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APPROVED  
BY THE CITY COUNCIL  
MAY 20 1997  
OFFICE OF THE  
CITY CLERK

922 10TH STREET  
ROOM 100  
SACRAMENTO, CA  
95814-2702  
PH 916-264-8300  
FAX 916-264-8281

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC WORKS  
  
ARCHITECTURE &  
ENGINEERING DIVISION

CITY OF SACRAMENTO  
CALIFORNIA

April 30, 1997

City Council  
Sacramento, California

Honorable Members in Session:

**SUBJECT:** APPROVAL OF CHANGE ORDER NO. 3 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$13,743.28 TO CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE SACRAMENTO RIVER DOCKS UTILITIES PROJECT (KC13)

**LOCATION AND COUNCIL DISTRICT:**

Front Street, Capitol Avenue south to Neasham Circle, Sacramento; Council District #1.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

This report recommends that the City Council approve Change Order #3 with Civil Engineering Construction in the amount of \$13,743.28 and reset City Manager Change Order Authority for the Sacramento River Docks Utilities project.

**CONTACT PERSON:** Dana Gard, Project Manager, 264-8434

**FOR A COUNCIL MEETING OF:** May 20, 1997

**SUMMARY:**

This report request approval of Change Order No. 3 in the amount of \$13,748.28 for differing site conditions related to installation of the utilities along Front Street east of the floodwall.

**COMMITTEE/COMMISSION ACTION:** None.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**

- This project is the second phase of improvements for the Sacramento River Docks area. The Docks project area opens up access from Old Sacramento to Miller Park on the south and Crocker Arts Gallery on the east.
- This contract was awarded by City Council on December 17, 1996, in the amount of \$162,860.00.
- This Change Order will compensate the contractor for differing underground site conditions encountered during installation of the various utilities.

- Two previous City Manager change orders have been issue totaling \$20,641.03 for changes requested for the fire system by the Utilities Department and differing underground site conditions encountered and ratification is recommended.

**FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

- The project budget for the Sacramento River Docks Project Utilities (KC13) is \$213,500.
- The funding for this project was authorized in the 1994/1995 SHRA Capitol Improvement Program between SHRA and the City of Sacramento and has been established under authority of City Agreement No. 83-003A.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

On April 6, 1995, SHRA filed a Notice of Negative Declaration with the County Clerk. The Negative Declaration, State Class 1 complies with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code. Mitigation measures were not made a condition of the approval of the project.

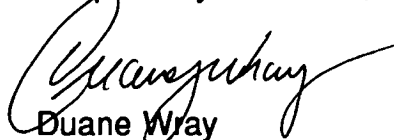
**POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:**

Approval of this change order and the ratification and resetting of City Manager Change Order Authority, is consistent with Sacramento City Code, Title 58.

**WBE/MBE EFFORTS:**

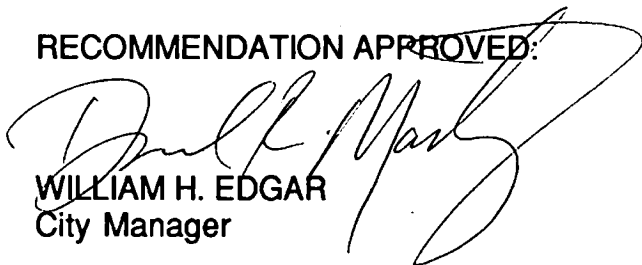
None. This action will modify an existing contract.

Respectfully submitted,



Duane Wray  
Architecture and Engineering Manager

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:



WILLIAM H. EDGAR  
City Manager

Approved:



Michael Kashiwagi  
Director of Public Works



APPROVED  
BY THE CITY COUNCIL

MAY 20 1997

OFFICE OF THE  
CITY CLERK

1.15

DEPARTMENT OF  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CITY OF SACRAMENTO  
CALIFORNIA

125 N STREET  
ROOM 202  
SACRAMENTO, CA  
95814-2904

TOXICS PROGRAM  
916-264-7621  
FAX 916-264-7185

May 1, 1997

City Council  
Sacramento, California

Honorable Members in Session:

