Gleason Drive. Phases 1 and 2 of the park have been completed and Phase 3 represents the final phase of park development.

The Phase 3 project provides for the design and construction of the remaining 14 acres of Fallon Sports Park, referred to as the Upper Terrace. On December 17, 2019, City Council approved the concept design that includes a cricket field, two ballfields, sand volleyball courts and multi-sport batting cages. On September 2022 the City Council authorized the use of construction contingency to install perimeter fencing/netting at the cricket field. Construction was substantially completed in late summer 2022 and a park opening ceremony was on October 22, 2022. The project is anticipated to be completed in spring/summer 2023.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: $500,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$148,685	$21,333						$170,018
9200 – Contract Services	$901,000	$1,093,112						$1,994,112
9400 – Improvements	$6,853,679	$1,380,091						$8,233,770
9500 – Miscellaneous	$24,738	$175,362						$200,100
TOTAL	**$7,928,102**	**$2,669,898**						**$10,598,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1101 – General Fund Designation		$100,000						$100,000
4100 – Public Facility Fees	$7,928,102	$2,569,898						$10,498,000
TOTAL	**$7,928,102**	**$2,669,898**						**$10,598,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT		**$500,000**	**$500,000**	**$500,000**	**$500,000**		

Number – PK0422 **IRON HORSE NATURE PARK AND OPEN SPACE** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of 12.13 acres of a nature park and open space adjacent to the Iron Horse Trail, from the Dublin/San Ramon city limit to the confluence of Alamo and South San Ramon Creeks, that may be developed in partnership with Zone 7 Water Agency. The park size could increase to over 20 acres of usable parkland when combined with adjacent Zone 7 Water Agency property. The park will be designed in accordance with the Iron Horse Nature Park and Open Space Master Plan, which was approved by City Council on October 1, 2013. The City has already acquired the 12.13 acres and the balance of the parkland would be accessible through an easement and operational agreement with Zone 7 Water Agency. The City will continue to pursue the acquisition of the Alameda County portion of the Iron Horse Trail corridor to add to the City's portion of the parkland. Planning and design for Phase 1 began in Fiscal Year 2021-22 and construction of the first phase is anticipated to begin in summer 2023. The phase I improvements will provide a trail connection to Stagecoach Park and the installation of a shade structure over a picnic area.

In addition to the Public Facility Fee, possible funding sources are additional statewide grants or federal grants for projects that provide non-motorized infrastructure and enhancements that promote new or alternate access to parks, waterways, outdoor recreational pursuits, and forested or other natural environments to encourage health-related active transportation and opportunities for residents and trail users to reconnect with nature, such as Active Transportation Program grants or Proposition 68.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$1,096	$173,704	$52,000	$52,000				$278,800
9200 – Contract Services	$181,315	$848,685	$610,000	$196,505				$1,836,505
9400 – Improvements		$2,294,000	$384,100	$6,229,595				$8,907,695
9500 – Miscellaneous		$110,500	$255,000	$255,000				$620,500
TOTAL	**$182,411**	**$3,426,889**	**$1,301,100**	**$6,733,100**				**$11,643,500**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
4100 – Public Facilities Fee	$182,411	$1,132,889	$1,251,100	$4,514,600				$7,081,000
2403 – State Park Grant		$2,294,000						$2,294,000
9998 – Unidentified				$2,218,500				$2,218,500
1001 – General Fund			$50,000					$50,000
TOTAL	**$182,411**	**$3,426,889**	**$1,301,100**	**$6,733,100**				**$11,643,500**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PK0322 **JORDAN RANCH NEIGHBORHOOD SQUARE** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of a 2.0-acre neighborhood square in the Jordan Ranch Development. The neighborhood square will be designed in accordance with the Neighborhood Square Standards contained in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The planning phase begin in Fiscal Year 2021-22 and the conceptual plan was approved by City Council on December 6, 2022. The detailed design of the park will continue through Fiscal Year 2022-23 with construction anticipated to begin in Fiscal Year 2023-24.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: $57,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$6,244	$100,934	$10,400					$117,578
9200 – Contract Services	$11,684	$447,756	$27,50					$486,940
9400 – Improvements		$920,874	$990,875					$1,911,749
9500 – Miscellaneous		$282,680						$282,680
TOTAL	**$17,928**	**$1,752,244**	**$1,028,775**					**$2,798,947**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
4100 – Public Facility Fees	$17,928	$1,752,244	$1,028,775					$2,798,974
TOTAL	**$17,928**	**$1,752,244**	**$1,028,775**					**$2,798,947**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT					**$57,000**	**$57,000**		

Number – PK0224 **KOLB PARK RENOVATION** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will provide for the planning, design, and construction to renovate the 4.86-acre Kolb Park. The improvements will be consistent with the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and may include the replacement of the restroom building, play equipment, site furnishings, picnic areas, drinking fountains, tot lot fencing, parcourse equipment stations, signage, refresh the shade structure, relevel the existing paver and DG pathways, and refresh the landscaping. Staff will look for opportunities to incorporate Green Stormwater Infrastructure within the park as a part of the renovation.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits			$24,960	$24,960				$49,920
9200 – Contract Services			$425,040	$75,040				$500,080
9400 – Improvements				$2,300,000				$2,300,000
9500 – Miscellaneous				$50,000				$50,000
TOTAL			**$450,000**	**$2,450,000**				**$2,900,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund			$450,000	$2,450,000				$2,900,000
TOTAL			**$450,000**	**$2,450,000**				**$2,900,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PK0124 **PARKS PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENT** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of the replacement of playground equipment at various parks. Based on the results of annual inspections and regular maintenance records, all City parks will be evaluated for the need to replace play equipment at the end of their useful life. The first phase will be at Emerald Glen Park (Near Splash Pad Ages 5-12) and Ted Fairfield Park (Ages 2-5 and 5-12).

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits			$118,560					$118,560
9200 – Contract Services			$120,000					$120,000
9400 – Improvements			$850,000					$850,000
9500 – Miscellaneous			$21,000					$21,000
TOTAL			**$1,109,560**					**$1,109,560**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund			$1,109,560					$1,109,560
TOTAL			**$1,109,560**					**$1,109,560**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PK0123 **PERSIMMON DRIVE PEDESTRIAN PATH REHABILITATION** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will provide for removal and replacement of approximately 1,250 linear feet of asphalt pathway along Persimmon Drive between Gleason Drive and Central Parkway. The asphalt concrete surface has experienced distress due to soil expansion, the encroachment of tree roots, and some slope creep along the adjacent Tassajara Creek bank. Design began in spring 2023 in conjunction with the Annual Street Resurfacing Project. Construction is anticipated summer/fall 2023.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$15,080						$15,080
9200 – Contract Services		$29,920						$29,920
9400 – Improvements		$150,000						$150,000
TOTAL		**$195,000**						**$195,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
2704 – Landscape District Santa Rita 1997-1		$195,000						$195,000
TOTAL		**$195,000**						**$195,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PK0321 | **RESTROOMS REPLACEMENT** | **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction to replace the existing restrooms at Alamo Creek Park, Mape Memorial Park, and Kolb Park. To bring the restrooms up to current accessibility standards and codes, the existing restroom buildings will be demolished and replaced with pre-engineered restroom buildings. The planning and design phases are anticipated to begin in 2023. The restroom replacement at Kolb Park will be completed with the Kolb Park Renovation Project, PK0224.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: No increase

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$280	$33,100						$33,380
9200 – Contract Services		$59,000						$59,000
9400 – Improvements		$900,000						$900,000
9500 – Miscellaneous		$7,620						$7,620
TOTAL	**$280**	**$999,720**						**$1,000,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1001 – General Fund	$280	$999,720						$1,000,000
TOTAL	**$280**	**$999,720**						**$1,000,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PK0001 **SUNDAY SCHOOL BARN IMPROVEMENTS** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction to renovate the existing wood floor inside the Sunday School Barn at Heritage Park. The original wood floors are not adequate for the types and frequency of use that the building is experiencing. The project is intended to preserve the look and historic fabric of the original wood that is believed to be from the late 1800's while ensuring the structural integrity and finish of the floor are adequate for the current and planned uses of the barn.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits				$24,960	$24,960			$49,920
9200 – Contract Services				$100,040	25,040			$125,080
9400 – Improvements					$200,000			$200,000
9500 – Miscellaneous					$10,000			$10,000
TOTAL				**$125,000**	**$260,000**			**$385,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund				$125,000	$260,000			$385,000
TOTAL				**$125,000**	**$260,000**			**$385,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – PK0421 **WALLIS RANCH COMMUNITY PARK** **Program – PARKS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Wallis Ranch Community Park consists of three separate parcels totaling 8.85 acres in the Wallis Ranch Development. The project will provide for the design and construction of a community park and will be designed to the Community Park Standards contained in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Park amenities include: play area, picnic facilities, turf area, lighted tennis, pickle ball, and basketball facilities, natural area, restrooms, pathways, lighting, dog park, and irrigation and landscaping. Design began in spring 2021. Construction is anticipated to begin in summer 2023.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: $215,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$38,308	$170,362						$208,670
9200 – Contract Services	$415,906	$707,664						$1,123,570
9400 – Improvements		$6,858,639						$6,858,639
9500 – Miscellaneous	$4,762	$982,443						$987,205
TOTAL	**$458,976**	**$8,719,108**						**$9,178,084**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
4100 – Public Facilities Fee	$458,976	$8,719,108						$9,178,084
TOTAL	**$458,976**	**$8,719,108**						**$9,178,084**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT				**$215,000**	**$215,000**	**$215,000**		

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS PROJECTED TO BE COMPLETED IN FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023

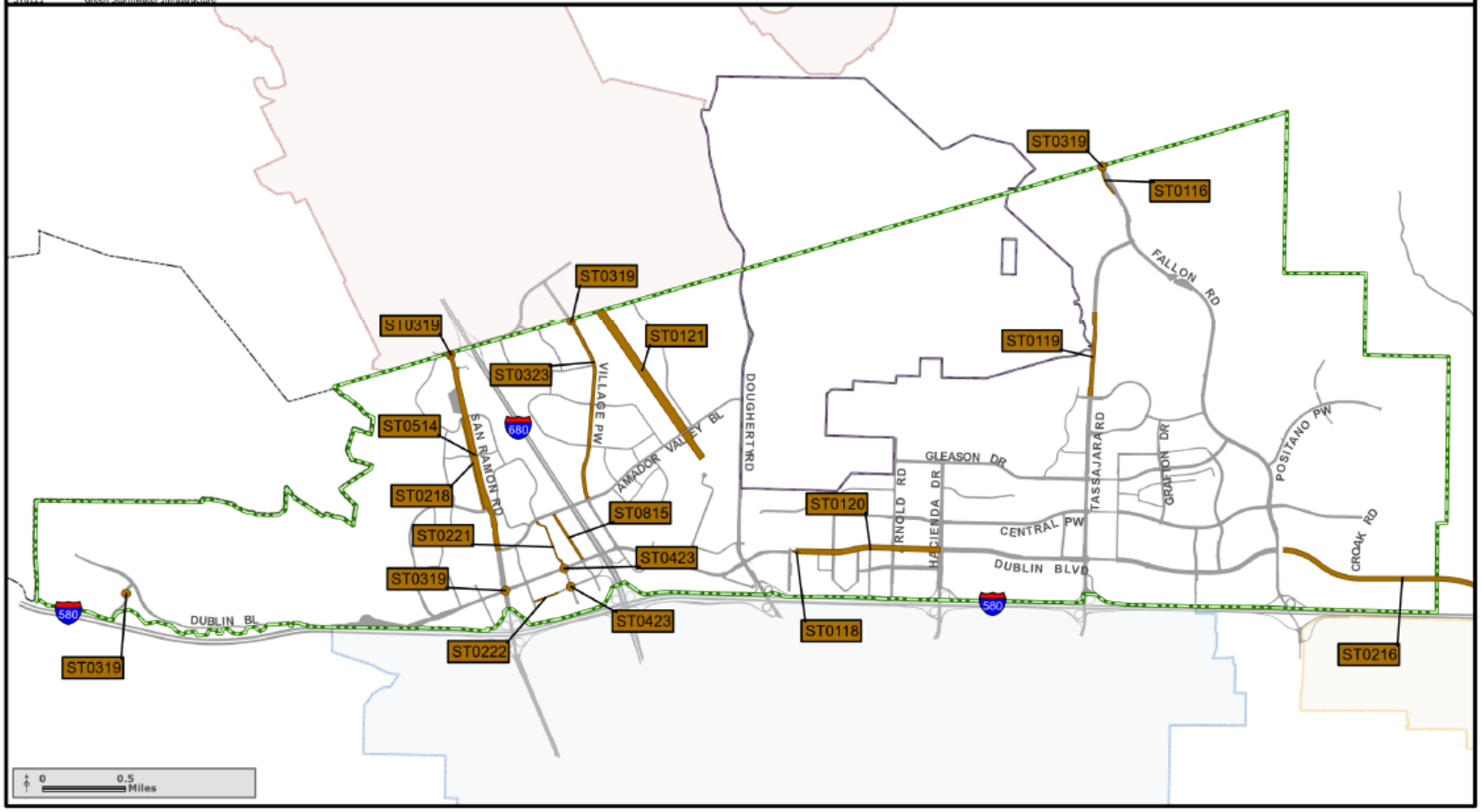
Project Number	Project Description	Estimated Total Project Cost
ST0122	Local Roadway Safety Plan	$137,980

