

Alameda County Flood Control Water Conservation District

Fiscal Year 2004

To Serve and Preserve
Our Community



Message from the Director



*Donald J. Labelle,
Director*

Once again, the lameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) is proud to present a report detailing our many activities to protect lameda County from flooding and to preserve the region's natural resources. This report covers our Fiscal Year 2004 efforts and includes a summary of District responsibilities and finances.

Right as Rain

Each fall and winter, lameda County residents welcome the rain. Rain keeps the landscape and gardens green, and residents do not expect a downside, such as flooding. Many have not seen their streets flooded for years, even decades. Some may wonder why there is an lameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District in the first place.



Castro Valley hills

The fact is, the District is the reason residents experience so little flooding. Starting in 1949, District engineers and planners designed extensive flood control infrastructure – man-made channels, dams and pump stations – to reduce regional flooding. To keep protecting residents and property, the District continually repairs and

maintains this valuable flood control infrastructure.

Our staff also designs new facilities to replace aging systems and to increase system flow capacity when, in some regions, changing conditions lead to increased runoff. We also address any potential flood control impacts of land development.

The District has made even greater efforts to maintain local creeks and waterways. Projects to repair creeks damaged by erosion and to return channels to more natural settings both improve stormwater flow and enhance the environment. We also educate the public in what they, and the District, can do to preserve our environment.

Our Latest Challenge

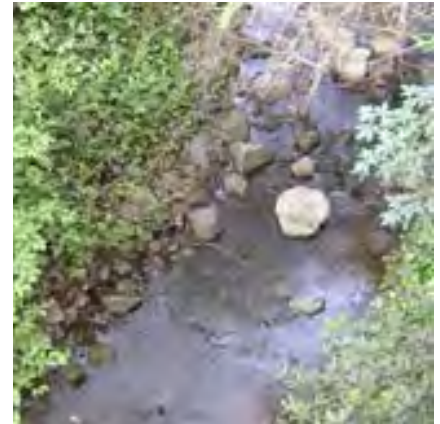
Flooding and an increased need to protect the environment were our major focus in the last several decades. Today, we face a new challenge.

For the most part, the District is funded with a small portion of property tax revenues and, in some areas, a special benefit assessment. Revenues collected in each geographic flood control zone can only be used for work within that zone. Throughout our history, we have made the most of our limited funds to complete needed flood control improvement projects and maintenance work.

While these funds are collected and earmarked for flood control, Assembly Bill 1661 requires the District to turn over a large portion of our property tax revenue to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF). That means about 40 percent of the flood control monies will be diverted to state coffers instead. This reallocation directly impacts the District's ability to provide much needed flood control and environmental services.

Our Action Plan

The District has not stopped working to provide critical waterway maintenance, to upgrade and restore waterways, and to offer environmental education programs. However,



*One of the region's
natural creeks*

the District cannot ignore the potential impacts of reduced funding on future flood protection and environmental projects.

We cannot put the people of lameda County at risk. With increasing population, residential development, and business interests in the county, we cannot afford to return to the damaging floods of the last century. Most importantly, we cannot risk the injury or death of a single county resident.

We also take a strong stand in minimizing residents' need to purchase expensive flood insurance. But, if critical flood control projects cannot move forward due to insufficient funding, flood potential will increase over time, and more homes in the county will require flood insurance.

In the coming months, the District will be asking for your support to address this funding challenge. We hope we can count on your support during this critical time in our history.

*Great Blue Heron
within a District facility*



We believe the District and the people of lameda County can meet this challenge together so that we can continue "To Serve and Preserve Our Community."

If you have any input on this issue or questions about the District, its projects, or its finances, please call us. Please check out our new Website, (address), for more information on historic projects, rain data, flooding F Qs, and other features.

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District Responsibilities and Financial Overview

This report presents an overview of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District's activities and finances during Fiscal Year 2004 (July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004).

Working together with the community in an environmentally sound way, the District builds new flood control structures, maintains and repairs existing facilities, and strives to minimize the adverse impacts of construction and new development. A variety of skills are required, and three departments – Engineering and Construction, Maintenance and Operations, and Development Services – take on this challenging work.

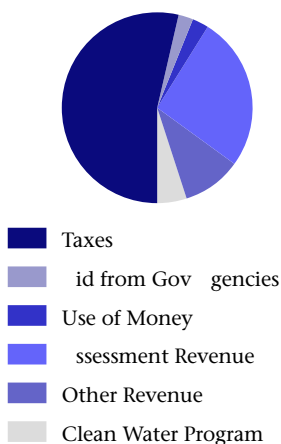
We hope that in reading about the District's work, you come to understand that the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District takes many steps to reduce the potential for flooding, maintain its investment in the flood control system, preserve the environment, and prepare for the future.

What is the Source of the District's Revenue?

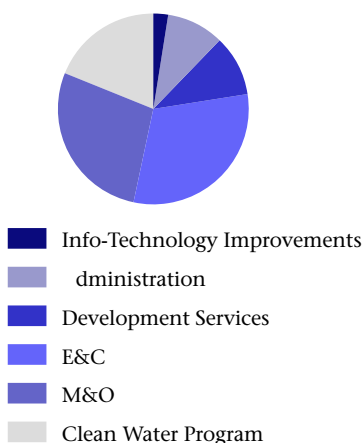
The District receives revenue from a number of sources described below. It is important to note that tax and benefit assessment monies received from properties within each flood control zone can only be spent on projects or maintenance within that zone.

Benefit Assessment Revenue: Assessments are based on predictions of the quantity of stormwater and runoff from each parcel of property. To make these estimates, properties are grouped by land use: (A) commercial and industrial, (B) institutions and apartments, (C) single family and small multiple residential, (D) vacant land used for farming,

Districtwide Revenue
\$35,353,523



Districtwide Expenditures
\$32,358,789



parks, etc., and (E) vacant land that is undisturbed or used for grazing. The assessment rate-per-acre depends on the land use and the zone in which the property is located. Assessments have not increased since the early 1990s.

