

## C. Capacity Building Needs Matrix

Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
East Palo Alto/ Nuestra Casa	Drinking Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most believe unsafe drinking water is an issue in East Palo Alto</li> <li>• 84% believe their water is Bad/Fair (41.8% &amp; 42.1%)</li> <li>• 75% of respondents buy bottled water for cooking and drinking</li> <li>• Access to clean water is competing with other priorities (rent, food, etc...)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Showers burn eyes and skin</li> </ul> </li> <li>• White residue on cleaned dishes</li> <li>• Boil water twice to ensure it is safe</li> <li>• Cost of buying bottled water for cooking &amp; drinking is prohibitive</li> <li>• Secondary concern - env impact of bottled water use</li> <li>• There were some differences in perception between neighbors                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Issue could be: perception, water source problem, distribution system problem, premise plumbing problem, or combination</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Renters do not get notices, just landlords</li> </ul>
	Limited Access To Outdoor Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of environmental educational programs</li> <li>• Lack of multilingual signage</li> <li>• Don't feel invited or included</li> <li>• There is genuine interest but barriers to participation:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Timing</li> <li>◦ Frequency</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding is the second most identified issue in East Palo Alto, noted by 36.8% of respondents</li> <li>• In listening sessions, many mentioned several areas that were said to be severely flooded in winter</li> </ul>
	Contamination and Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27.8% of respondents indicated that industrial contamination is an issue in East Palo Alto</li> </ul>
	Illegal Dumping/ Trash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23.8% of respondents identified litter/trash as an issue in East Palo Alto</li> <li>• In listening sessions, many mentioned worries about trash/litter pick up and control, better waste management, including more trash cans, and cleaning trash from storm drains</li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

- Education on water for community was very desired
- Materials in languages other than English
- Water quality testing
  - With info about what water quality parameters are
  - Transparency of WQ testing very important
  - City/County will have to pass ordinance to address systematically
  - Source, houses, apartments, distribution pipes testing
- Outreach and Education
- Pipe retrofitting project?
- Water Provider Grant
  - Funding to expand ability of water providers to do WQ testing and to do that O&E on site
  - Vulnerable first
- Nuestra Casa to participate in DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Program
- Josh, Matt S., Michelle, Brian M. to reach out to WQ folks at water providers to let them know about these discussions and to solicit some guidance
  - What we should test for and what role?
- Need for Educational programs
- Better signage
- More make programs inviting/culturally relevant to residents
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- Better signage
- More make programs inviting/culturally relevant to residents

Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
North Richmond/ The Watershed Project	Drinking Water Improvements/ Pipe Upgrades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to clean, safe drinking water--high priority</li> <li>• Residents left the workshop less concerned about source water but more concerned about potential contamination in building pipes.</li> <li>• Residents were excited about the possibility of self-testing their tap water.</li> <li>• 34% want to see improvements related to clean drinking water in North Richmond,</li> <li>• 16% specifically mentioned pipe inspections or upgrades</li> <li>• 70% drink tap water, although 38% mentioned buying bottled water as well</li> <li>• Nearly 50% don't trust their tap water, even if they drink it               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ They're not sure where it comes from and how to tell whether it's actually safe</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 48% have experienced problems with their tap water:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ discolored water</li> <li>◦ bad taste</li> <li>◦ particles or residue drying of hair or skin when washing</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Habitat Protection And Access To Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 55% of residents use the Wildcat Creek path or North Richmond shoreline for recreation               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Vast majority use these spaces for walking</li> <li>◦ Other uses: biking, taking kids or pets out, social events</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 42% of residents said they were concerned about safety on the Wildcat Creek path               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Flooding</li> <li>◦ Trash/pollution/cleanliness</li> <li>◦ Crime/drugs/needles</li> <li>◦ Homeless encampments</li> <li>◦ Insufficient lighting</li> <li>◦ Overgrown vegetation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Some don't recreate at creek/shoreline because they're unaware of it or don't think about it</li> <li>• Community members feel there are not enough safe, accessible, outdoor places for recreation. On post surveys, 23% of residents wrote that they hope to see more urban greening, green infrastructure, or parks</li> <li>• flooding issues on Wildcat Creek path under Richmond Parkway (non-operational most of the year)</li> </ul>
	Sea Level Rise/ Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 98% were "somewhat concerned" or "very concerned" about wastewater and recycled water after learning about WCWD SLR vulnerability</li> <li>• 73% have experienced flooding when it rains               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Difficulty walking or driving, damage to infrastructure (flooding of homes, potholes)</li> <li>◦ Trash/other pollutants in floodwaters</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 45% said flooding used to be much worse</li> <li>• NR is highly susceptible to flooding from sea level rise and is protected by creek levees, tidal marshes, and a pump station.</li> <li>• Pump station nearing the end of its expected life cycle.</li> <li>• Without this infrastructure homes may flood</li> <li>• homeowners in flood zones would need to pay for costly flood insurance</li> <li>• Landfill and wastewater treatment plant are at risk of flooding, which could cause severe pollution problems.</li> </ul>
	Sewer System Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 58% have experienced problems with the sewer backing up in their home</li> <li>• frequency and severity vary widely</li> <li>• Not enough sewer-related street flooding to indicate a problem with the system</li> </ul>
	Water Conservation And Recycled Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More water conservation measures,</li> <li>• use recycled wastewater for community irrigation</li> <li>• Interest in using some of the recycled water that goes to Chevron for irrigation in the community</li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