LOCATION MAP

STREETS

CIP Number	CIP Name
ST0815	Amador Plaza Road Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements
ST0117	Annual Street Resurfacing (Various locations)
ST0319	City Entrance Monument Signs
ST0517	Citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements (Various locations)
ST0713	Citywide Signal Communications Upgrade (Various locations)
ST0124	Citywide Storm Drain Improvements (Various locations)
ST0221	Downtown Dublin Street Grid Network
ST0216	Dublin Boulevard Extension – Fallon Road To North Canyons Parkway
ST0120	Dublin Boulevard Pavement Rehabilitation
ST0417	Dublin Ranch Street Light Improvements (Various locations)
ST0423	Golden Gate Dr. Intersection Improve. at Dublin Blvd. and St. Patrick Way
ST0121	Green Stormwater Infrastructure

CIP Number	CIP Name
ST0519	Intelligent Transportation System Upgrade – Connected/Autonomous Vehicle and Safety Improvements (Various locations)
ST0118	Iron Horse Trail Bridge At Dublin Boulevard
ST0122	Local Roadway Safety Plan
ST0218	San Ramon Road Landscape Renovation
ST0514	San Ramon Road Trail Lighting
ST0222	St. Patrick Way Extension
ST0119	Tassajara Road Improvements-North Dublin Ranch Drive To Quarry Lane School
ST0116	Tassajara Road Realignment And Widening-Fallon Road To North City Limit
ST0123	Traffic Signal and Roadway Safety Improvements (Various locations)
ST0223	Traffic Signal Re-Lamping (Various locations)
ST0323	Village Parkway Reconstruction



Number – ST0815	AMADOR PLAZA ROAD BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS	Program – STREETS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular improvements along Amador Plaza Road between Dublin Boulevard and Amador Valley Boulevard. The project is also consistent with the Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fee program.

The project has two phases. On December 6, 2016, the City Council accepted the first phase of improvements, which included the installation of two mid-block crosswalks with pedestrian warning lights and construction of a raised concrete median at the southern Safeway/Dublin Place driveway. The second phase will include construction of an exclusive southbound right turn lane on Amador Plaza Road at Dublin Boulevard. Phase 2 design began in mid-2018 and construction will occur following acquisition of the right-of-way for these improvements, which are dependent upon the timing of an adjacent development project at the former Coco's site.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$11,344	$8,072						$19,416
9200 – Contract Services	$190,849	$37,522						$228,371
9300 – Land/Right of Way		$126,000						$126,000
9400 – Improvements	$350,242	$685,620						$1,035,862
9500 – Miscellaneous	$716	$3,284						$4,000
TOTAL	**$553,151**	**$860,498**						**$1,413,649**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
4304 – Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fee	$553,151	$860,498						$1,413,649
TOTAL	**$553,151**	**$860,498**						**$1,413,649**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0117 **ANNUAL STREET RESURFACING** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of a variety of pavement resurfacing treatments, from slurry seal to major rehabilitation and reconstruction of streets and resurfacing of bridge decks. The project also includes installation of new or upgrades of existing ADA curb ramps on roads that are reconstructed or receive an asphalt concrete overlay. Streets are selected for improvements based on the City's Pavement Management System to optimize the pavement condition in relation to available budget. The City owns and maintains approximately 148 centerline miles of streets.

The Metropolitan Transportation Commission groups Pavement Condition Index (PCI) ratings into the following categories: 80-100 Very Good-Excellent; 70-79 Good, 60-69 Fair, 50-59 At Risk, 25-49 Poor, and 0-24 Failed. The City of Dublin is rated very good with a three-year moving average PCI of 82.

This annual Resurfacing Program is primarily funded by Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure B/BB funds, SB-1, and Gas Tax. This program protects the substantial investment the City has in the public street system.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$142,884	$48,991	$35,360	$35,360	$35,360	$35,360		$333,315
9200 – Contract Services	$1,484,397	$684,947	$340,000	$340,000	$360,000	$360,000		$3,569,344
9400 – Improvements	$7,796,520	$3,023,727	$1,917,401	$1,917,401	$2,170,601	$2,170,601		$18,996,251
9500 – Miscellaneous	$9,022	$40,169	$7,120	$7,120	$8,000	$8,000		$79,431
TOTAL	**$9,432,823**	**$3,797,834**	**$2,299,881**	**$2,299,881**	**$2,573,961**	**$2,573,961**		**$22,978,341**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund	$467,999							$467,999
2201 – State Gas Tax	$3,456,188	$1,232,833	$600,920	$725,920	$800,000	$800,000		$7,615,861
2204 – Measure B Sales Tax – Local Streets Fund (ACTC)	$1,484,999	$300,000						$1,784,999
2205 – Measure B Sales Tax – Bike & Pedestrian Fund (ACTC)	$300,000							$300,000
2214 – Measure BB Sales Tax – Local Streets Fund (ACTC)	$1,806,020	$450,000	$575,000	$450,000	$650,000	$650,000		$4,581,020
2215 – Measure BB Sales Tax – Bike & Pedestrian Fund (ACTC)	$304,500							$304,500
2216 – Measure B Grants	$82,500							$82,500
2220 – Road Maint. & Rehab. Account (RMRA)	$1,374,977	$1,764,661	$1,123,961	$1,123,961	$1,123,961	$1,123,961		$7,635,482
2304 – Local Recycling Programs	$155,640	$4,360						$160,000
4309 – Mitigation Contributions		$45,980						$45,980
TOTAL	**$9,432,823**	**$3,797,834**	**$2,299,881**	**$2,299,881**	**$2,573,961**	**$2,573,961**		**$22,978,341**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0319 **CITY ENTRANCE MONUMENT SIGNS** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction to install City entrance monument signs and a Downtown gateway sign at the following locations: Village Parkway median at Kimball Avenue (monument), San Ramon Road median at Alcosta Boulevard (monument), Schaefer Ranch Road at Dublin Boulevard (monument), and Tassajara Road north of Fallon Road (monument); and the southeast corner of Dublin Boulevard and San Ramon Road (Downtown gateway). The new signs will conform to the City of Dublin Streetscape Master Plan and the monument signs will match the existing granite monument signs currently installed within the City. Installation of the Downtown gateway signage was completed in spring 2022 and the monument signage is anticipated to start in Fiscal Year 2023-24. Funding for the Downtown gateway sign comes from the General Fund Downtown Public Improvements Reserve.

The Streetscape Master Plan also calls for entrance monument signs at Fallon Road at Dublin Boulevard and at Dublin Boulevard at the eastern city limits. Currently there are no medians at these locations on which to install the signs. These two entrance monument signs may be installed on the Dublin Boulevard Extension – Fallon Road to North Canyons Parkway project (ST0216) or when adjacent property develops and installs associated street improvements.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$45,175						$45,175
9200 – Contract Services		$80,000						$80,000
9400 – Improvements		$350,000						$350,000
9500 – Miscellaneous		$9,825						$9,825
TOTAL		**$485,000**						**$485,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1001 – General Fund		$285,000						$285,000
1101 – General Fund Designation		$200,000						200,000
TOTAL		**$485,000**						**$485,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0517 **CITYWIDE BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project includes planning, design, and construction of improvements to various pedestrian and bicycle facilities throughout the City, including pedestrian/bicycle bridges and annual sidewalk repair. This project includes design and construction of improvements recommended in the Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, as well as the Safe Routes to School improvements and the Downtown pedestrian crossing improvements on Regional Street.

The project includes an update to the ADA Transition Plan. The plan update will include a review of City buildings, parks, and rights-of-way. The ADA Transition Plan update will be funded by General Fund. It is anticipated that the ADA Transition Plan update will be completed in 2023.

An update of the Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan was adopted by City Council on January 10, 2023.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$66,995	$64,185	$30,160	$30,160				$191,500
9200 – Contract Services	$659,402	$398,948	$222,350	$302,350				$1,583,050
9400 – Improvements	$1,636,757	$1,145,899	$390,988	$390,988				$3,564,632
9500 – Miscellaneous	$768	$29,190	$9,730	$9,730				$49,418
TOTAL	**$2,363,921**	**$1,638,223**	**$653,228**	**$733,228**				**$5,388,600**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund	$387,008	$365,992	$105,000	$105,000				$963,000
2203 – Transportation Development Act	$192,683	$17,317						$210,000
2204 – Measure B Sales Tax - Local Streets Fund (ACTC)	$509,900	$100						$510,000
2205 – Measure B Sales Tax - Bike & Pedestrian Fund (ACTC)	$142,900							$142,900
2214 – Measure BB Sales Tax - Local Streets Fund (ACTC)	$911,600	$280,000	$280,000	$280,000				$1,751,600
2215 – Measure BB Sales Tax - Bike & Pedestrian Fund (ACTC)	$219,830	$113,814	$268,228	$348,228				$950,100
2212 – Vehicle Registration Fee		$726,000						$726,000
2217 - Measure BB Grants		$135,000						$135,000
TOTAL	**$2,363,921**	**$1,638,223**	**$653,228**	**$733,228**				**$5,388,600**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT

Number – ST0713 **CITYWIDE SIGNAL COMMUNICATIONS UPGRADE** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the continued upgrades of the traffic signal communications system and includes the replacement of signal controllers, conflict monitors, and battery backup units, as well as managing ongoing signal operations of coordinated corridors. In Fiscal Years 2019-20 and 2020-21, the project further expanded the traffic communication network, connecting traffic signals on Dublin Boulevard, San Ramon Road, Fallon Road and Tassajara Road. The project will provide for the installation of new conduits, removing the existing copper communication cables and installing new fiber optic cables on Dublin Boulevard. The project will also expand the adaptive traffic signal system along key corridors and will connect existing and new public safety infrastructure, such as situational awareness cameras and automated license plate recognition cameras, to the high-speed fiber optic communications system. A project is currently in construction to install a conduit pathway between Civic Center and San Ramon Road to accommodate the future fiber optic upgrade to city infrastructure.

The project updated the City of Dublin Travel Demand Forecasting Model to provide traffic flow projections on the arterial and collector roadways as well as analyzed future land use development proposals and transportation network changes in the City. In April 2021, the project resulted in City Council adopting a resolution establishing the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) transportation thresholds of significance for Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).