Taxes: The District receives a very small portion of the one-percent countywide property tax. As a result of Assembly Bill 1661, a large portion of the District's property tax allocation is reallocated to the state's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) to be used by public schools. Of course, state budget decisions can further impact the amount of funding that reaches the District.



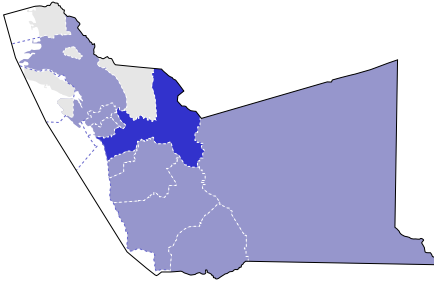
*Flood control near
Interstate 880*

Aid from Governmental Agencies: Most of this money was comprised of federal and state grants and funds returned to the District for overpayment of ERAF.

Use of Money and Property: This includes the interest on cash reserve balances held in interest-bearing accounts, rental revenue collected for District-owned property, and interest on monies encumbered for construction and other contracts, but not yet spent. In addition, it includes amounts set aside for prudent reserves that are used for emergencies such as major storm damage repairs.

Other Revenue: This includes plan review and permit fees paid by developers and builders.

Zone 2



Zone 2 has over 80 miles of natural creek, the most of any zone in western lameda County. Cull, Crow, Bolinas, Norris, Eden, Hollis, and Palomares Creeks flow from the hills above Castro Valley and Hayward into the communities below. There, water is conveyed in storm drains, channels, and pipelines to San Lorenzo Creek, where it eventually flows into San Francisco Bay. Other watersheds in the zone include Sulphur Creek and the Estudillo and Bockman Canals, which also flow to San Francisco Bay.

Cull and Don Castro Reservoirs are also located in Zone 2. With so many waterways, Maintenance and Operations crews work hard to keep channels clear for stormwater flow. Maintenance activities include fence repair and debris and vegetation removal.

Earthen channel providing flood protection



Further Reducing Flood Potential

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) recently concluded that the flood threat from channel limitations in Estudillo Canal is greater than previously thought. This finding led to a change in FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps that added approximately 1,800 properties to a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). FEMA

encourages property owners in the SFH to purchase flood insurance. In addition, flood insurance is required by law for properties in an SFH that are financed with a federally insured loan.

The District has been working with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (US CE) to develop facility upgrades designed to lessen flooding potential in these areas and diminish or eliminate the SFH. Funding for a US CE Reconnaissance Study was approved by Congress. Based on the project's benefit/cost ratio analysis, the US CE determined there is federal interest in participating in the feasibility phase study. Reconnaissance Report findings were delivered in Fall 2004.

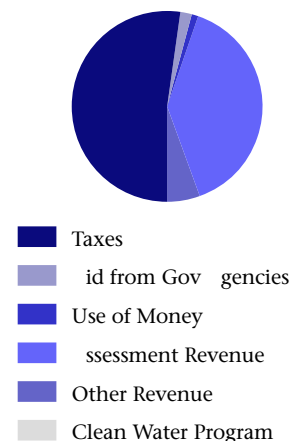
State of the Watershed Report Card

The Clean Water Division is developing a State of the Watershed Report Card to indicate the health of the Zone 2 watershed as a whole. The report card will also recommend means of improving watershed lands, vegetation, and the potential for establishing, or reestablishing, fish habitat.

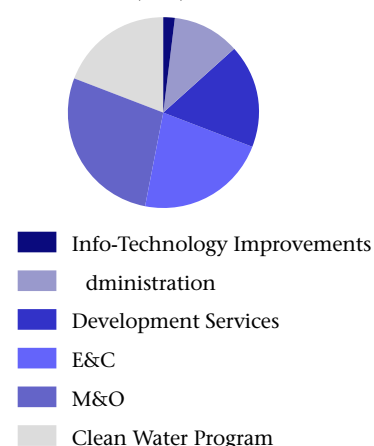
10-year habitat improvement plan is being developed by the Clean Water Division, other District departments, and regional agencies. The prognosis is good as staff make residents aware that they live in a watershed, a special ecosystem. However, major fish passage issues, such as channel configuration and the existence of flood control dams, must be resolved before fish can return to many of the waterways in Zone 2.

The Clean Water Division has studied Cull and Crow Creeks in the upper watershed and urban channels downstream, such as San Lorenzo Creek. In the near future, staff will use

Zone 2 Revenue
\$4,091,375



Zone 2 Expenditures
\$3,545,800





*Concrete-lined
flood protection
channel*

the report card as a template for a larger Zone 2 Watershed Management Plan to include Estudillo and Bockman Canals and Lower Sulphur Creek.

Natural Setting

In July 2003, the District began the planning and preliminary design of a creek and trail restoration and outfall repair along Line B, San Lorenzo Creek, from Hazel Avenue to 2nd Street. Left unattended, existing damage would eventually lead to failure of the Second Street bridge.

Between October and December 2003, the District held a series of four public workshops to involve community members in developing an overall concept plan.

Other invited participants included staff from City of Hayward, Hayward Area Recreation and Park District, and representatives from the Friends of San Lorenzo Creek, East Bay Bicycle Coalition, and other public and regulatory agencies. The final concept plan was completed in February 2004, and the design phase has begun.

In keeping with objectives of the Riparian and Riverine Habitat Grant Program, the goal of the estimated \$350,000 project is to raise awareness of surface water management and to inspire community stewardship of watershed environments. Design elements include repair of the deteriorating Sulfur Creek outfall structure below the Second Street Bridge, creek bank stabilization, restoration of the native riparian habitat, erosion control measures, and improved public access. Construction is expected to begin in Summer 2005.