### IDEAS to instill confidence in Drinking Water

- Provide more in-person educational resources to community (short/concise, multi-lingual, non-technical)
- Acknowledge that tap water varies
- Develop flyer of what may be found in tap water (OK or not OK?). Recommend self-installation of filters or aerators
- Use community partners as ambassadors
- Community tours of source water (Sobrante Treatment plant) to demystify water system
- Test taps at willing community member households to get data points
- The Watershed Project is participating in the DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Effort in conjunction with FOSC and ISPSA

### NEXT STEPS

- TWP and FOSC will identify individuals in community interested in participating in tap testing
- Questions: what are the WQ concerns, when did they last occur, and how often?
- TWP is participating in the DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Program in conjunction with the other organizations working in the EBMUD service area (FOSC and ISPSA)

- Improvements in connectivity (such as a pedestrian/bike bridge over Richmond Parkway) might make local natural spaces more accessible for recreation and improve alternative transportation corridors.
- Address lack of amenities at Wildcat Creek walking and biking path, such as benches, recreational spaces, managed vegetation, and interpretive signage. These amenities might make this path more inviting for recreation.
- Urban trees and gardens can bring nature into the city and make urban spaces more walkable
  - 23% of participants want to see urban greening, green infrastructure, or parks improvements

### PROJECTS IDENTIFIED AS TOP PRIORITIES

- Wildcat Creek Trail Improvements Design
- Green Benefit District
- Green Street Corridor

- County willing to:
  - Participate in community report back meeting
  - Conduct education and outreach on general flooding at meeting or by flyers
  - Provide sediment basin spoils to local horizontal levee concept
- Community interested in Solutions to sea level rise and flooding (living shorelines or horizontal levee)

### PROJECTS IDENTIFIED AS TOP PRIORITIES

- North Richmond Pump Station Upgrade
- Flood Risk Reduction in the Rheem Creek

- Improved sewer system

Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
San Rafael Canal District/ Multicultural Center of Marin	Drinking Water Quality	Reports of tap water being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unclear, unusual coloring, chlorine or metallic smell</li> <li>• General feeling that tap water is unsafe and of possible public health effects</li> <li>• Many homes rely on bottled water (environmental impact)</li> </ul>
	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street Flooding in due to stormwater accumulation</li> <li>• After heavy rains streets flood limiting access to markets, community centers, schools and homes</li> </ul>
	Old Piping	Age of water pipes affect quantity and quality of tap water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low water pressure occurs for many, especially at certain times when many in building are using water at same time</li> <li>• At times residents experience a lack of hot water</li> </ul>
	Trash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trash floating in neighborhood after heavy rains</li> <li>• Trash observed clogging drains and degrading neighborhoods</li> </ul>
Dillon Beach Village/ Marin County Community Development Agency	Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wells by creek (investor owned)</li> <li>• vulnerable to contamination</li> <li>• Dillon Beach Village community at one point wanted to buy water systems as public utility, but it was not for sale</li> <li>• communities open to tap testing</li> </ul>
	Wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual private septic systems                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Old, bottomless, no leech field area</li> <li>◦ No community wastewater system</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

Matt S: maybe opportunities for project funding from State Drinking Water Fund (\$100M) to supplement IRWM

Matt: pipe replacement and pump station projects need further study/process

MCM will participate in DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Program

