

I. INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes the Record of Decision of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), Mid-Pacific Region, regarding the environmental consequences of the Future Use and Operation of Contra Loma Reservoir Project (Project). The Project is the subject of the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/FEIS) dated June 1999.

II. DECISION

After consideration of the analysis in the FEIR/FEIS, and other information in the record related to the proposal, Reclamation has decided to allow written consent of the Contracting Officer (as required in Contra Costa Water District's (CCWD) Water Service Contract) for CCWD to implement the construction of a swimming lagoon within the footprint of the Contra Loma Reservoir. This consent will include commitments by CCWD to implement the required mitigation in the attached Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP).

As currently agreed between CCWD and East Bay Regional Parks District (EBRPD), under the proposed action the swimming lagoon would be approximately 0.9 acres in size and would be constructed in the same location as the existing swim beach. The lagoon would be separated from the Reservoir by an impermeable concrete covered earthen berm. The floor of the lagoon would also be covered with concrete, and then with a layer of sand to provide a more natural feel. Lagoon water would be re-circulated via floor and surface drains. The re-circulated water would pass through treatment facilities designed to meet state standards for a public lagoon-type swimming facility.

Swimming would thereafter be limited to the lagoon. Other recreation activities such as boating and fishing would continue within the Reservoir. Windsurfing would be eliminated from the Reservoir, but beginning windsurfing may be accommodated in the lagoon. Kayaking would be restricted to kayaks with a low potential for rollover. Non-body contact activities, such as fishing and boating, would not be affected by the project and continue within the Reservoir.

Construction of the lagoon would be scheduled to minimize conflicts with existing recreation use of the Reservoir. To construct the berm and floor of the lagoon, the Reservoir would be partially drawn down. The duration of the draw down would be about 2 months and would be scheduled to avoid wildlife breeding, spawning and nesting seasons. Material for the berm would be obtained onsite from an existing gravel overflow parking area. If this source proves insufficient, material would be imported.

CCWD will construct and pay for the lagoon, and is negotiating with EBRPD to provide compensation for increased operations and maintenance costs associated with the lagoon.

III. BACKGROUND

Contra Loma Reservoir (Reservoir) and the adjacent lands are the property of the United States. The Reservoir is a component of the Central Valley Project (CVP), designed and operated in conjunction with the Contra Costa Canal. The Reservoir is located in northeastern Contra Costa County, in the city of Antioch. The Reservoir has a surface area of 80 acres and is located within Contra Loma Regional Park, a 780 acre recreation facility. Reclamation constructed the Reservoir in 1967 for the purpose of providing regulatory flows, peaking requirements, and system reliability for the Contra Costa Canal.

Reclamation has management authority over lands owned by the United States at Contra Loma Regional Park. Since 1967, CCWD has operated and maintained the Reservoir for domestic water supply purposes

under contract with United States, and is repaying the United States for the full cost of the Reservoir. Contra Loma Reservoir and the lands surrounding the Reservoir are used for recreation. EBRPD operates the Contra Loma Regional Park under a management agreement with the United States for the operation and maintenance of recreation at the Reservoir. Recreational activities include fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking and hiking. Under both CCWD's contract and the EBRPD's management agreement, water supply uses are paramount to recreational uses.

In June 1997, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) issued a Compliance Order (Order) to CCWD that requires either body contact recreation in the Reservoir cease or CCWD stop using the Reservoir for domestic water supply. In response to the Order, CCWD proposed to construct a swimming lagoon that would protect the water supply source for approximately 430,000 customers, reduce the risk of water supply contamination from body contact recreation, and maintain the historical water supply uses of the Reservoir while minimizing impacts on recreation to the extent feasible.

CCWD, which operates the Contra Costa Canal and the Reservoir within Contra Loma Regional Park requested approval to construct a swimming lagoon within the existing footprint of the Reservoir.