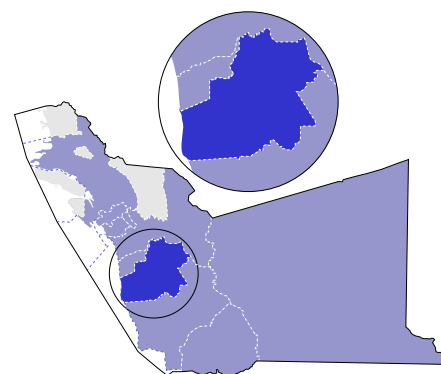
Zone 2A

Zone 2, in southeastern San Leandro, was established in 1965 to address occasional local flooding caused by overflows from the surrounding region. At 329 acres, it is the smallest zone in the District. There are no natural creeks in this zone. Instead, stormwater collected in pipelines in Zone 2 flows into pipelines in Zone 2, where it is conveyed through the Estudillo Canal to the Bay.

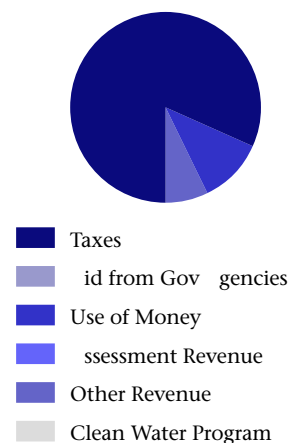
Maintenance is the most important task in this zone. In the rainy season, District crews clear debris from pipelines and drop inlets so the structures operate efficiently during each storm event.



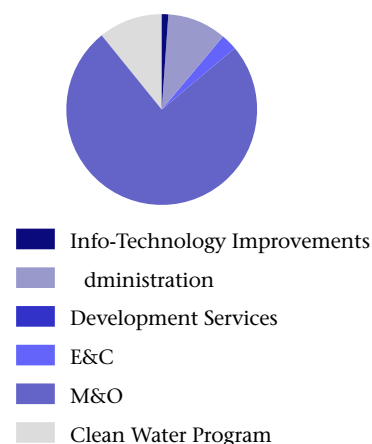
Drop inlet with an important message



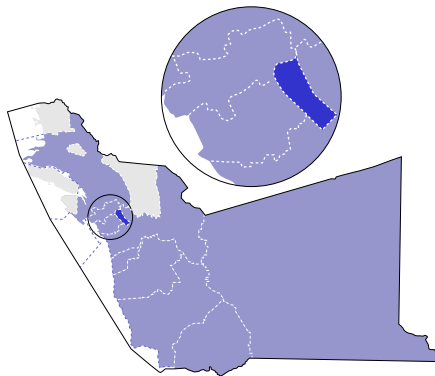
Zone 2 Revenue
\$161,986



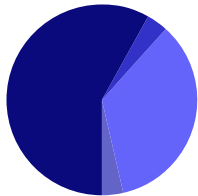
Zone 2 Expenditures
\$36,326



Zone 3A

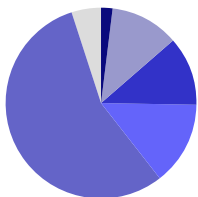


Zone 3 Revenue
\$4,128,408



- Taxes
- Aid from Gov. agencies
- Use of Money
- Assessment Revenue
- Other Revenue
- Clean Water Program

Zone 3 Expenditures
\$2,954,138



- Info-Technology Improvements
- Administration
- Development Services
- E&C
- M&O
- Clean Water Program

In the Zone 3 watershed, Ward and Zeile Creeks flow from the hills east of California State University at Hayward into the city of Hayward. The stormwater then flows in pipelines and channels into Mt. Eden Creek and Old Alameda Creek en route to San Francisco Bay.

Tidal action in this coastal watershed causes rapid silt buildup in the zone's main outlet channel, Old Alameda Creek. As water from the Bay mixes with fresh water from the watershed, silt falls out and obstructs the free-flow of stormwater in the flood control channels.

District maintenance crews remove debris, vegetation, and silt from waterways, keeping them free-flowing. In Fiscal Year 2004, crews repaired a concrete channel that had eroded. Other work to keep waterways clear includes fence repair and tree trimming near channels.

Roads providing access to channels in this zone require significant upkeep. In addition, crews inspect and maintain Ward Creek Dam located in eastern Hayward.

Keeping the Pumps Primed

There are nine pump stations in Zone 3: Eden Landing, Ruus Road, Besco, Westview, Alvarado, Industrial, Meron, Stratford, and Eden Shores. Each station pumps water at high tide from the watershed's streams and channels into the Bay.

In Fiscal Year 2004, District Maintenance and Operations staff took over operation of the newly constructed pump station serving the 500-acre Eden Shores development. The new pump station, Eden Shores, was designed by Ted Kuntz, reviewed by District staff, and constructed by the Eden Shores developer. The result is a state-of-the-art prototype for future pump stations constructed in the District.

The pump station's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system allows District crews to monitor station operations remotely with only a laptop computer and a phone connection. SCADA saves time and money by cutting down on visits to field stations and by spotting problems before expensive repairs are required.

In the case of an equipment malfunction, operators can quickly locate and correct the specific problem using SCADA. The operator can remotely turn pumps on and off and monitor sump levels from a laptop and the District's Turner Court facility so the station can continue operating until District staff reach the site.

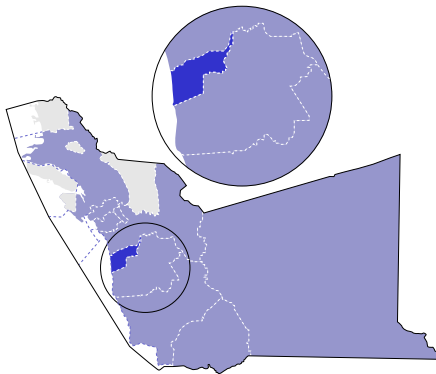
The technology also offers the capability of obtaining data trends over time. Trending lets the District determine pump usage, efficiency and if they are operating properly. Sump levels and motor efficiencies and operations can also be monitored to determine if and when repairs or adjustments are necessary.

In Fiscal Year 2004, staff started the process of installing SCADA equipment at three other pump stations in the zone. Lighter rainfall during winter 2003/2004 allowed District staff to make faster progress towards the District's goal of installing SCADA at all nine pump stations in Zone 3.