**SUBJECT: ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES' AGREEMENTS WITH LEE & RO, INC., AND JOHN J. TOMKO TO CONDUCT TOXIC REMEDIAL SERVICES AT THE MEADOWVIEW COMMUNITY CENTER**

**LOCATION AND COUNCIL DISTRICT:** Meadowview Road and 24th Street, District 8.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

Staff recommends that City Council, by resolution, authorize the City Manager to execute Professional Services' Agreements with Lee & Ro, Inc., for an amount not to exceed \$78,000.00, and with John J. Tomko, for an amount not to exceed \$69,460.00 for professional services to remediate the soil and groundwater contamination at the Meadowview Community Center site.

**CONTACT PERSON:** Ava Langston-Kenney, Toxics Coordinator

**FOR COUNCIL MEETING OF:** May 20, 1997

**SUMMARY:**

This report recommends that contracts be awarded to Lee & Ro, Inc. to conduct a Final Feasibility Study, which will investigate and provide a cost comparison of remedial alternatives to cleanup soil and groundwater contamination at the Meadowview Community Center site, and with John J. Tomko to provide technical project management tasks associated with the Feasibility Study and oversight and monitoring of remediation activities being performed by Department of Utilities' personnel.

## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- \* Soil and groundwater are contaminated with gasoline from a former gasoline station, and with PCE from two former dry cleaners. PCE groundwater contamination extends approximately 2600 feet from the former dry cleaners site. The gasoline plume extends approximately 800 feet from the former gasoline station site.
- \* Twenty-five (25) monitoring wells have been installed. Monitoring wells are being sampled quarterly pursuant to a Monitoring and Reporting Program Order (No. 95-810) issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- \* At both source areas, soil vapor extraction and groundwater air sparging systems (SVE/AS) have been installed.
- \* The SVE/AS system at the dry cleaners' site was started-up on August 20, 1996. Kleinfelder, Inc. installed this system and operated it for the first three months (City Agreement No. 96-020). During this three month period, Kleinfelder has estimated that approximately 140 pounds of PCE have been removed from the subsurface and treated using activated carbon. Department of Utilities' personnel assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of this system on November 19, 1996.
- \* The SVE/AS system at the gasoline station site has not been started-up. Staff is assessing the site's potential for passive bioremediation in accordance with recent state guidelines.
- \* Groundwater remediation alternatives still need to be evaluated for the PCE plume.
- \* A detailed report describing the current status of all ongoing activities associated with this project is provided (Exhibit A).

## **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

The implementation of remediation efforts at the project site will carry out the mitigation adopted as a part of the April 1993 Negative Declaration for the acquisition of the former service station site. Under the provisions of the mitigation measure adopted for this project, the City will obtain the approvals required by all local and State agencies for the preparation and implementation of a remediation plan to clean the site. No additional environmental review is required for implementation of the remediation plan.

Meadowview Community Center  
Remediation Contracts  
May 1, 1997

**FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS:**

Sufficient funds are available from CIP Fund 704-500-CB24-4802 and CIP Fund 512-500-CB24-4802 for this project.

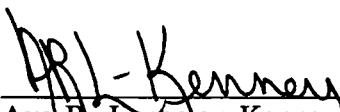
**POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:**

This action is consistent with Chapter 58, Article III, Section 58.301 of the City Code governing advertising and bidding requirements.

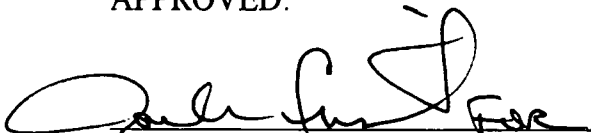
**MBE/WBE**

Lee & Ro Inc. is a MBE Environmental Consultant. John J. Tomko is a local Environmental Consultant

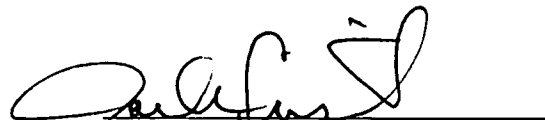
Respectfully submitted,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ava R. Langston-Kenney  
Toxics Program Coordinator