This project is partially funded with General Fund reserve designation for One Time Initiative - Capital. Potential other funding for this project may include Federal and State grants.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$38,637	$92,990	$8,320	$8,320				$148,267
9200 – Contract Services	$612,021	$466,060	$135,000	$135,000				$1,348,081
9400 – Improvements	$729,509	$2,235,409	$91,720	$131,720				$3,188,358
9500 – Miscellaneous	$4,900							$4,900
9600 – Equipment		$5,120						$5,120
TOTAL	**$1,385,067**	**$2,799,579**	**$235,040**	**$275,040**				**$4,694,726**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1101 – General Fund Designation	$79,853	$1,420,147						$1,500,000
2201 – State Gas Tax		$104,000						$104,000
2204 – Measure B Sales Tax - Local Streets Fund (ACTC)	$194,493	$54,147						$248,640
2207 – TFCA/Transportation for Clean Air	$54,426	$91,574						$146,000
2212 – Vehicle Registration Fee (ACTC)	$704,451	$53,335	$35,040	$35,040				$827,866
2214 – Measure BB Sales Tax – Local Streets Fund (ACTC)		$200,000	$200,000	$200,000				$600,000
2220 – Road Maint. & Rehab. Account (RMRA)	$36,844	$617,476		$40,000				$694,320
4301 – Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee	$198,248	$1,752						$200,000
4304 – Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fee	$27,278	$171,722						$199,000
6305 – Internal Service Fund - Equipment	$89,474	$85,426						$174,900
TOTAL	**$1,385,067**	**$2,799,579**	**$235,040**	**$275,040**				**$4,694,726**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0124 **CITYWIDE STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENTS** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will provide for the planning, design, maintenance, and construction of various improvements to citywide storm drainage facilities that are not located within public street rights-of-way, such as v-ditches and culverts on City-owned properties or public easements, such as the large G-3 box culvert running parallel to I-580. The first phase of the project will include a storm drainage master plan and/or condition assessment report with recommendations for maintenance or improvements. Future phases will include design and maintenance and/or construction implementing the recommendations from the Master Plan.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits			$4,992		$4,992	$4,992		$14,976
9200 – Contract Services			$25,008		$25,008	$150,000		$200,016
9500 – Miscellaneous						$2,508		$2,508
TOTAL			**$30,000**		**$30,000**	**$157,500**		**$217,500**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1001 – General Fund			$30,000		$30,000	$157,500		$217,500
TOTAL			**$30,000**		**$30,000**	**$157,500**		**$217,500**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0221 **DOWNTOWN DUBLIN STREET GRID NETWORK** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning of a new Street Grid Network, in accordance with the main principles of the Downtown Dublin Preferred Vision, which was approved by the City Council on November 5, 2019. The Street Grid Network will introduce new streets that will break down the large block format into smaller, walkable-sized blocks between 350 to 450 feet per side. The proposed extension of Golden Gate Drive north from Dublin Boulevard up to Amador Valley Boulevard will become a new main street with the classic Downtown street grid network within street rights-of-way varying between 60 and 90 feet wide. Street infrastructure may include storm drainage, sewer, water, recycled water, communications, gas, and electric utilities, as well as landscaping and irrigation.

The planning phase began in 2020 with the update of the existing City Travel Demand Forecasting Model to provide traffic flow projections on the new roadways, analyze future land use development proposals, and transportation network changes in the Downtown. Staff is currently working on the Retail District Parking Study.

Street rights-of-way are anticipated to be dedicated by developers. Possible funding sources are development impact fees, community facilities district or other assessment district.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined.

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$4,152	$55,888	$8,990	$8,990			$200,000	$278,020
9200 – Contract Services	$8,995	$141,005					$1,000,000	$1,150,000
9400 – Improvements							$20,000,000	$20,000,000
TOTAL	**$13,147**	**$196,893**	**$8,990**	**$8,990**			**$21,200,000**	**$21,428,020**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1001 – General Fund	$13,147	$196,893	$8,990	$8,990				$228,020
9998 – Unidentified							$21,200,000	$21,200,000
TOTAL	**$13,147**	**$196,893**	**$8,990**	**$8,990**			**$21,200,000**	**$21,428,020**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0216	DUBLIN BOULEVARD EXTENSION – FALLON ROAD TO NORTH CANYONS PARKWAY	Program – STREETS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the environmental review, preliminary engineering, design and construction of the 1.5 mile extension of Dublin Boulevard from Fallon Road to North Canyons Parkway in Livermore. The extension is planned to have four to six travel lanes, bike lanes, a Class 1 bike/multi-use path, sidewalk, curb and gutter, traffic signals, street lighting, landscaped medians, bus stops, and utilities. The preliminary engineering and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) cost allocation between the City of Dublin and City of Livermore is governed by a Memorandum of Understanding approved by the City Council on April 19, 2016. The project EIR and precise roadway alignment were completed in 2020. The NEPA Environmental Assessment was completed in early 2021 with a Finding of No Significant Impact. Alameda CTC has assumed the role of implementing agency for the final design phase of the project working in cooperation with the cities of Dublin and Livermore.

The preliminary engineering level cost estimate for this project is currently at $153.6 million, which includes all project mitigation costs and indirect impacts mitigation and is anticipated to be divided among the City of Dublin and the City of Livermore based on street length in each jurisdiction. It is expected that the City of Dublin share will be approximately $126.1 million, and the City of Livermore share will be $27.5 million. The unincorporated Alameda County's costs will be shared between the City of Dublin and City of Livermore with the final cost allocation to each jurisdiction to be defined by a Cooperative Agreement.

The $11.2 million identified as "Other" is from Tri-Valley Transportation Development Fee.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$69,827	$255,683	$99,944				$200,000	$595,454
9200 – Contract Services	$1,141,532	$15,852,380					$9,549,891	$26,543,803
9300 – Land/Right of Way			$24,552,389					$24,552,389
9400 – Improvements							$74,472,415	$74,472,415
9500 – Miscellaneous	$3,950	$23,515						$27,465
TOTAL	**$1,215,309**	**$16,101,578**	**$24,652,333**				**$84,222,306**	**$126,191,526**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund		$123,000	$7,167,382					$7,290,382
1101 – General Fund Designation		$13,742,559	$6,257,441					$20,000,000
2217 – Measure BB Grants	$439,824							$439,824
2220 - Road Maint. & Rehab. Account (RMRA)	$172,703	$67,302						$240,004
4301 – Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee	$602,782	$431,133						$1,033,914
4302 – Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee		$1,737,585						$1,737,585
9997 – Other			$11,227,510					$11,227,510
9998 – Unidentified							$84,222,306	$84,222,306
TOTAL	**$1,215,309**	**$16,101,578**	**$24,652,333**				**$84,222,306**	**$126,191,526**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0120 **DUBLIN BOULEVARD PAVEMENT REHABILITATION** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for pavement rehabilitation of Dublin Boulevard between Scarlett Drive and Hacienda Drive. Rehabilitation included removal and replacement of existing failed pavement, resurfacing with new asphalt concrete, and installation of new pavement striping. The project also included installation of new curb ramps or upgrade of existing curb ramps to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards.

On April 4, 2017, the City Council authorized the filing of an application to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) for federal funding through the One Bay Area Grant Local Streets and Roads (OBAG-LSR) program. In November 2017, MTC approved OBAG-LSR funding of $661,000 for the project. The OBAG-LSR funding requires 11.47% local funding, which is provided by Measure B Local Streets and Roads funds.

This project represents the OBAG-LSR funded portions on the improvements along Dublin Boulevard. The balance of the improvements will be constructed in conjunction with that year's Annual Street Resurfacing Project, CIP No. ST0117. This project will protect the substantial investment the City has in the public street system. The project is anticipated to be completed in spring 2023.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9400 – Improvements		$737,000						$737,000
TOTAL		**$737,000**						**$737,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
2202 – Federal Transportation Grant		$661,000						$661,000
2204 – Measure B Sales Tax - Local Streets Fund (ACTC)		$76,000						$76,000
TOTAL		**$737,000**						**$737,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0417 **DUBLIN RANCH STREETLIGHT IMPROVEMENTS** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and repainting of decorative streetlight poles. Repainting of the streetlight poles protects its integrity and improves aesthetics in the surrounding neighborhood. This project is funded by revenue collected through District assessments.

The conversion of approximately 1,626 existing streetlights into energy efficient LED in the Dublin Ranch Street Light Assessment District (1999-1) is now included within the Citywide Energy Improvements Project, CIP No. GI0121.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$6,555	$6,980	$6,760	$6,760				$27,055
9200 – Contract Services		$61,987	$4,820	$34,820				$101,627
9500 – Miscellaneous		$3,640	$420	$420				$4,480
TOTAL	**$6,555**	**$72,607**	**$12,000**	**$42,000**				**$133,162**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
2705 – Streetlight District East Dublin 1991-1	$6,555	$72,607	$12,000	$42,000				$133,162
TOTAL	**$6,555**	**$72,607**	**$12,000**	**$42,000**				**$133,162**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0423	GOLDEN GATE DRIVE INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS - DUBLIN BLVD AND ST. PATRICK WAY	Program – STREETS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of improvements at the intersections of Dublin Boulevard at Golden Gate Drive and St. Patrick Way at Golden Gate Drive. This is a Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fee Program project designed to relieve congestion, reduce greenhouse gases, and is an Active Transportation Solution. The project is identified in the Downtown Dublin Specific Plan and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan. The improvements may include a new traffic signal at the intersection of St. Patrick Way and Golden Gate Drive; traffic signal modifications at the intersection of Dublin Boulevard at Golden Gate Drive; conversion of signal interconnection from copper to fiber optic; signage, striping and markings; necessary utility, pavement, curb, gutter, ADA curb ramps, and sidewalk modifications or adjustments. Design is anticipated to begin in Fiscal Year 2023-24.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$11,440	$22,880	$8,320				$42,640
9200 – Contract Services		$10,000	$91,000	$99,000				$200,000
9400 – Improvements				$709,000				$709,000
TOTAL		**$21,440**	**$113,880**	**$816,320**				**$951,640**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
4304 – Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fee		$21,440	$113,880	$816,320				$951,640
TOTAL		**$21,440**	**$113,880**	**$816,320**				**$951,640**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0121 **GREEN STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of various citywide projects that will improve water quality and provide other environmental benefits in accordance with the Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) Plan, which was approved by the City Council on June 18, 2019. The GSI Plan and associated implementing projects, as well as trash load reduction requirements, are mandated by the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP). Projects include: stormwater full trash capture device installation throughout the City, and construction of GSI along the Iron Horse Trail corridor, south of Amador Valley Boulevard. GSI planning and planning for the installation of trash capture devices began in Fiscal Year 2021-22. The installation of the trash capture devices is anticipated in Fiscal Year 2023-24. Construction of GSI along the Iron Horse Trail corridor, south of Amador Valley Boulevard, is anticipated in 2024.

This project is funded by a General Fund Reserve set aside for this purpose. The City and Alameda CTC entered into a Cooperative Agreement on February 7, 2023 to partner on the design and environmental permitting phase for a bio-retention and hydromodification management facility along the Iron Horse Trail corridor, south of Amador Valley Boulevard, that satisfies a portion of the City's GSI requirement and Alameda CTC's project, SR84 Expressway Widening and SR84/I-680 Interchange Improvements. Alameda CTC's share of the costs is 75% of the total, which will be reimbursed to the City after expenditure. Both agencies will enter into a subsequent agreement for the construction phase.

The "Other" funding is from Alameda County Transportation Commission.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined. Alameda CTC will enter into a long-term maintenance agreement with the City for the GSI along the Iron Horse Trail corridor, south of Amador Valley Boulevard, to account for the on-going maintenance costs of the portion of the facility that satisfies their project.