IV. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Potential alternatives were identified during two scoping sessions, two public comment periods, and through discussions with CCWD and EBRPD staff, public health professionals and water resource specialists. Nineteen alternatives were initially identified. These 19 alternatives were compared against a set of five fatal-flaw criteria that meet the purpose and need of the agency action. These criteria included the ability to provide back-up water supply on a routine basis and during short-term and long-term emergencies, as well as compliance with the DHS Order. Alternatives that failed any one of the fatal flaw criteria were eliminated from further consideration.

Of the 19 original alternatives, seven were selected for further consideration including two No Action alternatives. These seven were then qualitatively compared against a set of evaluation criteria including water quality benefits, water supply reliability and flexibility, recreation impacts, cost, other environmental impacts. Two of the seven were eliminated because they had significantly greater environmental and recreation impacts than the others. The remaining five alternatives, including the project (described above), were considered in detail in the EIR/EIS. The two Action alternatives, considered in addition to the proposed action described above, and two No Action alternatives included in the EIR/EIS are described below.

Action Alternatives

Water Treatment Plant Alternative. This alternative is construction and operation of a 63 million gallons per day (mgd) water treatment plant (WTP) near the Reservoir that would treat reservoir water before it is discharged into the Contra Costa Canal and conveyed to municipal WTPs for treatment and delivery to consumers. The WTP would be designed with the best available technology for the removal of pathogens, such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. Under this alternative, swimming and water supply uses would co-exist. This alternative would require special approval from DHS.

The WTP would occupy about 3 acres of land. Water would be pumped to the plant from the Reservoir and after treatment, would flow by gravity to the Canal. Capital costs are estimated at \$145 million. Annual operations and maintenance costs for the WTP and related facilities are estimated at \$1.2 million.

Connection to Mokelumne Aqueduct Alternative. This alternative would provide a connection between the East Bay Municipal Utility District's (EBMUD) Mokelumne Aqueduct and the CCWD conveyance system. The existing Lone Tree connection, which is currently mothballed, would be rebuilt so that water could be used as available from EBMUD. The Reservoir would no longer be used as a potable water supply, while body contact recreation use would continue. A contractual agreement would need to be made between EBMUD and CCWD establishing parameters for use, including water quantity, timing of availability and cost. Capital costs for this alternative are estimated at \$475,000. Annual operations and maintenance costs are estimated at \$10,000, plus the cost of water.

No Action Alternatives

In this instance, Reclamation is making a decision on a specific proposal, allowing CCWD to construct a swimming lagoon at the federally-owned Contra Loma Reservoir. Because of the 1997 DHS Compliance Order, the no action alternative was defined in terms of predictable actions in the absence of one of the action alternatives. In this case, CCWD must stop using the Reservoir for domestic water supply purposes, or body contact recreation must cease. Each of these no action scenarios was included in the EIR/EIS.

No Action 1 – Stop using the Reservoir for Drinking Water Supply, Body Contact Activities Continue.

Under this alternative, CCWD would no longer use the Reservoir for a water supply and all body contact activities would be allowed to continue. This alternative would result in CCWD needing to develop additional water storage elsewhere to provide the same water supply benefits currently provided by the Reservoir. This alternative could also result in decreased reliability of the overall CCWD system, and the inability of CCWD to provide backup during routine or emergency system shutdowns or to meet periodic peaking requirements.

No Action 2 – Stop using the Reservoir for Body Contact Activities, Use of Reservoir as Drinking Water Supply Continues.

Under this alternative all body contact activities at the Reservoir would be discontinued and the existing use of the Reservoir for drinking water supply would continue. No replacement swimming facilities would be provided under this alternative. This alternative would result in significant impacts to recreation including loss of all swimming opportunities. Kayaking and windsurfing would be subject to restrictions.

Environmentally Preferable Alternative

The environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that attains the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences, causes the least damage to the environment and best protects natural and cultural resources. In comparing the alternatives, it is apparent that all of the action alternatives, including the Proposed Project, will have short-term construction-related impacts in many categories that do not occur with the No Action alternatives. However, construction-related impacts are short-term in nature and can be mitigated with appropriate measures such as those environmental commitments described below. Therefore, construction-related impacts do not provide a basis for selecting an environmentally preferable alternative.