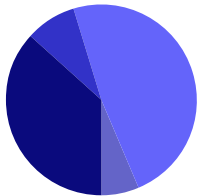


Inside a District pump station

Zone 4

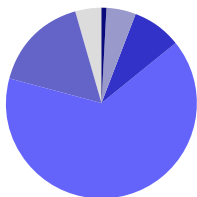


Zone 4 Revenue
\$420,065



- Taxes
- Aid from Gov. agencies
- Use of Money
- Assessment Revenue
- Other Revenue
- Clean Water Program

Zone 4 Expenditures
\$548,834



- Info-Technology Improvements
- Administration
- Development Services
- E&C
- M&O
- Clean Water Program

Zone 4, on the shoreline of San Francisco Bay, is an alluvial plain made up of sand, silt and mud deposited by water flowing to the Bay.

Only 2,960 acres in size, Zone 4 is one of the District's smallest zones. However, for its size, it has a relatively large amount of earthen channel. For this reason, and because of the Bay's constant tidal action, flood channels in Zone 4 require frequent erosion repair. Other maintenance work in the zone includes desilting, fence repair, and vegetation removal, key tasks in keeping flood control channels clear for stormwater flows.

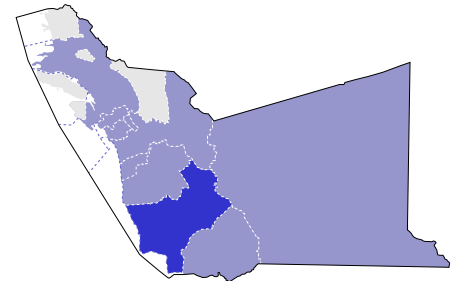
Continuing Work at Line A

Line A, an earthen channel that runs through the neighborhood of Russell City and to the Bay, is a bottleneck for stormwater flow. District engineers, following a thorough review of design alternatives for increasing Line A's capacity, advertised an improvement project in April 2004. However, construction bids exceeded the District's budget for the project due to high steel and cement prices, increases in trucking costs, and availability of qualified contractors. District engineers are reevaluating the work and looking for alternatives to cut construction costs while still improving stormwater flow.

In the next year, District engineers will begin evaluating all Zone 4 facilities to determine the long-term flood control needs for the zone. This process, estimated to last one year, will result in development of a new master plan, which may identify additional needs for system improvements. It will also be used to determine long-range funding requirements for the zone.

Zone 5

Zone 5 is one of the District's largest zones. Its watersheds stretch from the Fremont and Hayward hills to the shoreline of San Francisco Bay. Over 36 miles of natural waterways are found in this zone including Crandall, Dry, and Plummer Creeks and Newark and Mowry Sloughs. In the rainy season, stormwater travels through the creeks plus almost 50 miles of closed conduit and over 6 miles of concrete channel.



The Alameda Creek Federal Project – almost 10 miles of flood control channel – is found in Zone 5. This project, completed in 1975, eliminated flooding near Alameda Creek and allowed homes to be built on what is now prime real estate. Nearly all of Alameda Creek's 695-square-mile watershed lies outside the zone, to the east.

Major maintenance activities in this zone include erosion repair to Alameda Creek's earthen channels, fence repair, and removal of debris, vegetation, and dead and dying trees. Each of these tasks helps reduce flow obstructions in flood control channels.

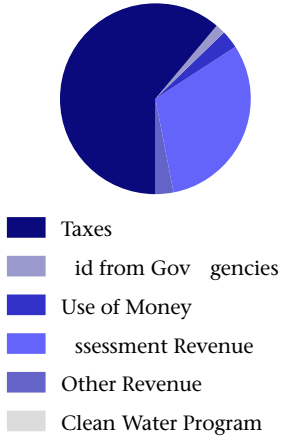
*Strengthening
a channel
with natural
materials*

In Fiscal Year 2004, maintenance repaired erosion at two creek banks. Typically, this work would be handled by outside contractors. However, due to a short timeframe for the projects, District crews stepped up to complete the task.

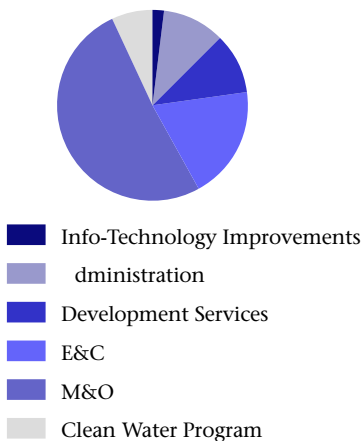
Repairs and upgrades to the zone's three pump stations – J2, J3, and Quail Run – contribute to smooth flow of stormwater from area waterways and ultimately into San Francisco Bay.



Zone 5 Revenue
\$6,710,150



Zone 5 Expenditures
\$4,729,825



Continuing Environmental Education

The Tule Pond Project converted a 14-acre District-owned parcel in a busy residential neighborhood into scenic wetlands and ponds that provide flood protection and pollution control for stormwater flowing to the Bay. The project also provides migratory bird habitat and an area for wildlife and wetland study.

Activities at the Tule Pond Project, created in collaboration with the City of Fremont and the USD Natural Resources Conservation Service, continue to multiply. Community service and educational projects such as trail improvement, tule planting, and ongoing maintenance of the area are being undertaken by student volunteers. District maintenance crews assist by removing excess vegetation, keeping the area clean, and bringing in wood chips for weed control.

The Tule Pond Education Center, constructed by the District, is designed to provide increasing environmental awareness through programs for elementary and junior high students. Math/Science Nucleus, a non-profit organization, leads the activities and provides teacher workshops. The facility is also open to the public with slideshows, brochures, lectures, and docent-led tours providing information about the wetland and habitat. For more information, visit www.ms-nucleus.org/watersheds/tule/tule.html.

Improving Line B

Work continues on projects to expand the amount of stormwater that Line B, which discharges to Mowry Slough in Newark, can convey. Improvements to Line B will increase flood protection and, in turn, allow District engineers to propose modifications to FEM flood boundaries. FEM maps, and flood boundaries, have a direct impact on homeowners' requirement to purchase flood insurance.

watershed study for Line B was initiated in October 2003 and was completed in June 2004. The list of projects arising from this study will be implemented during the upcoming fiscal years.