- City of San Rafael says it needs more pump stations at low points
  - What are available funding sources for fixes?
    - CA Prop 1, \$6.5M for DACs
    - Natural Resources Agency Urban (Flooding?)
- Matt: pipe replacement and pump station projects need further study/process
- MCM working with MMWD on pipe replacement project

Matt: pipe replacement and pump station projects need further study/process

- Community Desires/Next Steps:
  - Winter Surface flow water quality testing (3 streets, 1-2 storm events) for human waste (fecal coliform) exceedances due to failing septic systems
    - Surface runoff
    - Local creek
    - Beach
  - Feasibility study for community wastewater collection alternatives: upgrade individual septics v smaller shared system(s).
    - Look at options, cost, regulatory compliance, land needs, etc...
  - Woodacre community did this at cost of approx. \$75K
  - May look for Climate Resiliency funding if rising GW elevations will be death knell of existing septic systems

Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
Pt. Reyes Station/ Marin County Community Development Agency	Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Marin Water District</li> <li>• Well water from Lagunitas Creek</li> <li>• North Marin Water District (Pt. Reyes Sta) offered to do testing at the tap</li> <li>• government mistrust (Existing Community Plan, Coastal Plan, and development constraints all have led to more community acceptance)</li> <li>• worry of gentrification, lack of affordable housing, need public bathrooms and water fountains but infrastructure expensive</li> </ul>
	Wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual private septic systems</li> <li>• GW rise (along with sea level rise) threatens saltwater intrusion &amp; flooding of septic systems</li> <li>• Point Reyes Playground has only restroom (and port-a-potties) for public use</li> <li>• Lack of water disposal options create hardships for local businesses (tourist dependent)</li> <li>• Restaurants use single use plastic products, no dishwashing</li> <li>• Wastewater is biggest concern</li> <li>• Issue one - tourism                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Tourism can't be accommodated well due to lack of public facilities</li> <li>◦ The community wants to do something sustainable</li> <li>◦ County land would be used for this</li> <li>◦ PRIORITY CONSERVATION GRANT?!?!</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Issue two - residents                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Issues with septic systems for a VERY long time</li> <li>◦ Concern solutions will lead to undesired new dev.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Things to look at                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Groundwater vs leech field levels                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Water quality testing of surface runoff</li> <li>▸ Dig new monitoring wells for testing</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Previous study by N. Marin Water District for community wastewater system that was rejected by community.</li> <li>• US Coast Guard used to pump waste of residents and trucked to disposal facility</li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

- Pt Reyes Station community seeking:
  - consultant services for ground water table elevation determination via auguring new monitoring wells (8+/- locations)
  - Surface flow water quality monitoring/testing for human waste due to potential septic overflow
    - \$5K or more???
  - EHS inspection of monitoring wells
  - Wastewater Feasibility Report for:
    - New community system
    - Connection with Oceana Marin wastewater facility
    - No project option
  - Concerns:
    - Resolution of issues may spur unwanted new development
    - Environmental sustainability is a priority - open to new technology
    - Capacity for auxiliary residential development constrained by wastewater disposal issues & permits
  - may look for Climate Resiliency funding if rising GW elevations will be death knell of existing septic systems



Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
Antioch, Bay Point, and Pittsburg/Contra Costa Resource Conservation District	Trash + Flooding	Trash and polluted stormwater (trash in waterways, creeks, and streets; trash prevention and removal; preventing pollution and treating polluted stormwater; sewer water mixing in storms) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 67% of respondents identified litter in streets (40% would address this first)</li> <li>• 7% of respondents identified flooding (2% would address this first)</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure/ Pipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antioch participants also mentioned a sewage smell</li> <li>• Drinking water and old pipes in homes (healthy, safe drinking water; taste and smell of tap water; concern over hard water, spots on dishes, odor, taste, and bubbles; old pipes in homes and buildings)</li> <li>• 47% of respondents identified old infrastructure/pipes (21% would address this first)</li> </ul>
	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% of respondents identified water tastes bad (21% would address this first)</li> <li>• 28% of respondents identified uncertainty of drinking H2O supply (10.5% would address this first)</li> <li>• 28% of respondents identified unsafe drinking water (21% would address this first)</li> <li>• 21% of respondents identified contaminated fish (3.5% would address this first)</li> </ul>
	Water Conservation Programs and Resources	Water conservation programs and resources (resources for residents; free recycled water; water conservation; reducing water waste; reducing overuse of water and managing water supplies affordable domestic water, especially during droughts) <p>Largest perceived barriers to addressing water related issues: getting people to care/awareness; trash/litter; money; maintenance</p>
Fruitvale district of Oakland/ Friends of Sausal Creek	Trash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary concern: trash in the streets and storm drains                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Many individuals made connections between increase in homeless populations and illegal dumping</li> <li>◦ Individuals suggested street trash was related to low security in the community (“broken windows theory”)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Drinking Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secondary concern: safety of drinking water in homes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Various misperceptions regarding water source and rates of contamination</li> <li>◦ Some individuals were not aware of separation of responsibility for water delivery systems (tubing) versus water supply (utilities)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Green Space/ Access To Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many surveyed felt that there was a lack of safe play space for children and families and that there was not enough access to outdoor recreation</li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