With regard to the long-term operational impacts associated with the alternatives, it does not appear that there is one alternative that is clearly environmentally superior or preferable to the others. The two impact categories of greatest importance to this project are public health and recreation, and each alternative can be evaluated in terms of the trade-offs between the protection of public health through protection of water supply source, and the provision of recreational opportunities to the community. Reclamation and the

project sponsor, CCWD, are required by law to protect public health and welfare, and have therefore proposed an action that achieves those objectives. However, in recognition of the importance of recreation to the community, the Project provides for a swimming facility within Contra Loma Regional Park to reduce the significance of the recreational impacts to the community.

V. BASIS OF DECISION

The decision was based on feasible alternatives to meet objectives of Reclamation within associated fiscal boundaries, Federal and State requirements, and the evaluation of impacts as provided within the EIS.

Factors Considered by Reclamation in Making the Decision

Water Quality

The existing Surface Water Treatment Rule, the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and the Total Coliform Rule, all promulgated by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), emphasize source protection and the elimination or minimization of contaminants in drinking water supplies. New regulations are being developed by both the EPA and the State of California to provide more protection for drinking water supplies. The intent of the proposed project is drinking water source protection consistent with EPA's above referenced rules and in conformance with the laws of the State of California.

One goal of the proposed project is to ensure the highest quality water possible to protect the health of CCWD water users. Recently reported research confirms the risk of pathogens and the need to protect source water quality. The proposed project would isolate the swimming area from the rest of Contra Loma Reservoir thereby removing a source of contamination and reducing the risk to consumers. In addition, the proposed project would reduce the risks to swimmers and other body contact recreators because the lagoon water would be treated.

The proposed project has greater water quality benefits than the other action alternatives because it is the only one that reduces risk to both drinking water consumers and swimmers. The Connection to Mokelumne Aqueduct Alternative would result in the same drinking water quality benefit as the proposed action, but it does not have the added benefit of reducing risks to swimmers. The Water Treatment Plant Alternative would not provide the same level of protection for drinking water consumers as either of the other alternatives. Studies cited in the EIR/EIS, and recent water industry experience, indicate that improvements in treatment alone are not sufficient to completely protect the water-consuming public from water-borne disease. The current regulatory strategy requires multiple barriers—maximizing source water quality and treatment plant performance.

Water Supply Reliability and Flexibility

Contra Loma Reservoir was built and has been consistently operated to provide back-up water supply during peak demand periods, emergencies, and planned and unplanned water supply outages (e.g., routine maintenance, power outages, etc.). The Reservoir is uniquely suited to provide these back-up functions due to its central location in CCWD's system, and its ability to deliver a large amount of water to the Contra Costa Canal by gravity flow. Specifically, the Reservoir provides the following benefits to CCWD:

- ! Provides about 2,000 acre-feet of stored water source along the Canal, available to the Canal by gravity flow. Has capacity to meet current demand for approximately one week;

- ! Provides a water source that is closer to users than other supplies and, therefore, less vulnerable to breakdowns in conveyance facilities;
- ! Provides flexibility and back-up during routine maintenance of upstream facilities;
- ! Provides ability to meet peak demands;
- ! Allows for efficient power scheduling of pumps in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta;
- ! Provides back-up during various types of emergencies, including short-term, long-term and water quality emergencies.

The proposed project maintains the Reservoir's vital water supply functions and provides more reliability and flexibility than the other action alternatives.

The Water Treatment Plant Alternative is less reliable because it is more technically complex and thus more vulnerable to failure. It is also dependent on uninterrupted power. Additionally, operating a treatment plant on an intermittent, as needed basis is not efficient and would reduce flexibility in CCWD's overall system. The quantity of water available in an emergency is also less than under the proposed project further reducing operational flexibility.