APPROVED:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
William H. Edgar  
City Manager

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jack Crist  
Deputy City Manager

## EXHIBIT A

### MEADOWVIEW COMMUNITY CENTER SITE REMEDIAL INVESTIGATIONS STATUS

#### Dry Cleaners' Site

Four phases of the Remedial Investigation (RI) have been completed. Phases I and II of the RI were described in the RI/FS Report dated December 6, 1993. Phase III was described in an RI Report dated May 26, 1994. Phase IV was completed on January 12, 1996. This work culminated in the installation of two shallow monitoring wells identified as MW-17 and MW-18, and the installation of a deep monitoring well identified as DMW-3. Phase IV was described in an RI Report dated March 6, 1996.

The Phase IV RI report was submitted by Kleinfelder to the Regional Board on February 15, 1996. In this report Kleinfelder made the following conclusions regarding the delineation of the PCE plume within the highly permeable upper unconfined aquifer.

- A. PCE has migrated primarily along an axis from the source area (W-1B) downgradient to the northeast (MW-17). A distance of approximately 2600 feet.
- B. PCE migration laterally from this axis is limited as evidenced by the sampling results between well pairs MW-1/MW-12 and MW-14 and MW-18. The extent of this lateral dispersion from the plume axis is approximately 600 feet.
- C. The relatively low concentrations in MW-17 (22  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ) indicate that this well is near the downgradient edge of the plume.

In this report Kleinfelder also made the following conclusions regarding the vertical delineation of the PCE plume:

- A. DMW-1 located at the source area is screened in the water bearing zone beneath the upper unconfined aquifer. This well is not impacted above the drinking water MCL for PCE. PCE levels from this well have been 0.7, 1.1, 0.8, 1.3, 1.0 and 2.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ . A blue-gray, competent clay aquitard separates the upper unconfined aquifer from the lower water bearing zone at this well location.
- B. DMW-2 located adjacent to MW-6 (approximately 900 feet downgradient of the PCE source area) is also screened in the water bearing zone beneath the upper unconfined aquifer. This well is impacted above the drinking water MCL for PCE. PCE levels from this well have been 48, 58, 61, 44 and 75  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ . A clay aquitard does not separate the upper unconfined aquifer from the lower water bearing zone at this well location. Kleinfelder concluded that the PCE in the lower water bearing zone at this location may be due to the downward migration from the upper unconfined aquifer through lateral discontinuities (holes) in the clay aquitard.
- C. DMW-3 located adjacent to MW-14 (approximately 1500 feet downgradient of the PCE

source area) is screened in the water bearing zone beneath the upper unconfined aquifer. This well is not impacted above the drinking water MCL for PCE. PCE levels from this well have been 1.0, <0.5, and 2.4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ . An aquitard, similar to the one detected at DMW-1, separates the upper unconfined aquifer from the lower water bearing zone at his well.

Based upon these conclusions Kleinfelder recommended the following:

- A. One additional shallow monitoring well (MW-19) be installed to confirm the northern lateral edge of the PCE plume. This well will also be used to delineate the downgradient limit of the gasoline plume from the former gasoline station site.
- B. That no additional monitoring wells be installed downgradient of MW-17 until the City evaluates remedial options for the PCE plume (i.e., finalize the December 6, 1994 Feasibility Study). However, they recommend that a pilot monitoring well be installed downgradient of MW-17 prior to the installation of an extraction well to ensure optimum placement.

Assuming that this monitoring well confirms the northern lateral extent of the PCE plume as evidenced by at least two quarters of monitoring data, the next step would be to complete the FS for the PCE plume. In addition, this FS must also take into consideration the effectiveness of the source remediation project at the former dry cleaners' site. This data is expected to be available after approximately 6 months of operation of this project (See Source Remediation Projects below). The effectiveness of this source reduction will directly impact the time frame and cost of the remedial alternatives to cleanup the PCE plume. Therefore, the FS should begin around March 1, 1997.