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$301	$96,039						$96,340
9200 – Contract Services		$611,365	$235,688					$847,053
9400 – Improvements		$1,433,670	$900,000					$2,333,670
9500 – Miscellaneous		$12,000						$12,000
TOTAL	**$301**	**$2,153,074**	**$1,135,688**					**$3,289,063**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1101 – General Fund Designation	$301	$2,153,074						$2,153,375
9997 – Other			$1,135,688					$1,135,688
TOTAL	**$301**	**$2,153,074**	**$1,135,688**					**$3,289,063**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT							

Number – ST0519	INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM UPGRADE - CONNECTED/AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	Program – STREETS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for improvements to the City's transportation system using emerging technologies, such as support for connected and autonomous vehicles, and is a collaborative effort between the City of Dublin, Livermore Amador Valley Transportation Authority (LAVTA), and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC). System improvements will be completed both by the City. The funding source for the MTC/LAVTA led work is shown as "Other" because project costs will be funded directly by MTC.

Transportation system improvements will include Connected Vehicle Software that will integrate with the City's central traffic management system to broadcast real-time traffic signal information to transit vehicles and other motorists; Shared Autonomous Vehicle (SAV) Communications that will provide for the integration of SAV with the City's traffic signal controllers.

The project will also evaluate vulnerable road user protection systems at three to four signalized intersections on Dublin Boulevard in the vicinity of the Dublin/Pleasanton BART station to see if it can effectively detect pedestrians and bicyclists in or near the intersections.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$25,142	$10,518						$35,660
9200 – Contract Services	$41,265	$21,103						$62,368
9400 – Improvements	$19,351	$682,503						$701,854
TOTAL	**$85,757**	**$714,125**						**$799,882**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
2201 – State Gas Tax	$11,895	$213,105						$225,000
2212 – Vehicle Registration Fee (ACTC)	$59,525	$51,675						$111,200
2217 – Measure BB Grants	$14,338	$64,344						$78,682
9997 – Other		$385,000						$385,000
TOTAL	**$85,757**	**$714,125**						**$799,882**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of the Iron Horse Trail bridge for bicycles and pedestrians over Dublin Boulevard. The project will construct a 230-foot clear span truss arch bridge consistent with the Iron Horse Trail Feasibility Study and preliminary bridge design, approved by the City Council on November 7, 2017. The bridge will provide safer and easier trail access, including access to and from the Dublin-Pleasanton BART station.

The Alameda County Transportation Commission (ACTC) approved an allocation of $1,294,000 of Measure BB discretionary funds in Fiscal Year 2017-18 for the bridge design and environmental clearance. On June 17, 2019, ACTC approved additional funding in the amount of $4,751,000 of Measure BB and $856,419 of Transportation for Clean Air funds for the construction phase of the project. The project will also receive funding of $1,000,000 for construction from a Developer contribution from the Boulevard Project. Fall of 2020, BART approved $1,500,000 of Measure RR Safe Routes to BART Grant for the construction phase of the project. Construction of the project was awarded by the City Council on March 1, 2022 and is anticipated to be completed in fall 2023.

The $600,000 identified as "Other" is from the Tri-Valley Transportation Development Fee.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: $100,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$124,389	$31,071						$155,460
9200 – Contract Services	$1,352,570	$1,066,970						$2,419,540
9400 – Improvements	$1,014,640	$10,402,339						$11,416,979
9500 – Miscellaneous	$5,358	$7,102						$12,460
TOTAL	**$2,496,956**	**$11,507,483**						**$14,004,439**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
2201 – State Gas Tax	$12,325	$832,715						$845,040
2204 – Measure B Sales Tax – Local Streets Fund (ACTC)	$62,521	$525,459						$587,980
2205 – Measure B Sales Tax – Bike & Pedestrian Fund (ACTC)	$54,594	$345,406						$400,000
2207 – TFCA/Transportation for Clean Air	$685,288	$171,131						$856,419
2214 – Measure BB Sales Tax – Local Streets Fund (ACTC)		$400,000						$400,000
2215 – Measure BB Sales Tax – Bike & Pedestrian Fund (ACTC)		$300,000						$300,000
2217 – Measure BB Grants	$1,097,504	$4,947,496						$6,045,000
2218 – Measure RR Safe Routes to BART	$121,242	$1,378,758						$1,500,000
2220 – Road Maint. & Rehab. Account (RMRA)	$263,482	$706,518						$970,000
4301 – Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee		$500,000						$500,000
4401 – Dublin Crossing Fund	$200,000	$800,000						$1,000,000
9997 – Other		$600,000						$600,000
TOTAL	**$2,496,956**	**$11,507,483**						**$14,004,439**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT		$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000		

Number – ST0218 **SAN RAMON ROAD LANDSCAPE RENOVATION** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for design and construction to renovate the landscaping along San Ramon Road between Silvergate Drive and Alcosta Boulevard. Proposed renovation includes the removal of failing plants, soil amendment, and installation of new plants, with an emphasis on Bay Friendly and water conserving plant species. Much of the existing landscaping in this area was installed between 1993 and 1995, and some of the planting has reached the end of its life expectancy. The project has been delayed due to prior years' droughts and due to other adjacent projects, such as installation of a recycled water irrigation main by Dublin San Ramon Services District. The project design could commence in 2023 and construction is anticipated the following summer. However, this project may be delayed if severe drought restrictions are imposed to achieve water conservation limits. Potential funding for Bay Friendly landscaping may be available from Measure D.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$405	$12,459						$12,864
9200 – Contract Services		$19,000						$19,000
9400 – Improvements		$206,201						$206,201
9500 – Miscellaneous		$1,000						$1,000
TOTAL	**$405**	**$238,660**						**$239,065**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund	$405	$238,660						$239,065
TOTAL	**$405**	**$238,660**						**$239,065**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0514 **SAN RAMON ROAD TRAIL LIGHTING** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of improvements to the trail light fixtures between Silvergate Drive and Alcosta Boulevard. In prior years, the project included installation of tree root barriers and repair of portions of the asphalt concrete trail. Other CIP Projects (ST0514 - Storm Drain Bypass San Ramon Road, ST0117 - Annual Street Resurfacing, and ST0517 - Citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements) replaced the existing asphalt trail surface. The trail lighting improvement portion of the project was completed in early 2022. The remaining pole painting portion of the project will be completed in conjunction with the Dublin Ranch Street Light Improvements, CIP No. ST0417.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$20,098	$1,280						$21,378
9200 – Contract Services	$25,026	$6,116						$31,142
9400 – Improvements	$119,891							$119,891
9500 – Miscellaneous	$450	$600						$1,050
TOTAL	**$165,465**	**$7,996**						**$173,461**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
1001 – General Fund	$165,465	$7,996						$173,461
TOTAL	**$165,465**	**$7,996**						**$173,461**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0222 **ST. PATRICK WAY EXTENSION** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of the final segment of St. Patrick Way from west of Golden Gate Drive to Regional Street. This is a Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fee Program project which will relieve congestion, reduce greenhouse gases, and is an Active Transportation Solution. The project is identified in the General Plan, Downtown Dublin Specific Plan, and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.

Prior segments of St. Patrick Way were constructed by Caltrans in 1998 and Connelly Station in 2014. The developer of the St. Patrick Way, Avalon Bay project entered into an agreement with the City on June 18, 2018, which required dedication of right-of-way and construction of improvements to complete the St. Patrick Way Extension. The developer is responsible for all project costs to acquire right-of-way, design, and construction in exchange for credit toward Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fees. Construction began in 2021 and is anticipated to be completed at the end of 2024.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9400 – Improvements		$3,742,556						$3,742,556
TOTAL		$3,742,556						$3,742,556

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9999 – Developer Built		$3,742,556						$3,742,556
TOTAL		$3,742,556						$3,742,556

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0119	TASSAJARA ROAD IMPROVEMENTS - NORTH DUBLIN RANCH DRIVE TO QUARRY LANE SCHOOL	Program – STREETS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for design and construction to complete the street improvements on Tassajara Road, from North Dublin Ranch Drive to Quarry Lane School. The scope of this project was previously included as part of Fiscal Years 2016-19 Capital Improvement Program project, ST0116 - Tassajara Road Realignment & Widening, which included the design and construction of Tassajara Road from North Dublin Ranch Drive to Dublin's northern limit. In Fiscal Year 2018-19, the scope of ST0116 was revised to only include the segment of Tassajara Road north of Fallon Road.

The project will improve Tassajara Road to a four-lane arterial standard, with bike lanes, sidewalks, landscaped median, stormwater treatment areas, and other associated street improvements. Portions of the existing roadway have been improved by adjacent development projects and this project will complete the street improvements implementing the General Plan and the Complete Streets Policy. This roadway segment is a project within the Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee program. Preliminary engineering and environmental documentation were completed as part of ST0116.

Design of the project began in early 2020. Construction is anticipated to start in Fiscal Year 2023-24; however, it is dependent upon utility relocation, right-of-way acquisition, and permitting by regulatory agencies.

The $1,450,000 identified as "Other" is from Tri-Valley Transportation Development Fee.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$26,570	$109,470						$136,040
9200 – Contract Services	$414,250	$1,755,410						$2,169,660
9300 – Land/Right of Way	$50,596	$385,704						$436,300
9400 – Improvements		$9,840,000	$500,000					$10,340,000
9500 – Miscellaneous	$227	$417,773						$418,000
TOTAL	**$491,643**	**$12,508,357**	**$500,000**					**$13,500,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
2201 – State Gas Tax		$1,201,980						$1,201,980
4301 – Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee	$112	$3,347,908	$500,000					$3,848,020
4305 – Traffic Impact Fee – Dougherty Valley		$1,500,000						$1,500,000
4306 – Tri-Valley Transportation Development Fee	$491,351	$5,008,469						$5,500,000
9997 – Other		$1,450,000						$1,450,000
TOTAL	**$491,643**	**$12,508,357**	**$500,000**					**$13,500,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0116	TASSAJARA ROAD REALIGNMENT AND WIDENING - FALLON ROAD TO NORTH CITY LIMIT	Program – STREETS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project provides for the planning and preliminary engineering to define a new roadway alignment, design cross-section, right-of-way, and environmental clearance for Tassajara Road between North Dublin Ranch Drive and the City and Contra Costa County limits. The project also provides for the design and construction of a realigned Tassajara Road from Fallon Road to the northern city limit, which will be coordinated with Contra Costa County. Planning and preliminary engineering cost will be split in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, which was approved on September 16, 2014. Costs for the design and construction will be agreed upon and split proportionally with the work within each jurisdiction. The City and Contra Costa County executed a JEPA on September 23, 2020 for Contra Costa County to lead the project design, which started in January 2021. The design and construction of the southerly Tassajara Road segment is included in another Capital Improvement Program project, Tassajara Road Improvements - North Dublin Ranch Drive to Quarry Lane School (ST0119).

This project will widen Tassajara Road to a four-lane arterial standard with bike lanes, sidewalks, landscaped median, stormwater treatment areas, and other associated street improvements. Segments of the existing roadway have been improved by adjacent development projects. This project will complete the street improvements and realign the remaining segments of the existing roadway to improve safety and achieve better circulation while adhering to the Complete Streets Policy. The roadway segment is a project within both the Tri-Valley Transportation Council Strategic Expenditure Plan (Project B-8) and the Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee Program.