- Host wrap-up meetings in Antioch, Bay Point, and Pittsburg
- Add specifics to understanding of DAC priorities
- Collaborate with the community to develop projects
- CCRCD is participating in the Tap Water Quality Testing Program

### Potential projects and locations in Bay Point

- Sites identified in Contra Costa County’s Green Infrastructure Plan for Bay Point: Bel Air Elementary School, Ambrose Community Center, and Anuta Park.
- Restoration of the seasonal creek behind Riverview Middle School
- Restoration of seasonally flooded lowlands along the train tracks in Bay Point
- Trail improvements at Bayshore Regional Shoreline and Driftwood Drive, Bay Point
- Reducing illegal dumping on Port Chicago Highway and Willow Pass Road, Bay Point/Pittsburg

### Potential projects and locations in Pittsburg

- Stormwater and wastewater infrastructure improvements at El Pueblo Housing Development
- Restoration of Kirker Creek and its tributaries at publicly accessible sites.
- Reducing illegal dumping on the Pittsburg/Antioch Highway

### Potential projects and locations in Antioch

- Reducing litter and the impact of encampments at the Antioch waterfront and downtown Antioch neighborhoods.
- Trash capture and stormwater conveyance above East Antioch Creek’s outlet to the San Joaquin River near Fulton Shipyard Road.

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- Potential solutions: Educational workshops for community members in the Fruitvale district regarding water issues and water rights
  - Proposed responses:
    - Public education
    - Community task force development
  - In progress: Public education
    - EBMUD
    - Community workshops to address the following
      - Perception of water quality
      - Trust in local utility administrators
      - Information access and barriers
  - FOSC is participating in the DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Program in conjunction with ISPSA and TWP
  - Considerations:
    - How do we encourage community members to engage?
    - What role do we as an outreach partner play in this public education campaign?
    - How do we assess the needs of and provide information for unsheltered residents?
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Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
Deep East Oakland  (Brookfield Village, Sobrante Park, and Columbia Gardens)/Ron Dellums Institute for Sustainable Policy Studies and Action	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deep East Oakland has higher poverty rate and lower life expectancy than the city of Oakland</li> <li>• Concerns over drinking water mixing with polluted water</li> <li>• Drinking water concerns include taste, cloudy appearance, smell, and cost</li> </ul>
	Illegal Dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trash/litter/illegal dumping ends up in waterways eventually</li> <li>• Third most identified issue through the needs assessment process</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern about lack of investment in deep east Oakland compared with other parts of Oakland</li> </ul>
	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fewer drainage lines in neighborhoods; flooding during rainy season. Flooding disrupts pedestrian access to sidewalks</li> <li>• Flooding was identified as one of the biggest issues raised in the needs assessment</li> </ul>
	Homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transient communities often shelter themselves near creeks and waterways throughout East Oakland. These living conditions are often unsafe given the unknown contaminants in the water. This community also seems to highly lack access to quality drinking water and sanitary services.</li> </ul>
	Green Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of park space was the most identified issue in the needs assessment process.</li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

### Near term:

- **Water quality testing:** in collaboration with EBMUD, build resident capacity and skill level to assist with local water quality testing at the source and in the neighborhood. Integrate with Communities for a Better Environment's air quality monitoring efforts.
- **Stewardship, Programming, and Safety:** Partner with a community development corporation to develop neighborhood-based stewardship programs to address illegal dumping, and maintaining the San Leandro Creek Greenway.
- **Transient Community Taskforce:** Partner with EOC and other entities that serve the transient community to empower and pay transient residents to further this engagement with their peers. Temporarily respond to their water and sanitation needs as we collaborate to co-develop a transitional housing program targeting the transient community that lives along the San Leandro Creek.
- ISPSA is participating in the DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Program in conjunction with FOSC and TWP