The Connection to Mokelumne Aqueduct Alternative is less reliable than the proposed project for both institutional and technical reasons. Use of the Connection would require coordination with East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) and would be subject to EBMUD's operational needs. Additionally, a regional emergency such as an earthquake could damage the Mokelumne Aqueduct rendering it useless as a back-up to the Canal. And, this alternative cannot supply a large quantity of water in a short time as the current Reservoir and proposed project can. Furthermore, when peaking flows are needed at periods of high demands, the Mokelumne Aqueduct tends to be at capacity and unable to supply the additional flows needed.

California Department of Health Service Compliance Order

The DHS administers State regulations regarding drinking water quality and, under the auspices of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), has been granted program primacy for implementing the federal drinking water regulatory program. DHS's regulation of drinking water suppliers extends from source water quality through the treatment process to operation and maintenance of distribution systems.

As part of its enforcement program, DHS issued a Compliance Order to CCWD in June 1997. The Order requires that CCWD either cease body contact activities in the Reservoir, or discontinue using the Reservoir as a drinking water supply. The Order is consistent with federal and State policies and regulations regarding source water protection. The Order seeks to implement California Health and Safety Code, Section 115825(b) that reads in pertinent part: "recreational uses shall not, with respect to a reservoir in which water is stored for domestic use, include recreation in which there is bodily contact with the water by any participant."

Both No Action Alternatives and two of the action alternatives meet the requirements of the Order. The Water Treatment Plant Alternative would require special approval from DHS. Only the proposed project meets the requirements of the Order while improving water quality and maintaining operational reliability and flexibility.

Recreation

The purpose of the proposed project is to respond to the DHS Order while allowing existing drinking water supply uses to continue and maintaining the existing recreation activities at the Reservoir to the extent feasible. Neither the Water Treatment Plant Alternative nor the Connection to Mokelumne Aqueduct Alternative have a long-term impact on recreation at the Reservoir. Impacts associated with the proposed project include the loss of open lake swimming and diving, reduced swimming hours and restrictions on kayaking and windsurfing. A benefit of the proposed project, as described above, is a reduced risk of water-borne disease for swimmers. The other action alternatives do not have this benefit.

A related issue discussed in the EIR/EIS is the potential for increased operational costs of the swimming lagoon to result in increased user fees. Based on estimated additional operational costs at Contra Loma and fees at similar East Bay Regional Park District facilities, this does not appear to be a significant issue. Furthermore, CCWD is currently negotiating with EBRPD regarding increased operating costs.

Cost

Based on preliminary estimates, a comparison of costs of the three action alternatives shows that the lowest cost alternative is the Connection to Mokelumne Aqueduct (\$475,000 capital/\$10,000 annual O&M) and the most expensive option is the Water Treatment Plant Alternative (\$145 million capital/\$1.2 million annual O&M). The latter project would result in an increase in water rates of close to 20%. Such an increase is not feasible. Estimated costs of the proposed project (\$2.0 million capital/\$80,000 annual O&M), though not insignificant, can be accommodated in CCWD's capital improvement program. Considering the significant benefits resulting from the proposed project, it is the most cost-effective of the alternatives.

Other Environmental Impacts

- ! Threatened and Endangered Species - Reclamation has determined that the proposed action will have no effect on listed species or critical habitat with the jurisdiction of the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.
- ! Cultural and Historic Resources - The proposed action will not have an effect on historic properties. If it is discovered that historic properties are affected as the result of the proposed action, in compliance with 36 CFR 800.13, regulations for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Reclamation will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
- ! Indian Trust Assets - The proposed project would not affect any Indian Trust Assets.
- ! Environmental Justice - No disproportionate impacts to minority or low-income populations are expected to occur.

Consideration of Environmental Impacts

Based on the analysis presented in the EIR/EIS, the proposed project was determined to have a beneficial impact on two aspects of public health—drinking water quality would improve and there would be reduced risk to swimmers of becoming infected with water-borne disease. The analysis showed that despite implementing feasible mitigation measures, there would be a significant impact to recreation. Specifically, although the swimming lagoon would replace most swimming activities, open lake swimming and diving would be eliminated and swimming hours would be reduced. Additionally, windsurfing would no longer be allowed in the Reservoir. Although beginning windsurfing may be possible in the lagoon, intermediate and advanced windsurfing could not be accommodated. Kayaking activities would be restricted to kayaks with

low potential for rollover. These changes would reduce recreational opportunities for some recreators. Finally, changes to body contact recreation at Contra Loma could potentially increase demand at other facilities that may or may not be able to accommodate the increase. In all other impact categories, the proposed project has either no impact or a less-than-significant adverse impact.