The $1,000,000 in "Other" funding is from Tri-Valley Transportation Development Fee.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits	$79,244	$226,234						$305,478
9200 – Contract Services	$284,736	$1,639,414						$1,924,149
9300 – Land/Right of Way		$1,980,000						$1,980,000
9400 – Improvements		$8,072,476						$8,072,476
9500 – Miscellaneous	$5,672	$489,641						$495,313
TOTAL	**$369,651**	**$12,407,765**						**$12,777,416**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
2201 – State Gas Tax		$200,000						$200,000
2220 – Road Maint. & Rehab. Account (RMRA)	$142,066	$549,993						$692,059
4301 – Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee	$200,374	$5,808,365						$6,008,739
4303 – Traffic Impact Fee – Category 3	$27,211	$382,052						$409,263
4305 – Traffic Impact Fee – Dougherty Valley		$3,964,338						$3,964,338
4306 – Tri-Valley Transportation Development Fee		$503,017						$503,017
9997 – Other		$1,000,000						$1,000,000
TOTAL	**$369,651**	**$12,407,765**						**$12,777,416**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT							

Number – ST0123 **TRAFFIC SIGNAL AND ROADWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project will provide for feasibility, design, and construction and modification of traffic signals and roadway safety improvements at locations prioritized and recommended by Local Roadway Safety Plan (LRSP), which was approved in January 2023. Improvements include upgrading the signal equipment such as traffic signal poles/mast arms, vehicle and pedestrian signal heads, signal controllers, cabinet upgrades, streetlighting/safety lighting improvements, signal phasing and timing changes, signing and striping improvements, and other alternatives identified in the LRSP toolbox and under systemic and site recommendations. The project will also provide for evaluating the design and installation of protected intersection elements. Planning is anticipated to begin in Fiscal Year 2023-24.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$10,400	$10,400					$20,800
9200 – Contract Services		$49,600	$99,600					$149,200
TOTAL		**$60,000**	**$110,000**					**$170,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
2214 – Measure B Sales Tax – Local Streets Fund (ACTC)		$30,000	$55,000					$85,000
2215 – Measure BB Sales Tax – Bike & Pedestrian (ACTC)		$30,000	$55,000					$85,000
TOTAL		**$60,000**	**$110,000**					**$170,000**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0223 **TRAFFIC SIGNAL RE-LAMPING** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the replacement of the traffic signal and pedestrian signal LED lamps at approximately 78 signalized intersections. The City currently has 98 traffic signals, many of which were installed in 2008, and the LED lamps are reaching the end of their useful life, which is typically eight to ten years. The City has replaced 20 signalized intersection lamps through on-going maintenance efforts. New LED lamps will ensure proper visibility of vehicle and pedestrian signal heads, which is critical for maintaining safe traffic flow. Design is anticipated to begin in Fiscal Year 2023-24.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: None

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2022-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$4,160	$4,160		$4,160			$12,480
9200 – Contract Services		$35,000	$35,000					$70,000
9400 – Improvements		$259,380	$174,380		$130,840			$564,600
TOTAL		**$298,540**	**$213,540**		**$135,000**			**$647,080**

FUNDING SOURCE	PRIOR YEARS	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	FUTURE YEARS	TOTALS
2201 – State Gas Tax		$118,540	$58,540		$60,000			$237,080
2212 – Vehicle Registration Fee (ACTC)		$130,000	$130,000					$260,000
2214 – Measure BB Sales Tax – Local Streets Fund (ACTC)					$50,000			$50,000
2215 – Measure BB Sales Tax – Bike & Ped Fund (ACTC)		$50,000	$25,000		$25,000			$100,000
TOTAL		**$298,540**	**$213,540**		**$135,000**			**$647,080**

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

Number – ST0323 **VILLAGE PARKWAY RECONSTRUCTION** **Program – STREETS**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the planning, design, and construction of the replacement of the existing streetscape elements on Village Parkway between Amador Valley Boulevard and the northern city limit (approximately 6,000 linear feet). The project will transform the segment of Village Parkway between Amador Valley Boulevard and Kimball Avenue to a pedestrian and bicycle friendly roadway, which will incorporate complete streets elements such as median islands, bulbouts, decorative or high visibility crosswalks, and street furniture. The work may include the reconstruction of the median island; reconstruction of the roadway base immediately adjacent to the median island; reconstruction necessary for sidewalks improvements, ADA upgrades to curb ramps, curb, and gutter, necessary utility work; landscaping; stormwater improvements; and new pavement for the roadway. The first item of work, which began in Fall 2022, consists of preliminary level planning and environmental assessment and the evaluation of potential outside funding sources to provide for the current funding shortfall.

ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT: To be determined.

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

		2020-2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM						
ESTIMATED COSTS	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
9100 – Salaries & Benefits		$45,032		$49,920	$64,480	$89,440		$248,872
9200 – Contract Services		$254,968	$250,000	$1,000,080	$1,000,000	$510,560		$3,015,608
9400 – Improvements					$10,000,000	$5,000,000		$15,000,000
9500 – Miscellaneous					$85,520			$85,520
TOTAL		**$300,000**	**$250,000**	**$1,050,000**	**$11,150,000**	**$5,600,000**		**$18,350,000**

FUNDING SOURCE	**PRIOR YEARS**	**2022-2023**	**2023-2024**	**2024-2025**	**2025-2026**	**2026-2027**	**FUTURE YEARS**	**TOTALS**
1101 – General Fund Designation		$300,000	$250,000	$1,000,000	$8,450,000			$10,000,000
2201 – State Gas Tax				$50,000	$250,000	$100,000		$400,000
2214 – Measure BB Sales Tax – Local Streets Fund					$250,000	$200,000		$450,000
9998 – Unidentified					$2,200,000	$5,300,000		$7,500,000
TOTAL		**$300,000**	**$250,000**	**$1,050,000**	**$11,150,000**	**$5,600,000**		**$18,350,000**

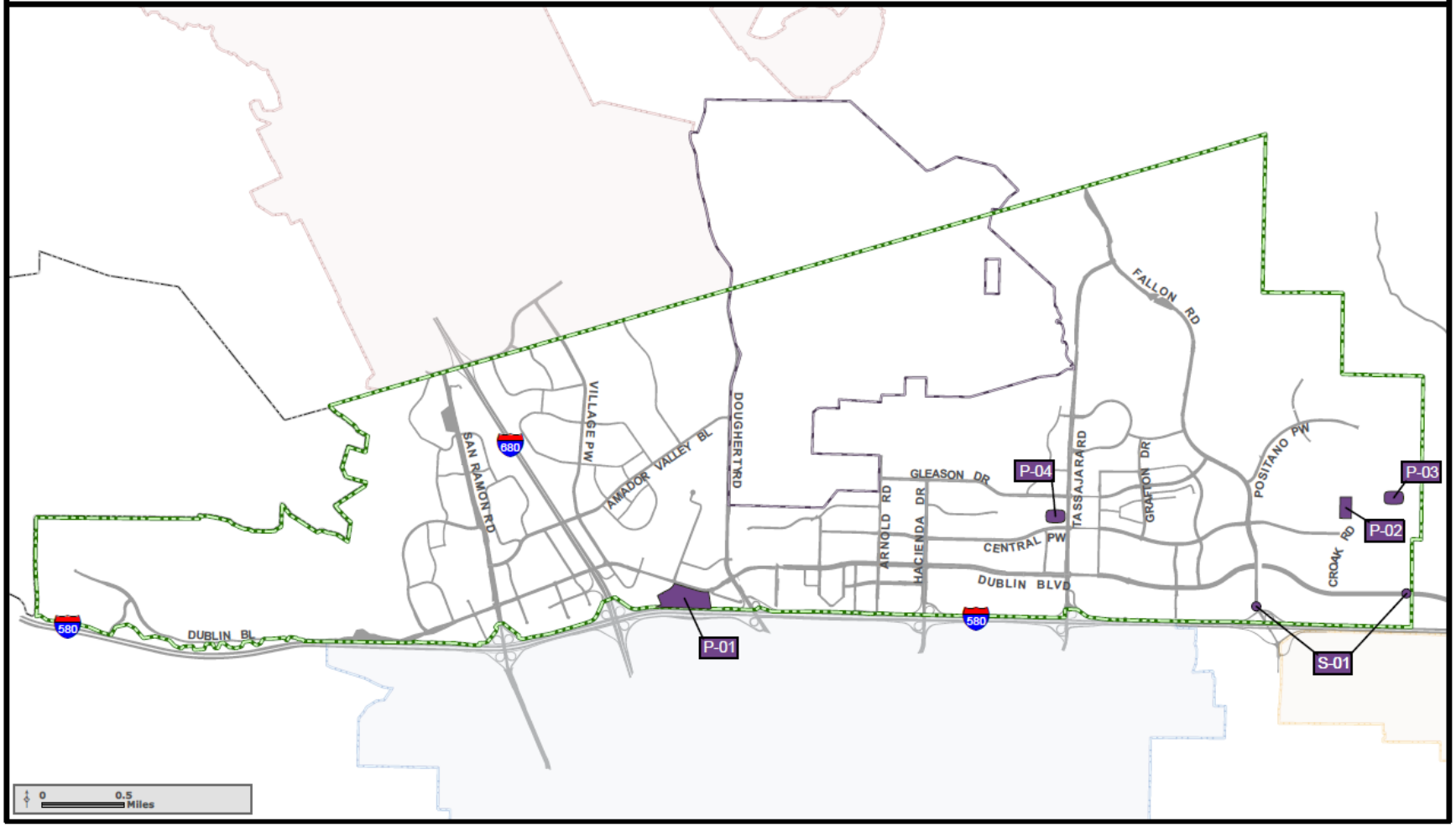
ANNUAL OPERATING IMPACT								

FUTURE PROJECTS

LOCATION MAP

FUTURE PROJECTS

CIP Number	CIP Name	CIP Number	CIP Name
P-01	Dublin Sports Grounds - Phase 5 Renovation	S-01	City Entrance Sign Modifications
P-02	Croak Neighborhood Park West	S-02	Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee (Various locations)
P-03	Croak Neighborhood Park East	S-03	Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fee (Various locations)
P-04	Emerald Glen Recreation and Aquatic Complex Phase 2		



Number – P-03	CROAK NEIGHBORHOOD PARK EAST	Program – FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of a 5.5-acre neighborhood park to serve new development. The park will be designed in accordance with the Neighborhood Park Standards contained in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Based on development projections, it is anticipated that design and construction will occur beyond the CIP time frame and will occur at or after development of the project area.

ESTIMATED COSTS: $4,390,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

Number – P-02	CROAK NEIGHBORHOOD PARK WEST	Program – FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of a 5.0-acre neighborhood park to serve new development. The park will be designed in accordance with the Neighborhood Park Standards contained in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Based on development projections, it is anticipated that design and construction will occur beyond the current CIP time frame and will occur at or after development of the project area.

ESTIMATED COSTS: $3,995,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

Number – P-01	DUBLIN SPORTS GROUNDS – PHASE 5 RENOVATION	Program – FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction to renovate a portion of the Dublin Sports Grounds. The Phase 5 project encompasses approximately 180,000 square feet, west of Soccer Field #3, and includes installation of a sand channel drainage system, irrigation upgrades and new turf.

ESTIMATED COSTS: $2,400,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

Number – P-04	EMERALD GLEN RECREATION AND AQUATIC COMPLEX - PHASE 2	Program – FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of the final phase of the Emerald Glen Recreation and Aquatic Complex (known as The Wave). Amenities may include a community room and gymnasium space. This project may be modified as the City has entered into an agreement for a joint use gymnasium at the Dublin Crossing school site. Until such time, it will remain as a future project.

ESTIMATED COSTS: $17,600,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

Number – S-01	CITY ENTRANCE SIGNS	Program – FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction to install City entrance signs at the following two locations: Fallon Road at Dublin Boulevard and at Dublin Boulevard at the eastern city limit. Currently there are no medians at these locations on which to install the signs. The new signs will conform to the City of Dublin Streetscape Master Plan and will match the existing granite monument signs currently installed within the City.

ESTIMATED COSTS: $200,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

Number – S-02	EASTERN DUBLIN TRANSPORTATION IMPACT FEE	Program – FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of 15 projects being partially funded by the Eastern Dublin Transportation Impact Fee (EDTIF) program. The City Council established the EDTIF program on January 9, 1995 and adopted the most recent update on December 21, 2021. This project does not include completed EDTIF projects, current projects that are individual CIP projects, or current projects to be constructed by developers. EDTIF projects within the five-year capital improvement program are: ST0116 Tassajara Road Realignment & Widening; ST0119 Tassajara Road Improvements - North Dublin Ranch Drive to Quarry Lane School; and ST0216 Dublin Boulevard Extension.

ESTIMATED COSTS: $61,750,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

Number – S-03	WESTERN DUBLIN TRANSPORTATION IMPACT FEE	Program – FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project provides for the design and construction of eight projects being partially funded by the Western Dublin Transportation Impact Fee (WDTIF) program. The City Council adopted an update to the WDTIF on September 6, 2016. The WDTIF program includes a total of nine projects, however the following three projects are within the five-year capital improvement program: ST0815 - Amador Plaza Road Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements, ST0222 - St. Patrick Way Extension, and ST0423 - Golden Gate Drive Intersection Improvements - Dublin Blvd and St. Patrick Way.