### Short term:

- **Ground Water Observation and Experiment:** Work with Professor Kristina Hill at UC Berkeley to conduct a groundwater experiment or analysis to identify well locations and track vulnerable areas. Further investigate how the airborne contaminants from groundwater will impact the neighborhood. Align with local Safe Routes to School projects to include groundwater retention.
- **Assess Drainage Lines:** Collaborate with the Oakland Department of Transportation and Public Works to review our drainage infrastructure and to identify nodes where there are no adequate drainage lines.
- **East Oakland Flood Watch Initiative:** Fund and formalize the East Oakland Flood Watch Initiative to organically attract residents to report flooding in their neighborhood, in collaboration with an appropriate agency

### Long term:

- **Access to Outdoor Recreation:** Create programming that increases access to the MLK shoreline to use temporary rental equipment such as kayaks, jet skiing, fishing poles, etc for both youth and adults.
- **Food Sovereignty:** Collaborate with Planting Justice and the East Oakland Grocery Cooperative to further explore water needs of local urban farms to ensure quality and healthy food is grown and sold in the neighborhood.
- **Affordable Homeownership & Right of Refusal:** Partner with East Bay Real Estate Cooperative to further community outreach in Sobrante Park, Brookfield, and North Stonehurst homeowners for commitments to a right of refusal to a community land trust or cooperative. Outreach to gain more insight about ADU needs and willingness to explore cooperative ownership models.

Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
Bay View Hunter’s Point, San Francisco/ Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice	Drinking Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerns over drinking water quality</li> <li>• 1/5 of residents rated their drinking water as bad and almost another fifth rated theirs as poor</li> </ul>
	Water/Sea-Level Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerns about/awareness of Water/SLR</li> <li>• SLR and storm surges could cause flooding of many of the hazardous and radioactive waste contamination sites and homes, transportation, infrastructure, and utilities along the SF bay waterfront. Toxic materials and waste beneath the surface could be dredged up and exacerbate public health risks in the area</li> </ul>
	Illegal Dumping/ Groundwater Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerns about illegal dumping and groundwater ruse</li> <li>• 63% of respondents are concerned about flooding/sea level rise (SLR) vulnerability.</li> <li>• 55% of respondents are concerned about illegal dumping</li> </ul>
	Contamination and Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 64% of respondents are concerned about industrial/hazardous contamination</li> </ul>
	Subsistence Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsistence fishing concerns</li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

- Working with community and government partners (including SF Recreation & Parks, SF Department of the Environment, and SF Health Department) on creating and posting multilingual subsistence fishing health advisory signs along the San Francisco Bay waterfront in Bayview Hunters Point, Treasure Island, and throughout the SF Bay region where subsistence fishing is an issue.
- Engaging with stakeholders on rising sea level rise issues facing BVHP.
- Finishing the third subsistence fishing survey and conducting a feasibility study to assist in project development concepts.
- Addressing unsafe water and affordability, including conducting a major water quality testing program in partnership with SFPUC and other agencies in San Francisco – focus priority would be on older homes, public housing, public/private housing, and other concerned residents.
  - Greenaction is not participating in the DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Program, but First Generations will be on behalf of the Bayview Hunter’s Point Community
- Implementing a multi-stakeholder project to address rampant and chronic illegal dumping in Bayview Hunters Point, including working with government and community partners to post signs warning against illegal dumping in problem areas and outreach about the dangers, stepping up monitoring of illegal dumping, and outreach on how to report violations through IVAN and directly to appropriate agencies.
- Working with government partners to assess what a water conservation educational and implementation effort in southeast San Francisco would entail.
- Conducting ongoing water quality monitoring near known contamination sites in Bayview Hunters Point and Treasure Island.
- Continuing to educate the community and work with the BVHP Environmental Justice Task Force and stakeholders on all these water related issues.
- As part of their work to identify project implementation ideas, Greenaction initiated a new coalition to bring together groups to work together and engage government agencies to address the threat posed by rising sea levels and groundwater to shoreline contamination sites. The mission statement for the group is: The San Francisco Bay Shoreline Contamination Cleanup Coalition mobilizes for the safe, comprehensive, and immediate cleanup of all toxic and radioactive contamination near the SF Bay shoreline, where sea level rise due to climate change will spread the contamination. Climate and environmental justice is our highest priority.
- Potential partners include: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), San Francisco Department of the Environment, San Francisco Board of Supervisors, San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department, Bayview Hunters Point Environmental Justice Response Task Force, and community groups

Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
Marin City, Marin City Climate Resilience and Health Justice	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 82% concerned about aging pipes</li> </ul>
	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 78% drink bottled water</li> <li>• 68% worried about water quality</li> </ul>
	Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 81% experience stress or anxiety about lack of water</li> </ul>
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health concerns from water and flooding</li> <li>• 77% worried about mold/mildew</li> <li>• (66% worried about housing; 61% power outage and mudslides; 58% worried about respiratory allergies &amp; diseases; 51% worried about refrigerated medicines going bad with power loss)</li> </ul>
	Green Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marin City does not have a community green space to gather and recreate at.</li> </ul>
	Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding was listed as the top concern</li> <li>• 60% listed flooding as the most important environmental issue that Marin City is faced with</li> <li>• Marin City experiences chronic flooding that has twice completely shut down southbound traffic on Highway 101. During these flood events, there is no way in or out of Marin City, endangering residents that need to access healthcare outside of the city</li> </ul>
	Pollution and Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residents have expressed concern about current and historic sources of pollution and toxic environmental living conditions in Marin City that many believe are related to serious health consequences in the community.</li> <li>• Prior to the Gateway Shopping Center there was both a dry cleaner and gas station located on the property</li> <li>• Residents are concerned water contamination resulting from flooding and sea level rise. Community members must wade through floodwaters to access necessary services.</li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

- Work collaboratively with Marin City Community Services District to fully develop the Disaster Preparedness Council to ensure readiness for floods, earthquakes, fire and other disasters.
- Marin City will participate in the DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Program
- Conduct groundwater testing.
- Advocate for a more comprehensive flood study to, among other things, look at and assess water management challenges in Marin City. For context, flooding is particularly threatening to Marin City because egress and ingress to Marin City can be blocked by floodwaters. Specific ideas for the comprehensive flood study to explore and assess include:
  - Potentially creating and using a Donohue Drain to divert excess stormwater – take water straight down Donohue and out/under the freeway to the Bay
  - Bringing in pumps as needed for flooding before more permanent solutions are implemented
  - Elevating the sidewalk coming out of Marin City, with a particular emphasis on ensuring that all children have a safe route to schools, between Marin City and Sausalito
  - Take another look at flow of water coming down into Marin City from the watershed
  - Increasing size of stormwater and sewage pipes from 2 to 4 ft
  - Repairing floodgate(s) and all malfunctioning flap gates immediately
  - Removing accumulated sediment from the Marin City drainage pond to increase water capacity for flood retention
  - Assess public health impacts of flooding (including mold and mildew from repeated exposure, particularly in the Bowl)
  - The 2017 Marin City Drainage Study documented the problem of 12 acres of metals/pollutants coming down the 101 HWY into the drainage pond from water runoff, but did not offer any measures to mitigate these impacts; this must be built into a future study.
- Recommend a task force to address infrastructure issues related to old pipes in Marin City, including sanitation and sewage, drainage systems, and water supply. This task force of governmental and other partners should assess and prioritize the replacement of aging and/or missing infrastructure. This should also include a study to evaluate what effects old lead pipes are having. For context, the 2017 Marin City Drainage Study showed rusted, cracked, and missing pipes. Recently, several major pipes have burst.
- Pursue a program to educate community members about how to detect sewage leaks themselves and make sure their systems are wrapped up; who to call when they see a problem
- Conduct a comprehensive hazard assessment, which will include testing soil to identify any ground pollution (cracked or rusted pipes; runoff from 101, etc) and bringing in a group to assess the unassessed Superfund site on Phillips Drive and assess other sites. While there is only one Superfund site identified in Marin City, community members and oral history from original residents indicate that there may be other contaminated sites from WWII-era dumping that need to be investigated. For example, a dump site on top of a hill by the old water tank flows into a major creek bed. A lot of trees and bushes have grown over the area, and Shore Up Marin City needs funding to have professionals pull out the brush, document the containers, and conduct soil testing. Other potential pollution sources should be identified and assessed, including an old gas station, an old dry cleaner, old dumping areas for MarinShip and other groups.
- Require CalTrans to divert & filter runoff pollutants from the freeway coming into the Marin City drainage pond and main community drainage ditch which flows right into the community.
- Advocate for defensible barriers to decrease asthma and respiratory diseases from breathing hazardous chemicals regarding freeway vehicle exhaust/unhealthy air emissions
- Turn the drainage pond into a multi-benefit site for recreation, flood mitigation, and wetland habitat. Shore Up Marin City would like to work with Marin City Community Services District to develop a new park next to the pond with the following provisions:
  - Soil & sediment testing of flood retention pond, and toxic sediment removal
  - Developing educational programs around pond/water system and habitat + water system
  - Assess and address public health impacts related to all of these next steps and project development ideas. Community members are specifically concerned about the potential mixture of sewage and fresh waters, tap water quality impacts, air quality impacts, pollution in flood waters (they sometimes have to wade through) and other public health impacts of flooding (flooding contributes to housing getting mold and mildew which adds to asthma and respiratory diseases), concern about not being able to get to doctors when there's flooding, health impacts from pipes, and pollution from Highway 101.



Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
South Vallejo/ All Positives Possible	Drinking Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water was identified by community members as brownish/discolored and foul smelling.</li> <li>• Drinking water quality was identified as a top priority</li> <li>• Access to green/open space</li> <li>• Subsistence fishing- toxic fish</li> <li>• Public Health</li> <li>• Community members report being met generally with flippant, rude, and/or unsupportive responses to specific concerns and inquiries they have brought to their water and health agencies about tap water quality</li> <li>• Some residents report feeling negative health effects they connect to poor water quality</li> <li>• Many residents purchase bottled water</li> </ul>
	Pollution and Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution and contamination from the nearby refineries were identified as a top priority</li> <li>• Subsistence fishers identified contamination as a top priority</li> <li>• There have been many known refinery mishaps including oil spills and malfunctions that have caused toxic gas expulsions that have sent residents to the hospital</li> <li>• Many report rotten egg and heavy oil odors in the air regularly throughout the day</li> </ul>
	Green Space/Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residents are in danger of losing access to waterfront and tidelands</li> <li>• Community members identified efforts by non-profits and city/elected officials that would cut off South Vallejo’s access to the waterfront and tidelands</li> </ul>
	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An overarching theme across conversations with community members was the connection between water-related issues and personal health</li> <li>• Residents have described developing sores or abscesses from using the water. Others have chronic headaches or experience asthma issues. Some even report loss of consciousness</li> <li>• Residents expressed concern about the effects of the water and air quality on the most vulnerable populations: the elderly or disabled populations. Residents also expressed concern about their animals</li> </ul>
Tennyson Corridor of Hayward/City of Hayward	Water Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desire to use less water in order to reduce bills</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge about nearby water assets</li> </ul>
	Illegal Dumping/Trash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concern about illegal dumping and pollution in nearby water assets</li> <li>• Concerns about tagging in culverts</li> <li>• Concerns about pollution, litter, and plastic going into the ocean</li> </ul>
	Sea Level Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerns about sea level rise</li> </ul>
	Green Space/Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desire for community gardens and increased access to food</li> <li>• Desire for celebration of Hayward’s water access</li> <li>• Desire for depaving and more Green Spaces/beautification</li> <li>• Respondents identified community gardens and access to food as priorities, as well as de-paving and more green space, beautification, and celebrating Hayward’s water access</li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

- APP will participate in the DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Program
- Other additional efforts that would benefit South Vallejo
- Actual Grant Writing Workshop that Supports Communities Write Grants on the Spot
- Community Map/Ground Truthing
- Don't Trust the Yearly Water Report -- information on water in Vallejo
- Youtube Commentary on Community Water Comparing to Flint, Camden and Puerto Rico
- Low Income Housing Projects/HUD Fear Retaliation
- Train-the-trainer Community Advocates to engage in BAIRWMP CC meetings serving as DAC reps.
- Additional community surveys
- Identified Alternative Water Cleaning Methods
- Reliable water testing
- Ground Truthing To Identify Emissions Affecting Community Health and Tap Water Quality

- City of Hayward will use findings to develop future policy and programs in the future