### **Gasoline Station RI**

Four phases of the RI have been completed for this site. As for the dry cleaners' site, the first two phases are described in the December 6, 1993 RI/FS report, and the third phase is described in the May 26, 1994 RI report. Phase IV was completed on November 11, 1996. This work culminated in the installation of two shallow monitoring wells identified as MW-15 and MW-16, and the installation of a deep monitoring well identified as DMW-4. Phase IV was described in an RI Report dated December 17, 1996.

The Phase IV RI report was submitted to the Regional Board on January 31, 1997. In this report Kleinfelder made the following conclusions regarding the delineation of the gasoline plume within the highly permeable upper unconfined aquifer (See Plate 5):

- A. Gasoline has migrated primarily along an axis from the source area (MW-9) downgradient to the northeast (MW-15). A distance of approximately 830 feet.
- B. Gasoline migration laterally from this axis is limited as evidenced by the sampling results between wells MW-16 and MW-7. The extent of this lateral dispersion from the plume axis is approximately 150 feet.

In this report Kleinfelder also noted that a clay confining layer appears to separate the upper water

bearing zone from deeper water bearing zones throughout the gasoline plume. A deep monitoring well was installed at the downgradient edge of the gasoline plume (adjacent to MW-15). This well was sampled during the December 1996 quarterly sampling round. Gasoline compounds were not detected in this well.

### **Underground Tank Fund Claim and LUFT Changes Regarding Passive Remediation**

The claim was reinstated on March 5, 1996. Desert is requesting bankruptcy court approval of this agreement. Once this is received, the agreement can be executed, the City will then consider the disbursement of \$100,000 to Desert Petroleum. However, the approval of this agreement is tied-up in court due to claims filed by the previous owners of the former strip mall for damages caused by this contamination.

On June 19, 1996 Jack Crist, Deputy City Manager, authorized the expenditure of up to \$50,000 to complete the RI at the former gasoline station site and to determine if passive remediation is occurring at this site at a rate that could substantially reduce cleanup costs. With the changes in the states policy regarding remediation of underground fuel tank sites (i.e., the promotion of intrinsic bioremediation), it is possible that future expenditures at this site may not exceed the \$100,000. Unfortunately, at this time the state regulatory agencies have not yet indicated how these proposed policy changes will be implemented nor if this site will be eligible for passive remediation.

As noted above the Phase IV project has been completed and the full extent of the gasoline contamination has been delineated. Preliminary biochemical data indicates that intrinsic bioremediation is occurring. The site will continue to be monitored for biochemical data during the quarterly sampling rounds. In addition, the Scope of Work for the Final Feasibility Study for this site will include a task to assess the intrinsic bioremediation potential of this site based upon existing data, and to propose monitoring recommendations (See Feasibility Study Status below).

### **QUARTERLY MONITORING WELL SAMPLING**

As of January 31, 1997, six quarterly monitoring reports have been submitted to the Regional Board pursuant to their Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 95-810. Tables 3, 4 and 5 (attached) show the historical analytical results for the monitoring wells for PCE, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPHC), and benzene respectively.

### **FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS) STATUS**

The December 6, 1993 RI/FS report contains a preliminary feasibility study (FS) for the remediation of on-site contaminated soil and groundwater from the former dry cleaners' site and the former gasoline station site. This FS was conducted prior to the full delineation of the PCE and petroleum hydrocarbon contaminant plumes to enable the City to install on-site underground pipes that may be necessary for some future (worst case) remedial action, and hence not unnecessarily delay the construction of the Meadowview Community Center.



The recommended onsite PCE contaminated soil remediation alternative was soil vapor extraction using three 100-foot long by 15 feet deep horizontal vapor extraction wells and one 20-foot deep vertical extraction well. The recommended onsite PCE contaminated groundwater remediation alternative was air sparging at the PCE source area using one 55-foot deep air sparging well, and groundwater pumping and treating of five extraction wells.

The recommended onsite gasoline contaminated soil remediation alternative was soil vapor extraction using two 125-foot long by 18 to 20 feet deep horizontal vapor extraction wells and one 20-foot deep vertical extraction well. The recommended onsite gasoline contaminated groundwater remediation alternative was air sparging at the gasoline source area using three 55-foot deep air sparging wells and groundwater pumping and treating of one extraction well.