VI. IMPLEMENTING THE DECISION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS

Reclamation and CCWD have adopted all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm for the alternative selected, and is committed to ensure the measures identified in the EIR/EIS are implemented. Implementation is primarily the responsibility of CCWD. CCWD adopted the attached a MMRP as required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) on July 7, 1999. Reclamation is adopting the MMRP as part of this decision as a means to avoid and/or minimize environmental harm for the proposed action. The MMRP includes summary of all environmental commitments and mitigation for the project, specifies the party responsible for implementation, and provides a time frame for completion. Reclamation and CCWD will use this tool to ensure environmental impacts are minimized and natural resources are protected.

VII. COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE FINAL EIR/EIS

After issuing the Final EIS on October 1, 1999, Reclamation received two comment letters. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency stated that their concerns regarding the Draft EIR/EIS had been addressed, but added that a more detailed description of what a utility must do to source water to protect the public and meet the standards set by the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) may have been useful. Reclamation believes the SWTR, and other relevant regulations were adequately addressed in the EIR/EIS (see pages 4-1 through 4-4 and 4-178 through 4-182 in the Final EIR/EIS and pages 1-8 through 1-12, 3.5-1 through 3.5-6 and the Technical Memorandum dated August 22, 1997 found in Appendix A in the Draft EIR/EIS).

The second letter was from EBRPD and focuses on three primary issues. EBRPD commented that: 1) the project description has significantly changed since issuance of the Final EIR/EIS; 2) a comprehensive independent analysis of health risks at the Reservoir is required before any changes in recreation can be made; and 3) the DHS Compliance Order issued to CCWD is invalid. In response to the first comment, the project description has not changed significantly. These changes are identified in Chapter 2 of the FEIR/EIS. The second comment is one which EBRPD has made throughout the CEQA/NEPA process. The third comment is not an issue with Reclamation. Responses to their previous comments are in the Final EIR/EIS.

**Attachment
Contra Loma Reservoir Project - Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan**

Mitigation Measures	Action	Action Responsibility	Timing of Action
3.2-1 Potential Impacts of Seismic Ground Shaking. The Proposed Action would be designed and constructed to meet all applicable seismic codes.	Incorporate appropriate building and seismic code requirements into project design and construction specifications.	CCWD (Engineering).	During project design and construction.
3.2-2: Potential Impact of Secondary Seismic Hazards. The Proposed Action would be designed and constructed to meet all applicable codes regarding liquefaction and ground failure.	Incorporate appropriate building and seismic code requirements into project design and construction specifications.	CCWD (Engineering).	During project design and construction.
3.2-4: Potential Impacts of Erosion, Changes in Topography, or Unstable Soil Conditions from Excavation, Grading, or Fill. Appropriate measures would be implemented as part of the project to minimize the potential for soil erosion during construction.	Prepare and implement a water quality protection plan for the project.	Construction contractor.	Prior to and during construction.
3.3-3: Potential Impacts to Surface Water Quality During Construction. Appropriate measures would be implemented as part of the project to minimize construction site runoff into the Reservoir. These measures include a requirement for the preparation of a water quality protection plan as part of the construction specifications to reduce turbidity and the release of concrete and discharges of oil, grease, and other materials into surface waters.	Prepare and implement a water quality protection plan for the project.	Construction contractor.	Prior to and during construction.
3.4-1: Potential Impacts From Release of Hazardous Substances During Construction. Implementation of a water quality protection plan would be a requirement in the construction specifications. The plan would include measures to minimize the release of gasoline into surface waters.	Prepare and implement a water quality protection plan for the project.	Construction contractor.	Prior to and during construction.