Design was completed on the first of these projects – capacity improvement of the Mowry venue crossing and restoration of the eroded channel banks from Mowry venue to the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). construction contract for this project, valued at nearly \$814,000, was awarded in June 2004, and construction is scheduled to be completed by June 2005.

The next two projects – capacity improvements to the UPRR and Cherry Street crossings – are in the design phase. The projects are estimated at \$900,000 and \$550,000, respectively. Construction is anticipated to begin in Spring or Summer 2005.

Future projects include crossing improvements at Cedar Boulevard, Farwell Drive, and Glenview Drive. District staff will continue to work with Caltrans to address flood control issues at the I-880 culvert crossing.

Fisheries Update

Studies have determined that suitable habitat to support spawning and rearing of steelhead exists within the lameda Creek watershed. In recent years, adult steelhead have been observed in lameda Creek attempting to pass a concrete weir, which presents a barrier to their migration and reproduction. Since 1999, the District has lead the efforts of the lameda Creek Fisheries Restoration Workgroup, a consortium of public agencies and other organizations to restore steelhead trout to lameda Creek.

*The District
helps support
lameda Creek's
fish habitat.*



The workgroup identified several essential actions to remove barriers to upstream migration of adult fish in search of suitable spawning areas and to downstream migration of juvenile fish. These actions include the construction of fish ladders over several barriers, screening several diversion structures, removing two dams in Niles Canyon, and modification of a gas pipeline crossing.

Construction of the fish ladder and screening projects will cost approximately \$10 million. Work is continuing on obtaining funding for these projects. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission has secured funding for and has completed conceptual plans for removal of the Niles Canyon dams.

The District and its partners hope that a sustainable steelhead run will be reestablished in Alameda Creek, and that the fish will flourish in the watershed within the next five to seven years.

Caring for Alameda Creek

Two dredging methods were used during the District's major Alameda Creek dredging program, conducted from 1998 to 2001. In the standard method, the entire width of the channel was dredged. In an alternative method, one-half the

channel width was dredged in the first year with the opposite half of the channel dredged the following year.

The District has hired a consultant to study the two dredging methods and determine which method results in the least impact to wildlife and plant

creek outfall



communities. In addition, the consultant will determine how much time is needed for the channel to recover from dredging impacts. Two more years of vegetation monitoring remain before the study will be completed.

Study findings will help pinpoint mitigations that best address the temporary loss of habitat resulting from maintenance dredging programs. The study's conclusions will also help District staff to modify timing and scope of dredging activities to minimize environmental impacts.

In cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, the District has installed a continuous sediment measuring instrument on lameda Creek at Niles. Data collected will help the District identify the quantity of sediment flowing into lameda Creek and how sediment loads vary during the wet and dry weather seasons.

Salt Pond Restoration

Over 15,000 acres of salt ponds were recently sold by Cargill Salt to the federal and state governments. The District has teamed with the State Coastal Conservancy, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to prepare a plan to restore the salt ponds. The planning effort is expected to be completed by 2007.

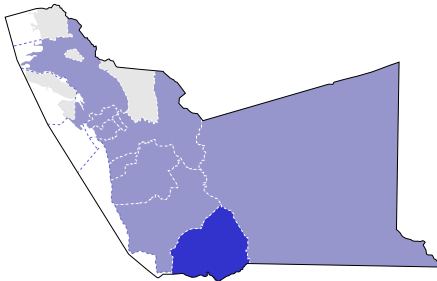
This project gives the District an opportunity to participate in substantial wetlands restoration in San Francisco Bay. In addition, the restoration approach may include the return of the lower four miles of lameda Creek to an estuarine channel. Such a change would minimize the need to dredge the channel's lower reaches and would provide much needed habitat for San Francisco Bay.



© David Sanger photography - lamy

*Mudflats at
Coyote Hills
Regional Park*

Zone 6



Zone 6, in southern Alameda County, is home to a number of natural creeks including Laguna, Mission, Canada Del Liso, Guadalupe Caliente, Guadalupe Fria, Torogues, and Scott Creeks. These waterways flow from the foothills of Mission Peak, Mt. Diablos, and Monument Peak above Fremont and down toward the city. Within the City of Fremont, stormwater reaches San Francisco Bay by flowing through a series of pipelines and earthen and concrete channels to either Mowry Slough or Coyote Creek, which forms the border between Alameda and Santa Clara Counties.

The flatter portion of Zone 6 is an alluvial plain made up of sediment deposited by water flowing to the Bay. Silt can clog flood control channels and restrict storm water flow, so District Maintenance and Operations crews remove a great deal of silt from this zone's waterways.

Maintenance activities, such as debris and vegetation removal and weed control, also help remove obstructions to stormwater flow in the District's channels. In Fiscal Year 2004, maintenance crews restored a portion of Line K-1 by repairing erosion, removing excess vegetation, and reshaping the bank for improved flow.



Improvements for Fremont

The District has been working with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in a capacity study of Line E (Laguna Creek) to evaluate alternatives to lessen flooding potential in adjacent areas. Funding



natural creek providing flood protection

for a Reconnaissance Study was approved, and the US CE will use this study to determine if there is a federal interest in the project. Reconnaissance Report was delivered in Fall 2004.

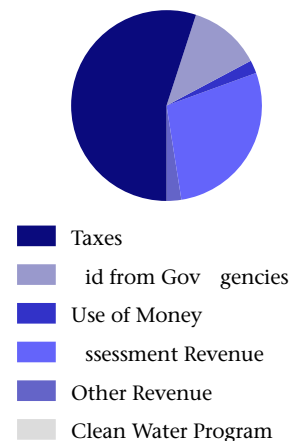
Based on the study, the US CE may proceed to a more detailed Feasibility Study. The local sponsor, in this case the District, is

required to split the cost of the Feasibility Study with the US CE. During this phase, the benefit/cost ratios of various project alternatives are analyzed. If an alternative yields a good benefit/cost ratio, the US CE may proceed to the design and construction of the project.