ESTIMATED COSTS: $8,750,000

MANAGING DEPARTMENT: Public Works

2022-2027 Capital Improvement Program – Project Status Report

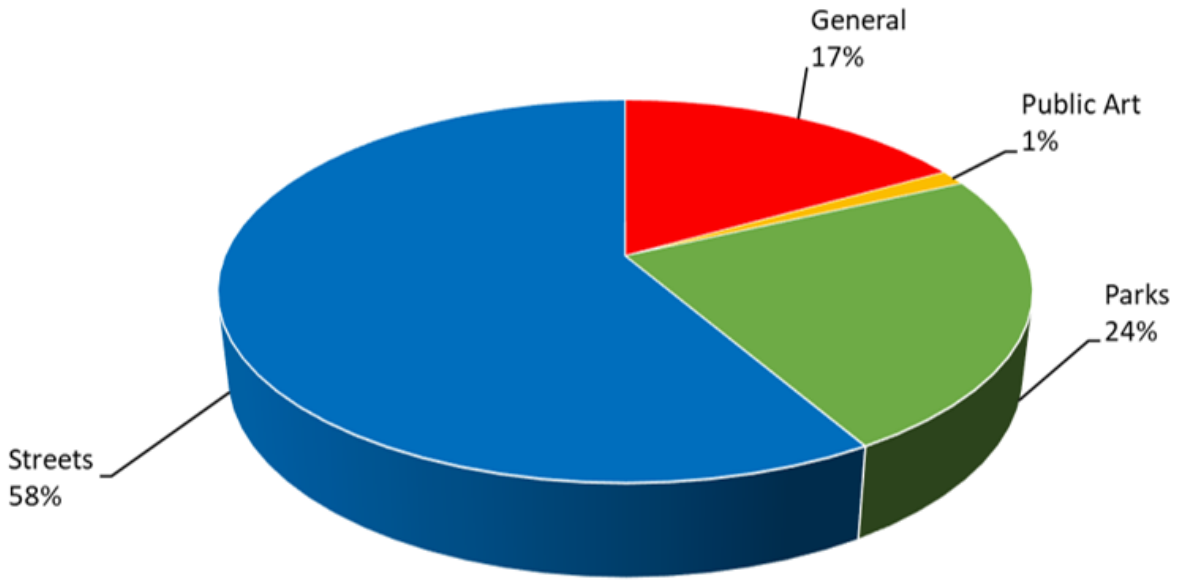
January 9, 2024



DUBLIN
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2022-2027 Capital Improvement Program

CATEGORY	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Five-Year
General Improvements	$32,504,973	$2,696,840	$1,705,000	$0	$0	$36,906,813
Public Art	$1,445,860	$500,000	$300,000	$300,000	$250,000	$2,795,860
Parks	$37,591,938	$3,894,115	$9,462,780	$860,000	$0	$51,808,833
Streets	$70,743,887	$30,214,580	$5,225,459	$13,888,961	$8,331,461	$128,404,348
TOTAL	**$142,286,658**	**$37,305,535**	**$16,693,239**	**$15,048,961**	**$8,581,461**	**$219,915,854**



General Improvements

PROJECT NAME	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Five-Year
Audio Visual System Upgrade	$ 157,923	$ 314,000				$ 471,923
Citywide Energy Improvements	$ 10,801,586	$ 30,000				$ 10,831,586
Civic Center HVAC and Roof Replacement	$ 111,620					$ 111,620
Civic Center Elevator Modernization			$ 900,000			$ 900,000
Civic Center Exterior Sealing & Painting			$ 600,000			$ 600,000
Civic Center Rehabilitation	$ 1,307,892	$ 687,840	$ 205,000			$ 2,200,732
Cultural Arts Center	$ 13,267,328					$ 13,267,328
Dublin Standard Plans and Details Update	$ 142,500					$ 142,500
Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Stations	$ 212,093					$ 212,093
Exterior Painting at Various City Facilities	$ 665,000	$ 120,000				$ 785,000
Financial System Replacement	$ 1,176,799					$ 1,176,799
IT Infrastructure Improvements	$ 254,277					$ 254,277
Library Tenant Improvements	$ 1,835,665	$ 1,000,000				$ 2,835,665
Maintenance Yard Facility Improvements	$ 55,089					$ 55,089
Marquee Signs		$ 495,000				$ 495,000
Municipal Fiber	$ 140,000					$ 140,000
Public Safety Complex - Police Services Building	$ 87,201					$ 87,201
Resiliency and Disaster Preparedness Impr.	$ 1,100,000					$ 1,100,000
Roof Replacement at Various City Facilities	$ 605,000	$ 50,000				$ 655,000
Situational Awareness Camera Program	$ 585,000					$ 585,000
TOTAL	**$32,504,973**	**$2,696,840**	**$1,705,000**	**$0**	**$0**	**$36,906,813**

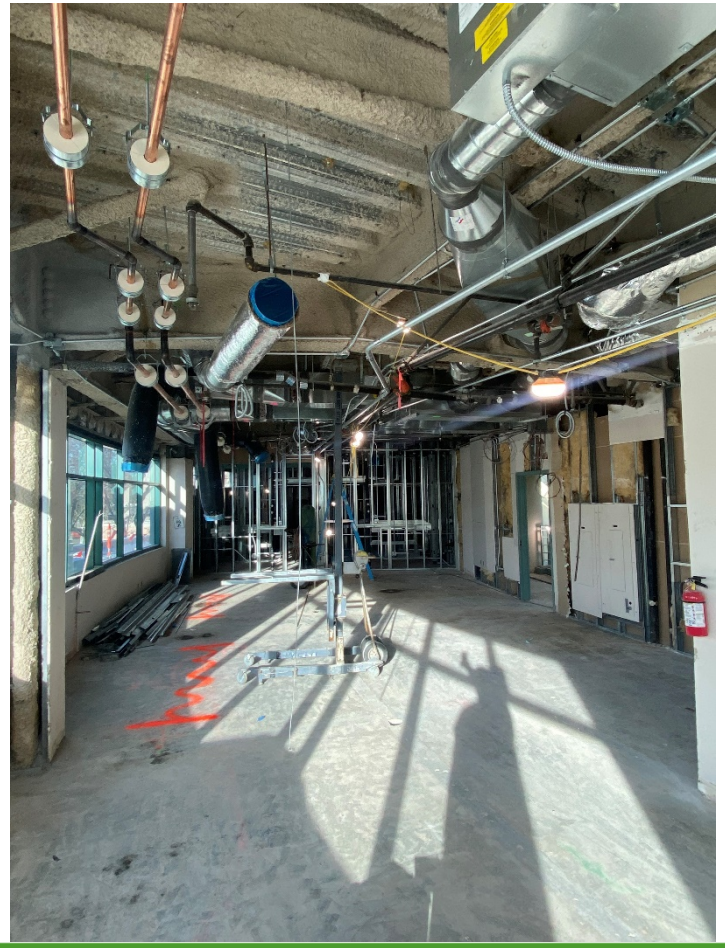
General Improvements

- Projects Not Started 0
- Projects In Design 9
- Projects In Construction 5
- Projects In Closeout/Warranty 4
- Total 18

Dublin Arts Center







Citywide Energy Improvements











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Public Art

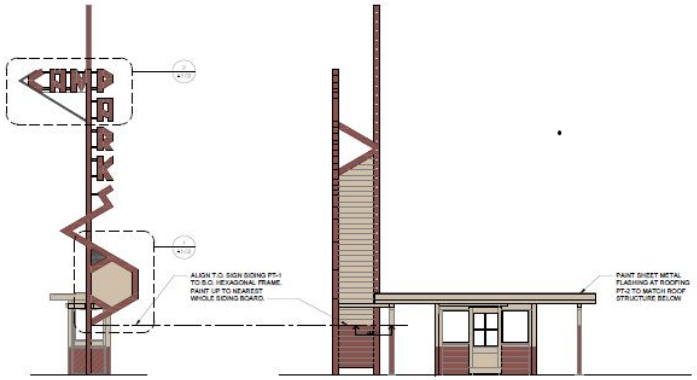
PROJECT NAME	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Five-Year
Camp Parks Sign	$ 483,316					$ 483,316
Don Biddle Community Park	$ 266,114					$ 266,114
Downtown Dublin	$ 150,000	$ 500,000	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 250,000	$ 1,500,000
Heritage Park	$ 526,550					$ 526,550
Butterfly Knoll Park	$ 4,104					$ 4,104
Dublin Sports Grounds	$ 6,263					$ 6,263
Sean Diamond Park	$ 9,513					$ 9,513
TOTAL	**$1,445,860**	**$500,000**	**$300,000**	**$300,000**	**$250,000**	**$2,795,860**

Public Art

- Projects Not Started 0
- Projects In Design 2
- Projects In Construction 1
- Projects In Closeout/Warranty 4
- Total 7

Public Art




PARK
ALIGN T.O. SIGN SIDING PT-1 TO B.O. HEXAGONAL FRAME. PAINT UP TO NEAREST WHOLE SIDING BOARD.
PAINT SHEET METAL FLASHING AT ROOFING PT-2 TO MATCH ROOF STRUCTURE BELOW


SHEET METAL LIGHT FIXTURE SHADE AND SIGN LETTERING TO BE PAINTED WITH PT-3
STOP
NO FIREARMS CAMERAS OR LIQUOR ALLOWED



Parks

PROJECT NAME	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Five-Year
Alamo Ck. Park & Ass. Dist. - Fence Rep.	$ 837,068					$ 837,068
Don Biddle Community Park	$ 18,601,115					$ 18,601,115
Downtown Dublin Town Square Park	$ 102,205	$ 4,680	$ 4,680			$ 111,565
Dublin Heritage Park Cemetery Impr.	$ 21,748					$ 21,748
Dublin Sports Grounds Rehabilitation			$ 150,000	$ 600,000		$ 750,000
Emerald Glen Recreation & Aquatic Complex	$ 218,123					$ 218,123
Fallon Sports Park - Phase 3	$ 2,669,898					$ 2,669,898
Imagine Playground at Dublin Sports Grounds	$ 48,820					$ 48,820
Iron Horse Nature Park and Open Space	$ 3,426,889	$ 1,301,100	$ 6,733,100			$ 11,461,089
Jordan Ranch Neighborhood Square	$ 1,752,244	$ 1,028,775				$ 2,781,019
Kolb Park Renovation		$ 450,000	$ 2,450,000			$ 2,900,000
Parks Playground Replacement		$ 1,109,560				$ 1,109,560
Persimmon Drive Asphalt Path Rehabilitation	$ 195,000					$ 195,000
Restrooms Replacement	$ 999,720					$ 999,720
Sunday School Barn Improvements			$ 125,000	$ 260,000		$ 385,000
Wallis Ranch Community Park	$ 8,719,108					$ 8,719,108
TOTAL	**$37,591,938**	**$3,894,115**	**$9,462,780**	**$860,000**	**$0**	**$51,808,833**

Parks

- Projects Not Started 2

  PK0124 Parks Playground Replacement

  PK0224 Kolb Park Renovation
- Projects In Design 5
- Projects In Construction 3
- Projects In Closeout/Warranty 4
- Total 14