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Contra Loma Reservoir Project - Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan**

Mitigation Measures	Action	Action Responsibility	Timing of Action
<p>3.4-2: Potential Impacts Due to Release of Hazardous Substances During Operation. Assigned staff would be trained in the storage and use of chlorine for disinfection purposes; proper storage, maintenance and safety measures will be implemented as part of the Proposed Action.</p>	<p>Provide appropriate training for operators; design storage facilities according to applicable safety regulations.</p>	<p>CCWD (Engineering) for design issues; training would be coordinated with entity responsible for facility operations.</p>	<p>Design and prior to operation.</p>

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Contra Loma Reservoir Project - Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan**

Mitigation Measures	Action	Action Responsibility	Timing of Action
<p>3.5-1: Public Health Impacts from Participation in Body Contact Activities. To maximize health protection to swimmers, the following design and operational features would be included in the project:</p> <p><u>Design Features:</u> Install recirculation pumping system that mixes water in the swim area and prevents local stagnation or dead spots Install mechanical filtration system capable of removing turbidity from the water column Install chlorinating system with a delivery system that injects chlorine at the most critical areas (such as on the shallow sand beach portion of the lagoon) to mitigate the impact of pathogen loading from a high concentration of bathers Install an area drainage/intercept system to control or minimize nutrient inflow and surface runoff into the swimming lagoon Use a clean, washed sand of proper gradation on the beach to minimize turbidity</p> <p><u>Operational Features:</u> Conduct regular monitoring to ensure that the system meets bacteriological standards for bathing waters, and require low nutrient concentrations (phosphate and nitrate), with no discoloration compounds (iron), or chemical imbalances Treat all observed fecal accidents as potentially involving <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and require that all swimmers immediately leave the water</p>	<p>Incorporate design and operational features into the project.</p>	<p>CCWD (Engineering) for design issues; operational issues would be handled by the entities responsible for facility operations and recreation program operations.</p>	<p>During project design, construction, and operations.</p>
<p>3.6-4: Potential Disturbance of Active Raptor Nests from Project Construction. If the construction schedule extends to the raptor nesting season, pre-construction surveys would be conducted and, if a nesting colony is found, adequate construction area buffer zones would be established.</p>	<p>Avoid construction during the raptor nesting season. If not possible, conduct pre-construction surveys and follow appropriate protocol.</p>	<p>Construction contractor.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>

**Attachment
Contra Loma Reservoir Project - Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan**

Mitigation Measures	Action	Action Responsibility	Timing of Action
<p>3.6-9: Potential Impacts to Western Pond Turtles During Construction. Prior to construction, the area would be surveyed for any stranded pond turtles potentially present. Any turtles found would be relocated.</p>	Conduct pre-construction surveys and relocate pond turtles if found.	Construction contractor.	Immediately prior to construction.
<p>3.6-10: Potential Impacts to Nesting Tricolored Blackbirds During Construction. If the construction schedule extends to the nesting season, pre-construction surveys would be conducted and, if a nesting colony is found, adequate buffer areas would be established between construction activities and the colony until completion of breeding.</p>	Avoid construction during the nesting season. If not possible, conduct pre-construction surveys, and follow appropriate protocol.	Construction contractor.	During construction.
<p>3.6-11: Potential Impacts to Burrowing Owls During Construction. If the construction schedule for the borrow area extends to the breeding season, protocol-level surveys would be conducted prior to construction. If evidence of breeding burrowing owls is found, either an appropriate buffer zone would be established around any active burrows during construction or the owls would be relocated in accordance with CDFG guidance.</p>	Avoid construction during the breeding season. If not possible, conduct pre-construction surveys and follow appropriate protocol.	Construction contractor.	During construction.
<p>Impact 3.7-2: Reduction of Windsurfing Opportunities. CCWD would develop and distribute through its customer newsletter information on other Bay Area windsurfing locations. The information would be made available to EBRPD for its use with park visitors. This mitigation would educate windsurfers to other locations. If feasible, windsurfing lessons could also take place in the swimming lagoon.</p>	Develop and distribute information on alternate windsurfing locations.	CCWD (Planning/PIC).	Ongoing during construction and initial operations of the swimming lagoon.