Community/ Partner	Identified Issue	Description of Issue
East San Jose/ META	Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vietnamese speaking residents reported that 67.7% of respondents bought water for drinking. The main concern for residents was unsafe drinking water, followed by industrial contamination, and cost of water</li> <li>• Over 50% of English speaking respondents rated their drinking water as “fair”. Top three issues were cost of water, safety of drinking water, and infrastructure/pipes.</li> <li>• 62.6% of Spanish speaking residents rated their water as “acceptable”. 52.6% bought water for drinking and cooking. Safety of water, old infrastructure/pipes and trash were main concerns.</li> <li>• Focus group participants felt that their tap water quality was not good. It was the main concern to come out of the focus groups.</li> <li>• Many residents in the community are renters and the majority do not work in San Jose despite living there.</li> <li>• Focus group participants would like to know whether there is lead or other constituents that might be harmful to their health in the water.</li> </ul>
	Industrial Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vietnamese speaking residents were concerned about industrial contamination. Was also a main concern to come up in focus groups</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure/ Pipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English and Spanish-speaking residents were concerned about old infrastructure/ pipes. Was also a main concern in focus groups.</li> </ul>
Petaluma and The Springs/ Sonoma Ecology Center & Daily Acts	Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% of respondents in Petaluma and 48% of respondents in The Springs said they only drink bottled or filtered water.</li> <li>• Many respondents specifically identified smell, which they interpreted to be chlorine, as a drinking water quality issue.</li> </ul>
	Stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 67% of respondents identified street flooding, 32% sidewalk flooding, 23% erosion, and 14% sewage-manhole overflows. Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) observations are corroborated by State Water Resources Control Board documentation.</li> </ul>
	Illegal Dumping/ Trash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The primary trash and dumping issues reported were trash and small litter, large illegally dumped items, and homeless camp waste, all of which have impacts on water quality.</li> </ul>
	Community Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respondents mentioned a desire for community improvement projects, including creek or trail cleanups to remove garbage accumulation, more playgrounds and more trails to improve pedestrian and bicycle circulation, as well as rain barrels, public landscaping, and other improvements.</li> </ul>
People Experiencing Homelessness, Downtown Streets Teams and Voices Youth Programs	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of housing is the root of barriers to water access</li> </ul>
	Water Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many respondents reported that they relied on informal networks for access to water for drinking, sanitation, and hygiene</li> <li>• Maintenance and security of facilities were frequently cited as areas of improvement in survey responses</li> <li>• Overall availability of water access could be improved. More facilities, longer windows of operation, and free/reduced cost for use were mentioned in survey responses</li> <li>• Vital to ensure services are coordinated and well-publicized so people know they exist and where/when to access</li> </ul>

## Potential Next Steps

- META will participate in the DACTIP Tap Water Quality Testing Effort
- META suggested culturally-sensitive outreach to inform community members of water issues in East San Jose

- Conduct outreach to Petaluma and The Springs communities about water quality (an expanded 'Take it from the Tap' campaign in Spanish)
- Offer water quality testing through the DACTI Program Tap Water Quality Testing Effort and offer portable water filters
- Pursue the development of water bottle fill stations from the local water supply
- Partner with Sonoma Water on stormwater projects, including assessing potential stormwater detention properties, conducting landowner outreach, and completing a feasibility assessment to identify opportunities in the hills to retain stormwater onsite to mitigate downstream flooding in The Springs from Sonoma Creek
- Encourage Sonoma Water to conduct a comprehensive investigation of conditions contributing to downstream SSOs from Sonoma Development Center to The Springs
- Conduct on-the-ground wet-weather site assessments and field data collection (photos with timestamps) to assess Sonoma Development Center stormwater and major creeks and flooding areas between Sonoma Development Center and Verano Avenue (approx.. 4.5 miles) which could help identify opportunities to prevent stormwater from getting into the sewer system
- Organize cleanup events and an outreach campaign about proper garbage disposal, recycling, and community development.
- Work with the City of Petaluma and southern Sonoma partners to improve their communities through co-developing projects and pursuing funding to address issues identified in the needs assessment process, including: creek or trail cleanups, stormwater management projects, park cleanups and restoration projects to address erosion and other issues, outdoor education and recreation programs, sewage infrastructure improvements

- Encourage municipalities to consult with people experiencing homelessness when developing policies and programs intended to help or address homelessness

- Municipalities should follow up in their communities directly with people experiencing homelessness on how access can be improved and where these services can be located
- Look to add questions to point-in-time counts to best gather more information to inform service provision and facility development
- Explore ways that existing funding streams not earmarked for people experiencing homelessness can be tapped into to provide necessary services for people experiencing homelessness. (I.e. water quality funding for restrooms, showers, and clothes washing)