Jordan Ranch Neighborhood Square





Wallis Ranch Community Park

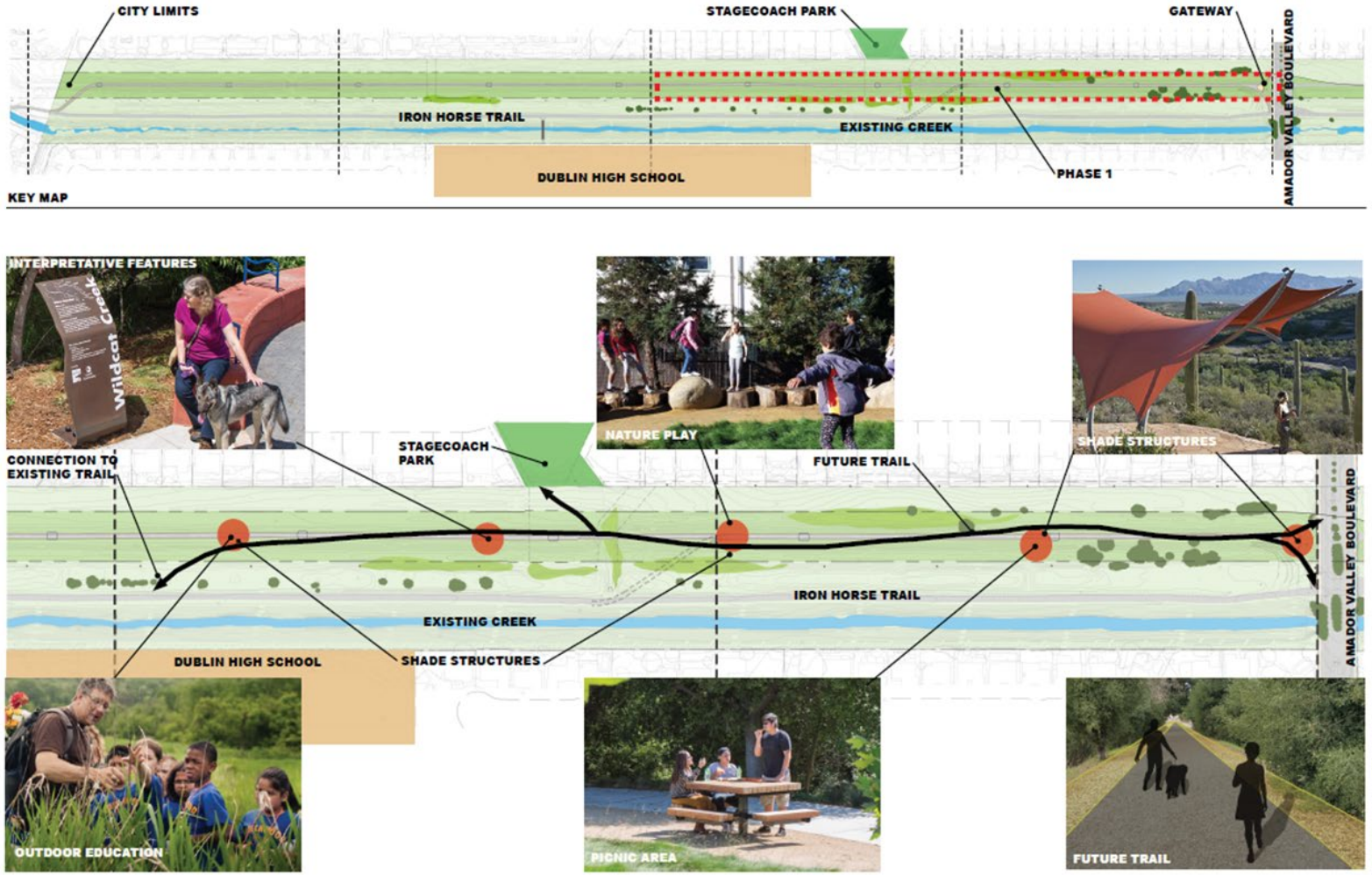






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Iron Horse Trail Nature Park and Open Space



Streets

Project Name	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Five-Year
Amador Plaza Road Bicycle and Ped. Imp.	$ 860,498					$ 860,498
Annual Street Resurfacing	$ 3,797,834	$ 2,299,881	$ 2,299,881	$ 2,573,961	$ 2,573,961	$ 13,545,518
City Entrance Monument Signs	$ 485,000					$ 485,000
Citywide Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements	$ 1,638,223	$ 653,228	$ 733,228			$ 3,024,679
Citywide Signal Communications Upgrade	$ 2,799,579	$ 235,040	$ 275,040			$ 3,309,659
Citywide Storm Drain Improvements		$ 30,000		$ 30,000	$ 157,500	$ 217,500
Downtown Dublin Street Grid Network	$ 196,893	$ 8,990	$ 8,990			$ 214,873
Dublin Boulevard Extension - Fallon Road to North Canyons Parkway	$ 16,101,578	$ 24,652,333				$ 40,753,911
Dublin Boulevard Pavement Rehabilitation	$ 737,000					$ 737,000
Dublin Ranch Street Light Improvements	$ 72,607	$ 12,000	$ 42,000			$ 126,607
Golden Gate Drive Intersection Improvements at Dublin Boulevard and St. Patrick Way	$ 21,440	$ 113,880	$ 816,320			$ 951,640
Green Stormwater Infrastructure	$ 2,153,074	$ 1,135,688				$ 3,288,762
Intelligent Transportation System Upgrade - Connected/Autonomous Vehicle and Safety Improvements	$ 714,125					$ 714,125

Streets (cont.)

Project Name	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Five-Year
Iron Horse Trail Bridge at Dublin Boulevard	$ 11,507,483					$ 11,507,483
Local Road Safety Plan	$ 94,679					$ 94,679
San Ramon Road Landscape Renovation	$ 238,660					$ 238,660
San Ramon Road Trail Lighting	$ 7,996					$ 7,996
St. Patrick Way Extension	$ 3,742,556					$ 3,742,556
Tassajara Road Improvements - North Dublin Ranch to Quarry Lane School	$ 12,508,357	$ 500,000				$ 13,008,357
Tassajara Road Realignment and Widening - Fallon Road to North City Limit	$ 12,407,765					$ 12,407,765
Traffic Signal Roadway Safety Improvements	$ 60,000	$ 110,000				$ 170,000
Traffic Signal Re-Lamping	$ 298,540	$ 213,540		$ 135,000		$ 647,080
Village Parkway Reconstruction	$ 300,000	$ 250,000	$ 1,050,000	$ 11,150,000	$ 5,600,000	$ 18,350,000
TOTAL	**$70,743,887**	**$30,214,580**	**$5,225,459**	**$13,888,961**	**$8,331,461**	**$128,404,348**

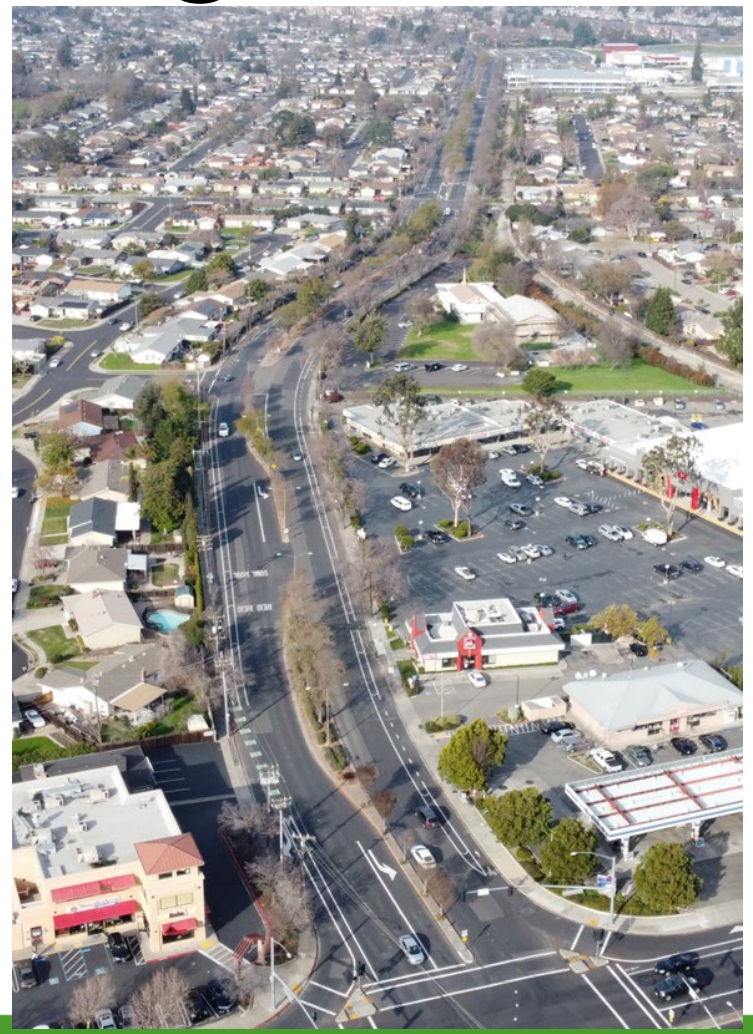
Streets

- Projects Not Started 4

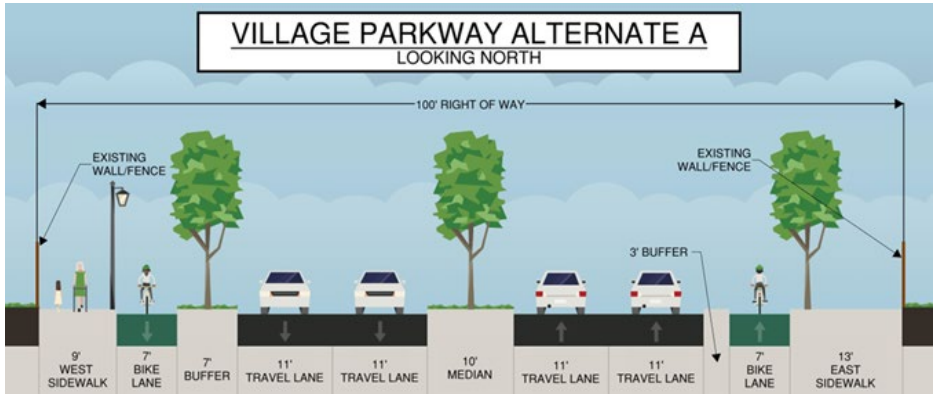
  ST0124 Citywide Storm Drain Improvements
  ST0218 San Ramon Road Landscape Renovation
  ST0123 Traffic Signal and Roadway Safety Improvements
  ST0223 Traffic Signal Re-Lamping

- Projects In Design 12
- Projects In Construction 2
- Projects In Closeout/Warranty 5
- Total 23

Village Parkway Reconstruction







Iron Horse Trail Bridge



Iron Horse Trail Bridge



Annual Street Resurfacing



Dublin Boulevard Pavement Rehabilitation





Staff Recommendation

- Receive the Report.

Agenda Item 8.2

STAFF REPORT
CITY COUNCIL

DATE: January 9, 2024

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers

FROM: Linda Smith, City Manager

SUBJECT: Disaster Preparedness Activities Update
Prepared by: Jordan Foss, Management Analyst II

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City Council will receive a report on the City's current and planned emergency management and disaster preparedness activities including preparation of the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive the report.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

None.

DESCRIPTION:

Emergency Management and Disaster Preparedness best practices are a critical part of ensuring the prosperity and well-being of the Dublin community. This report provides an update on recent disaster preparedness activities and planned efforts that will be taking place over the next calendar year.

Background

The City Manager's Office oversees the Disaster Preparedness Program for the City of Dublin. The goal of disaster preparedness is to ensure that both City Staff and residents have the training and information required to survive a disaster and return to stability in a timely manner after an event.

Per California Government Code §3101, all City employees are considered "disaster service workers." Of the 105 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), a majority have designated roles within the City's Emergency Operation Center (EOC) or shelter and field operations.

Additionally, the City has an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), which serves as a guiding document for disaster response and recovery operations for the City. The EOP incorporates and coordinates all City facilities and personnel into an efficient organization capable of responding to emergencies, as well as providing position guidance to EOC personnel.