**Attachment
Contra Loma Reservoir Project - Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan**

Mitigation Measures	Action	Action Responsibility	Timing of Action
<p>Impact 3.7-3: Limit on Swimming Opportunities. Several facilities may accommodate some of the displaced swimming demand, including the newly developed Prewett Family Water Park and Community Center, Waterworld USA, Shadow Cliffs Regional Recreation Area, and Del Valle Regional Park.</p>	<p>Develop and distribute information on alternate swimming locations.</p>	<p>CCWD (Planning/PIC).</p>	<p>Ongoing during construction and initial operations of the swimming lagoon.</p>
<p>3.7-5: Limit on Triathlon Opportunities. Adapt the swimming leg to the lagoon, relocate the swimming leg or move the entire event.</p>	<p>Adapt or relocate the swimming leg, or move the entire event.</p>	<p>Triathlon sponsors.</p>	<p>Before the next scheduled triathlon.</p>
<p>3.7-8: Limit on Kayaking Opportunities. CCWD would develop and distribute through its customer newsletter information on the limitations on type of kayak permitted, and other Bay Area kayaking locations such as Brown's Island off Pittsburg Marina, Crown Beach in Alameda, Shadow Cliffs Regional Recreation Area in Pleasanton, and Del Valle Regional Park in Livermore. The information would be made available to EBRPD for its use with park visitors.</p>	<p>Develop and distribute information on alternate kayaking locations.</p>	<p>CCWD (Planning/PIC).</p>	<p>Ongoing during construction and initial operations of the swimming lagoon.</p>
<p>3.9-1: Potential Impact to Air Quality During Construction. The contractor would spray water on graded areas and stockpiles (unless covered), to control for fugitive dust emissions. In applying water for dust control, care would be taken to avoid causing the erosion of soils offsite.</p>	<p>Implement dust control measures.</p>	<p>Construction contractor.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>

**Attachment
Contra Loma Reservoir Project - Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan**

Mitigation Measures	Action	Action Responsibility	Timing of Action
<p>3.10.1: Increase in Noise During Construction. All construction equipment would be muffled and maintained, and all equipment would have sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment. Construction would be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Construction would only occur on weekdays and non-holidays, and would be scheduled to avoid the summer months when peak use of the park occurs. Construction scheduling would be coordinated with EBRPD representatives. Mitigation could include informing park users of the planned construction prior to construction.</p>	<p>Implement noise control measures.</p>	<p>CCWD (Construction/PI C) and construction contractor.</p>	<p>During construction.</p>
<p>3.12-2: Potential Impacts to Views from Swimming Area. The following measures would be implemented with project design: Provide landscaping in for form of trees and shrubs around the security fence so that visual impacts are minimized. Construct berm to blend with surrounding natural setting by using natural or natural-looking materials. Ensure that the elevation of the berm does not exceed that which is necessary to separate the two water bodies from coming in contact with one another.</p>	<p>Incorporate visual mitigation features into project design, and implement during construction.</p>	<p>CCWD (Engineering) and construction contractor.</p>	<p>During project design and during construction.</p>
<p>3.12-3: Potential Impacts to Views from Boat Launch/Fishing Pier. The following measures would be implemented with project design: Construct berm to blend with surrounding natural setting. Ensure that the elevation of the berm does not exceed that which is necessary to separate the two water bodies from coming in contact with each other. Provide landscaping in the form of trees and shrubs around the security fence to emphasize the natural setting.</p>	<p>Incorporate visual mitigation features into project design, and implement during construction.</p>	<p>CCWD (Engineering) and construction contractor.</p>	<p>During project design and during construction.</p>

RECORD OF DECISION

FUTURE USE AND OPERATION OF CONTRA LOMA RESERVOIR PROJECT

September 2000

Concur:

Frank Michny
Regional Environmental Officer

Date: _____

Approved:

Lester A. Snow
Regional Director

Date: _____

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Mid-Pacific Region
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