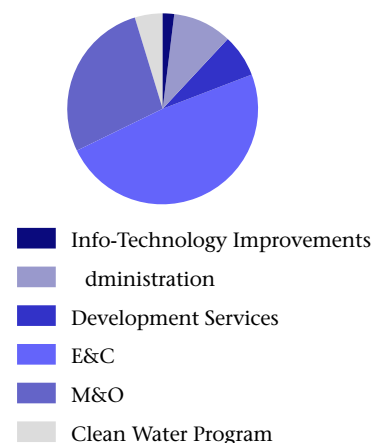
Future Flood Wall Construction

The Line I levee and floodwall construction project was designed by District engineers and advertised for bids in Fiscal Year 2004. However, construction bids came in well above the District's budget due to increases in steel and concrete prices. The District anticipates that construction prices will level out in the near future, so the project has been postponed until 2005/2006.

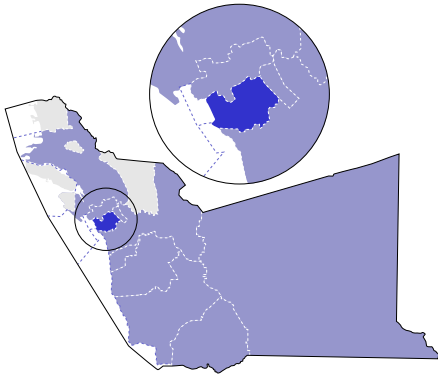
Zone 6 Revenue
\$5,772,482



Zone 6 Expenditures
\$4,014,513



Zone 9



Zone 9 in San Leandro, adjacent to and west of Zone 2, is a different type of watershed from most other District zones. It has no natural creeks and less than a mile of earthen channel. Concrete-lined channels and underground pipes move almost all the zone's stormwater to San Francisco Bay.

District crews keep waterways clear and maintained by removing excess vegetation and debris and maintaining fences around flood control structures. These activities allow stormwater to flow freely into channels and pipelines to minimize flood potential for city streets, businesses, and residences.



Pumps in Prime Condition

After stormwater is collected in the zone, four pump stations – D1, H, F, and Belvedere – pump stormwater into the Bay. Maintenance and Operations personnel keep the pump stations running smoothly through regular preventive maintenance and repairs.

Keeping pumps maintained is important District business.

During Fiscal Year 2004, a 200-horsepower electric motor was overhauled at Pump Station F for less than half the cost of a new motor for the facility. District staff identified a vendor with special expertise in overhauling the large motor and managed the \$16,000 project. Work to replace a backup diesel engine at Pump Station D-1 started in Fiscal Year 2004 and was scheduled for completion during the next fiscal year.

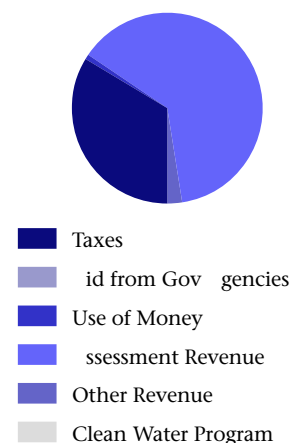
Throughout the District, work is in progress to phase in Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) pump station monitoring technology. With SCADA technology, District staff can call up a graphic display of any pump station using only a laptop computer and a telephone connection. The display indicates which pumps are running, how much water has been pumped over a period of time, and other operating data. SCADA saves time and money by spotting system problems before they escalate and by reducing overtime charges spent on non-critical repairs. When problems do occur, SCADA pinpoints malfunctioning equipment, which not only saves time and money but also improves flood control.



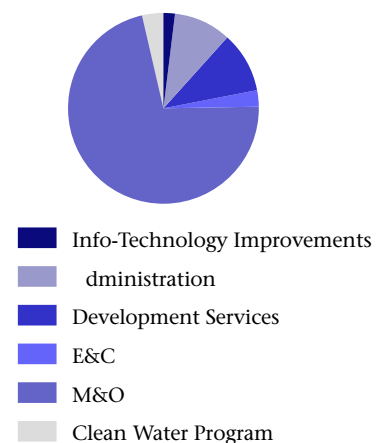
In Zone 9, installation of SCADA equipment was completed at two pump stations in Fiscal Year 2004. Operation of these stations has been completely transferred from the old control system to the new technology. An additional station in Zone 9 is scheduled to be converted to SCADA in the next fiscal year.

Thanks to a lighter rain season in winter 2003/2004, District crews were able to work on the SCADA conversion, and other maintenance projects, at a steady pace and meet upgrade goals without impacting public safety.

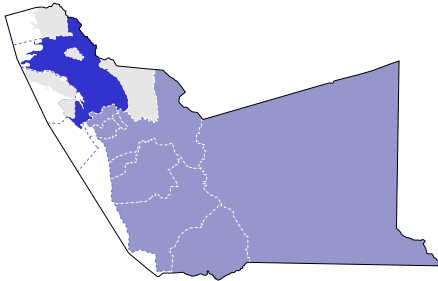
Zone 9 Revenue
\$383,253



Zone 9 Expenditures
\$462,328



Zone 12



Zone 12, the largest zone in western Alameda County, covers Oakland and Emeryville. Picturesque creeks such as Temescal, Glen Echo, Pleasant Valley, Trestle Glen, Sausal, Peralta, Courtland, Lion, Arroyo Viejo, Elmhurst, Stonehurst, and San Leandro Creeks meander through urban areas in this zone.

In addition to the natural waterways, almost 50 miles of closed conduit and just over 10 miles of earthen and concrete channel direct stormwater toward San Francisco Bay. Maintenance and Operations crews repair fences, trim trees, and remove debris and excess vegetation around the

*Lake Merritt
in downtown
Oakland*



zone's stormwater channels. This work keeps waterways clear for maximum flood protection. Four pump stations in this zone – Ettie, McKillop, Lake Merritt, and Temescal – lift stormwater flows for discharge into the Bay.

The Clean Water Division staff work with the City of Oakland to promote stewardship of local creeks and



watershed management in Zone 12 as well as encourage pollution prevention practices.