The following are a few of the current disaster preparedness activities that City Staff has undertaken:

Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

In January of 2022, the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD), and the consulting firm Tetra Tech embarked together on a planning process to prepare and develop the Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation (TVHM) Plan. This effort represents the fourth comprehensive update to the initial hazard mitigation plan and covers the Tri-Valley Operational Area. The TVHM Plan was formally approved by the California Office of Emergency Services in October 2023, and was approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in December 2023 pending adoption by the City Council. The TVHM Plan is included in the January 9, 2024 City Council agenda under a separate item.

Tetra Tech, Inc. Agreement

On April 4, 2023, the City entered into an agreement with Tetra Tech, Inc. for on-call disaster preparedness staff augmentation and support services. As part of the agreement, City Staff and Tetra Tech initiated work on two disaster preparedness activities as outlined below.

1. Program Gap Analysis – the analysis will assess the City's emergency operations and disaster preparedness programs and identify areas for improvement. Information gathered from the Gap Analysis will inform future disaster preparedness objectives such as EOP updates, training opportunities, and exercises.

2. Joint Tabletop EOC Exercise – on December 12, 2023, EOC Shift 1 members attended a joint tabletop EOC Exercise with DSRSD. The exercise focused on initial response operations to an earthquake scenario, that included cascading water main breaks in Dublin. The drill covered three FEMA Core Capabilities: operational coordination, communication, and situational assessment. Tetra Tech is currently preparing the After-Action Report (AAR) for the exercise, which will provide greater detail on how the City rates in preparedness and where more training and education may be needed. The AAR will be implemented into the Gap Analysis and will help guide training efforts and planning for future exercises. The exercise was the first in a series that will train EOC personnel on adequate disaster response.

Staff Trainings

Human Resources and the City's Emergency Coordinator are working together to identify gaps in required emergency trainings for current Staff and will coordinate training schedules to ensure Staff are fully trained for their responsibilities within the next six months. Training for EOC-assigned Staff will include Incident Command System, National Incident Management System, and Standardized Emergency Management System, as well as shelter operations for full-time Staff assigned to City facilities.

Alameda County Fire Department Services

Under the current agreement with Alameda County Fire Department (ACFD) for fire and emergency response services, ACFD works collaboratively with the City to provide community education in the form of Community Emergency Response Team programs, Personal Emergency Preparedness Workshops, and LISTOS trainings, depending on availability of ACFD staff. Additionally, ACFD supports the City's disaster preparedness team with attendance at meetings, planning efforts, and training as needed.

American Red Cross Facility Use Agreement

The City's Facility Use Agreement with the American Red Cross allows for the Shannon Community Center and the Senior Center to be utilized by the Red Cross to deliver disaster services to members of the Dublin community in the event of an emergency. The Red Cross would only utilize the sites upon request and depending on the size and scope of the disaster. The agreement is reviewed and executed on an annual basis.

Contract Updates

The City has amended multiple on-call agreements with Public Works consultants to add emergency operations assistance language that allows the City to utilize the services of the consultant in the event of a local or regional emergency. Such language ensures that consultants are able and willing to assist during an emergency, which is helpful for Staff in quickly procuring services.

In addition to the current efforts listed above, Staff is planning the following disaster preparedness activities for the next calendar year.

Emergency Operations Plan Update

Staff will be working with Tetra Tech on an update to the EOP and to develop several functional annexes to the EOP to assist EOC Staff in their roles.

Functional Emergency Operations Center Exercise

The City will host a functional EOC exercise in Fall 2024. The functional exercise will test and evaluate EOC personnel in their response to a simulated real-time event. The City will also be reaching out to partner agencies to gauge interest in participating as part of the exercise to make sure the simulation is as realistic and effective as possible.

Future Contract Amendments and Updates

Staff will continue to add emergency operations assistance language into current on-call and maintenance agreements with consultants and contractors where applicable. Additionally, as new

solicitations are posted, Staff will ensure that this language is added to the appropriate contract template language to be accepted by the proposing firms and companies.

STRATEGIC PLAN INITIATIVE:

None.

NOTICING REQUIREMENTS/PUBLIC OUTREACH:

The City Council Agenda was posted.

ATTACHMENTS:

None.

Disaster Preparedness Activities Update

January 9, 2024



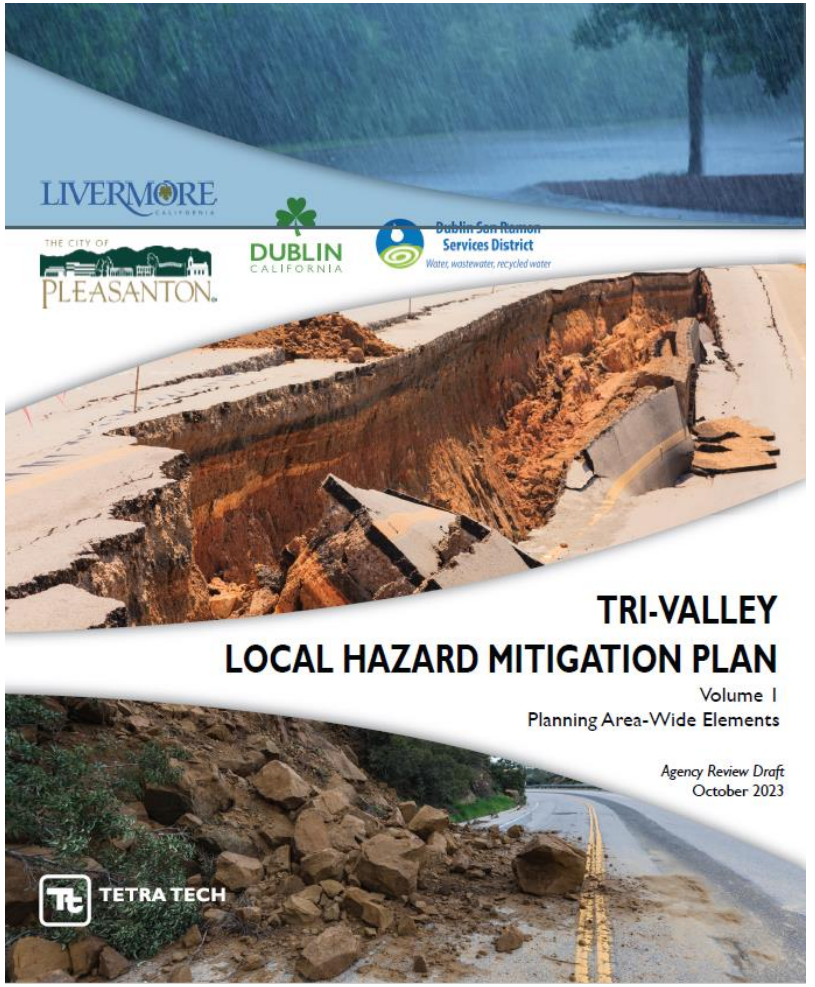
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Background

- Disaster Preparedness managed by City Manager's Office
- All Staff are considered "Disaster Service Workers"
- Emergency Operations Plan/Emergency Operations Center
- City has undertaken many preparation efforts over the last year

Tri-Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan

- January 2022: Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, DSRSD started update of TVHMP
- October 2023: Approved by Cal OES
- December 2023: Approved by FEMA
- January 9, 2024: Included under separate item for City Council approval



Tetra Tech, Inc. Agreement

- April 4, 2023: City Council approved Agreement with Tetra Tech, Inc.
- Staff worked on two disaster preparedness activities in 2023:
  - Program Gap Analysis
  - Joint Tabletop Exercise with DSRSD



Staff Trainings

- Emergency Coordinator working to identify gaps in emergency preparedness training
- Trainings required:
  - Incident Command System (ICS)
  - National Incident Management System (NIMS)
  - Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)
  - Shelter Operations Trainings



FEMA

Alameda County Fire Department

- ACFD Agreement allows for collaboration on community and staff education
- Programs include:
  - Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) programs
  - Personal Emergency Preparedness (PEP) workshops
  - LISTOS Program



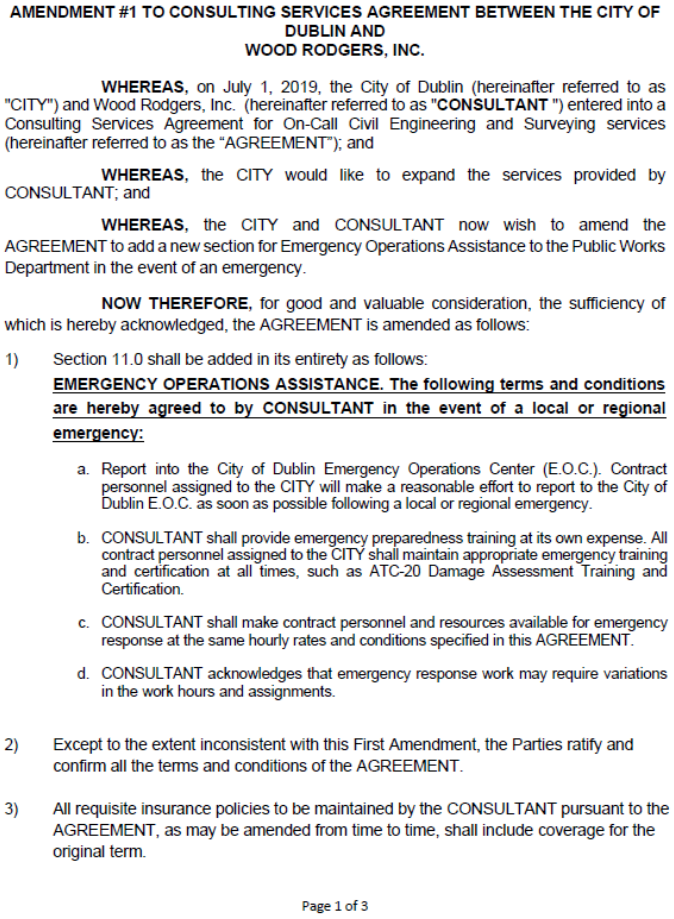
American Red Cross

- Annual Facility Use Agreement
  - Shannon Community Center
  - Dublin Senior Center
- Facility Use Agreement allows for shelter services at City facilities



Contract Updates

- On-Call Agreement Amendments (4)
  - Emergency Operations Assistance Language added



AMENDMENT #1 TO CONSULTING SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF DUBLIN AND WOOD RODGERS, INC.

WHEREAS, on July 1, 2019, the City of Dublin (hereinafter referred to as "CITY") and Wood Rodgers, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "**CONSULTANT** ") entered into a Consulting Services Agreement for On-Call Civil Engineering and Surveying services (hereinafter referred to as the "AGREEMENT"); and

WHEREAS, the CITY would like to expand the services provided by CONSULTANT; and

WHEREAS, the CITY and CONSULTANT now wish to amend the AGREEMENT to add a new section for Emergency Operations Assistance to the Public Works Department in the event of an emergency.

NOW THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the AGREEMENT is amended as follows:

1) Section 11.0 shall be added in its entirety as follows:
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS ASSISTANCE. The following terms and conditions are hereby agreed to by CONSULTANT in the event of a local or regional emergency:

a. Report into the City of Dublin Emergency Operations Center (E.O.C.). Contract personnel assigned to the CITY will make a reasonable effort to report to the City of Dublin E.O.C. as soon as possible following a local or regional emergency.

b. CONSULTANT shall provide emergency preparedness training at its own expense. All contract personnel assigned to the CITY shall maintain appropriate emergency training and certification at all times, such as ATC-20 Damage Assessment Training and Certification.

c. CONSULTANT shall make contract personnel and resources available for emergency response at the same hourly rates and conditions specified in this AGREEMENT.

d. CONSULTANT acknowledges that emergency response work may require variations in the work hours and assignments.

2) Except to the extent inconsistent with this First Amendment, the Parties ratify and confirm all the terms and conditions of the AGREEMENT.

3) All requisite insurance policies to be maintained by the CONSULTANT pursuant to the AGREEMENT, as may be amended from time to time, shall include coverage for the original term.

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2024 Planned Activities

- Functional Emergency Operations Center Exercise
- Community/Staff Trainings
- Emergency Operations Plan Update
- Future Contract Amendments and Updates

Questions?