Changes at Lake Merritt Pump Station

The District is working with the City of Oakland to study the feasibility of relocating the Lake Merritt Pump Station. If all operating concerns can be addressed, the City would like to have the pump station relocated to create an open boating channel from Lake Merritt to the Bay.

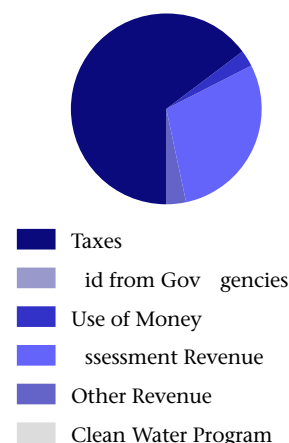
In Fiscal Year 2004, an engineering consultant modeled operations at the Lake Merritt Pump Station to establish an accurate representation of the station's baseline condition. The District is reviewing options for potential pump station configurations. In the meantime, the City of Oakland has proceeded with proposals for a bridge over the channel to replace the existing culverts at 12th Street.

Increasing Channel Capacities

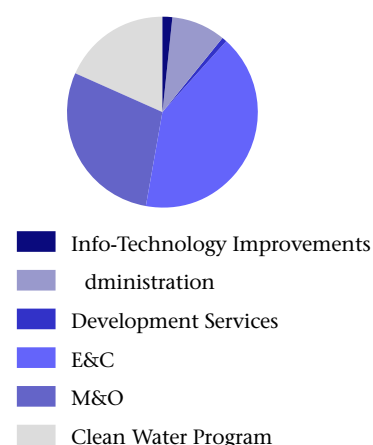
In Fiscal Year 2004, construction started on a project to increase the capacity of storm drain Lines D (Trestle Glen Creek) and D-1. Construction of this nearly \$7.8 million project ceased prior to the winter rains and will resume in Spring 2005. The project will be completed later that year.

The ambitious Line D/D-1 project includes adding a concrete box culvert along Lakeshore Avenue from Lake Merritt to Trestle Glen Road. At Trestle Glen Road, additional

Zone 12 Revenue
\$6,980,758



Zone 12 Expenditures
\$6,988,832



underground concrete box culverts are being installed to replace existing, smaller culverts. Along Lakeshore Avenue, from Mandana Boulevard to Prince Street, an existing storm drain box culvert will be replaced with a larger, 60-inch, reinforced concrete pipe.



*Construction
to upgrade a
District channel*

Initial improvements to Line B (Glen Echo Creek) have been completed. District staff are evaluating Phase 2 of the project, increasing channel capacity and restoring the greenbelt. Funding alternatives are being sought with a final decision to be made about the future of the project in Fiscal Year 2005.

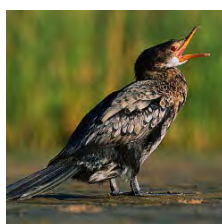
The Line F (Peralta Creek) channel restoration project is in the early planning stages. District staff are coordinating project conceptual designs with the City of Oakland, the surrounding neighborhood, and owners of homes located at the back of the creek.

The restoration project is scheduled for completion in Fiscal Year 2006.

Zone 13

Zone 13 was established to take in the portions of San Leandro that had not been included in Zones 2, 2 , or 9.

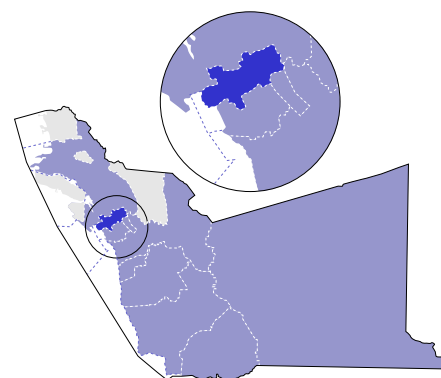
The primary District maintenance activities for this zone are vegetation and debris removal. Keeping the natural creek and other waterways in the zone clear helps prevent flooding during rainy weather.



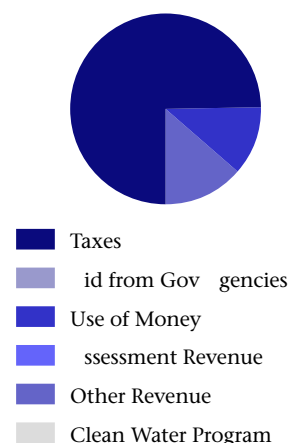
Learning About San Leandro Creek

The District has offered to participate in a San Leandro Creek bank restoration project in conjunction with an environmental education center planned by the non-profit group Friends of San Leandro Creek. As the Friends of San Leandro Creek further develop their plans for the education center, District staff will be on hand to coordinate the associated creek bank restoration and stabilization project. So far, District engineers have developed a topographic survey to support the group's efforts.

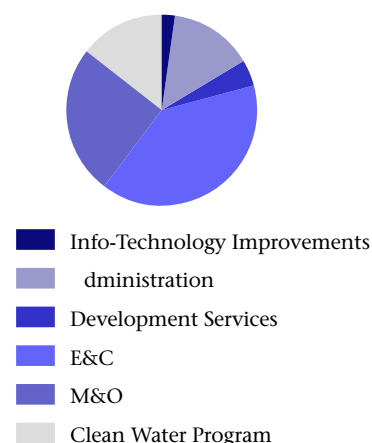
San Leandro Creek



Zone 13 Revenue
\$657,479



Zone 13 Expenditures
\$285,593



Clean Water Division

The Clean Water Division works on programs to enhance and protect our local creeks and watersheds. These programs involve water quality monitoring, watershed assessment, and pollution prevention.



Palomares Creek

Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program

The Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program, established in 1991, is a consortium that includes the Clean Water Programs for the cities of Alameda, Albany, Berkeley, Dublin, Emeryville, Fremont, Hayward, Livermore, Newark, Oakland, Piedmont, Pleasanton, San Leandro, Union City, plus the Alameda County Flood Control District, Zone 7, and Alameda County for unincorporated areas.

These 17 agencies are co-permittees on a federal NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) permit regulated by the State of California Water Quality Control Board – San Francisco Bay Region. This permit mandates pollution control standards for stormwater runoff to San Francisco Bay, consistent with the goals of the Federal Clean Water Act, to make our waters fishable and swimmable.

All co-permittees are responsible for implementing requirements of the NPDES permit at the local level. However, the co-permittees also work together on common tasks. The Clean Water Division staff is responsible for administering and implementing these common tasks, particularly those involving monitoring and assessment and public outreach on a broader level. In early 2003, the Regional Water Quality Control Board approved a new 5-year permit. The primary focus of the new permit is stricter controls for new development and construction.

Unincorporated Area Clean Water Program

The Clean Water Division represents unincorporated Alameda County as a co-permittee of the NPDES permit. Activities include commercial and industrial inspection, watershed assessment and monitoring, new development and construction site control, illicit discharge control, and public outreach. County staff work with people throughout unincorporated Alameda County to implement pollution prevention practices.

Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Clean Water Program

Clean Water Division staff represent the District as a co-permittee of the NPDES permit. District activities include watershed assessment and monitoring, public outreach, and illicit discharge control throughout the District. Division staff coordinate with cities and agencies to implement resource conservation efforts.

Crow Creek

Work Within Flood Control

Within the District, Clean Water Division staff inspect flood control facilities for illicit discharges and look for ways to eliminate stormwater pollution. The group also helps set requirements for new developments.

The Division participates in zone-specific activities, such as recent work to determine the state of the San Lorenzo Creek watershed. Division staff worked with District engineers in the development of the Fremont Tule Pond Project and Education Center. In Zone 12, the Division, in partnership with the



East Bay Conservation Corps and City of Oakland, promotes stewardship of urban creeks. Staff educate residents that even concrete-lined channels need to be free of pollution because they lead to the Bay.

At Work in Unincorporated Areas

The Clean Water Division promotes a healthy sense of stewardship for the natural environment in unincorporated areas. It has helped develop, and continues to support, watershed awareness groups such as Friends of Sunol Creek. Division staff present workshops outlining steps to create new watershed awareness groups. The Division hopes to inspire community groups to take the lead in raising pollution control awareness.

Information about stormwater pollution control is shared at community events from the lameda County Fair to small, local festivals in unincorporated areas and at area schools. Point-of-purchase campaigns have been implemented, such as placing information flyers on non-toxic pest control in garden supply centers. The District also sponsors workshops on less toxic gardening practices.

lameda Creek



One Year Look Ahead

The District has many ongoing projects under various stages of planning, design, and construction, each with the goal of improving the District's flood control infrastructure.

Following is a list of projects planned for implementation in Fiscal Year 2005.

Zone 2

Line K erosion repairs at four sites _ _ _ _ _ \$200,000
Line B (San Lorenzo Creek) restoration project _ _ _ \$350,000

Zone 5

Line B Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR)
crossing improvement _ _ _ _ _ \$900,000
Line B Cherry Street crossing improvement _ _ _ _ \$550,000

Zone 6

Line E (Laguna Creek) channel improvement
between I-880 and Grimmer Blvd. _ _ _ _ _ \$940,000

Zone 12

Ettie Street Pump Station,
Unit No. 2 rehabilitation _ _ _ _ _ \$100,000
Line J flap gate installation _ _ _ _ _ \$50,000

Contact Information

Board of Supervisors

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Scott Haggerty, District 1 | (510) 272-6691 |
| Gail Steele, District 2 | (510) 272-6692 |
| Michelle Lai-Bitker, District 3 | (510) 272-6693 |
| Nate Miley, District 4 | (510) 272-6694 |
| Keith Carson, District 5 | (510) 272-6695 |

Hot Line

for questions relating to the assessment process
(Special Districts Administration) (510) 670-5518

County of Alameda Public Works Agency

Agencia de Trabajos Publicos del Condado de Alameda
399 Elmhurst Street (510) 670-5480
Hayward, CA 94544 Fax (510) 670-5541

Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Districto del Control de Inundacion y Conservacion de Agua
Director

Donald J. LaBelle
Office of the Director (510) 670-5455
Oficina del Director (510) 670-5455

In case of emergency, dial 9-1-1
En caso de emergencia, marque 9-1-1

To report flooding of major creeks in Alameda
County, call (510) 670-5500
Para reportar desbordamiento o inundacion de arroyos
en el Condado de Alameda, llama al (510) 670-5500

To report illegal dumping of trash in creeks, call (510) 670-5500
Para reportar arrojo ilegal de basura en los arroyos,
llamar al (510) 670-5500

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| For sandbags, in Hayward call | (510) 670-5500 |
| and in Dublin call | (925) 803-7007 |
| <i>Para bolsas de arena, en Hayward llamar al</i> | <i>(510) 670-5500</i> |
| <i>en Dublin llamar al</i> | <i>(925) 803-7007</i> |

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| dopt-a-Creek, dopt-a-Spot Program | (510) 670-5501 |
| <i>Para tomar un programa sobre arroyos</i> | <i>(510) 670-5501</i> |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Maintenance and Operations | (510) 670-5500 |
| <i>Mantenimiento y Operaciones</i> | <i>(510) 670-5500</i> |

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Land Development and Permits | (510) 670-6601 |
| <i>Desarrollo de tierra y permisos</i> | <i>(510) 670-6601</i> |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Engineering and Construction | (510) 670-5480 |
| <i>Ingenieria y construccion</i> | <i>(510) 670-5480</i> |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Clean Water Division | (510) 670-5543 |
| <i>Programa sobre agua limpia</i> | <i>(510) 670-5543</i> |

For general information, e-mail us at info@acpwa.mail.co.alameda.ca.us Or visit us at www.acgov.org/pwa
Para informacion general escribanos a la direccion de correo electronica:
info@acpwa.mail.co.alameda.ca.us Or vistenos al: www.acgov.org/pwa

Para asistencia en espanol, por favor llame a
Maria Contreras al (510) 670-5590
o Linda Herrera al (510) 670-5716

For assistance in Chinese, please call Judy Jung at (510) 670-5716