Since additional RI data has been collected since the preparation of the RI/FS report (i.e., Phases III and IV and quarterly monitoring well sampling data), the final feasibility study should re-assess the feasibility of the groundwater remedial alternatives evaluated in the RI/FS, and expand upon the remedial alternatives to include the remediation of offsite PCE contaminated groundwater. The City is currently assessing the passive remediation potential of the gasoline contaminated soils and groundwater through a quarterly monitoring well sampling program. Therefore, the final FS should also include an evaluation of the passive remediation potential of this site per State guidelines and recommendations for the continued monitoring of this site.

In addition, the City has installed the underground source remediation equipment (air sparging and soil vapor extraction wells) at both sites, and have implemented the source area remediation of PCE contaminated soils and groundwater. The results of the PCE source area remediation project should also be considered in the development of the final FS. Only one onsite extraction well (EW-1) in the PCE source area has been installed. The underground pipelines and treatment building should be fully utilized to centralize treatment systems and to minimize disruptions to the Community Center's site work.

The Scope of Work for the final FS for the active remediation of PCE contaminated soils and groundwater and the passive remediation of gasoline contaminated soils and groundwater at the Meadowview site should include the following tasks:

- A. Groundwater flow and chemical transport modeling to assess the following alternative groundwater remedial schemes. The PCE groundwater and soil cleanup achieved by the existing air sparging and soil vapor extraction system (AS/SVES) is common to all remedial schemes. Therefore it's affect on downgradient PCE levels should be considered in the chemical fate and transport modeling of each remedial scheme.
  1. The no active remediation alternative. Institutional and land use controls will be employed to minimize human exposure.
  2. Source control extraction wells only. Institutional and land use controls will be employed to minimize human exposure to contaminated groundwater outside of the source area.
  3. Interception wells only at the downgradient boundary of the plume. These wells

will be low to moderate yield capacity wells. Institutional and land use controls will be employed to minimize human exposure upgradient of the interceptor wells.

4. Interception wells at the downgradient boundary of the plume and source area extraction wells. Institutional and land use controls will be employed to minimize human exposure upgradient of the interceptor wells.
5. Accelerated cleanup. Extraction wells throughout the plume with the most technically feasible design for extraction well spacing and well pumping capacity.

All remedial alternatives must attain groundwater cleanup levels established by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. The design goal shall be to cleanup the aquifer to background water quality (i.e., non-detected levels of PCE and breakdown products). If modeling indicates that background levels cannot be restored, alternative cleanup levels shall be proposed that will attain the best water quality which is reasonable considering all demands being made and to be made on these waters and the total values involved, beneficial and detrimental, economic and social, tangible, and intangible. Alternatives cleanup levels less stringent than background shall be established in conformance with Section 2550.4 of the CCR Title 23 Chapter 15.

The outcome of each of the remedial scheme modeling runs will be the time necessary to meet the cleanup level, and the maximum size (and date) of the PCE plume (i.e., the non-attainment zone).

- B. A present worth analysis of the groundwater remedial schemes modeled in A above. Costs shall include construction as well as O&M (including chemical and utility costs) and monitoring/reporting costs over the period of non-attainment.

Groundwater treatment alternatives evaluated in the RI/FS (carbon adsorption, UV/ozone, and air stripping) shall be re-assessed. Treatment alternatives must comply with sanitary sewer system discharge permit limitations as set by the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Sanitation District (SRWSD), and air emission limitations set by the Air Quality Management District.

The need for, or the type, of water treatment that will be necessary is dependent upon the level of treatment necessary to meet SRWSD discharge limitations. SRWSD's current PCE limitation is 50 ppb. A higher limitation may be approved if it can be demonstrated that the higher level won't impact the treatment plant, that it won't pose a worker hazard in the sewers, and that it won't contribute to additional groundwater contamination from leaking sewer lines. Prior to evaluating treatment alternatives a technical memorandum should be prepared evaluating higher PCE discharge limitations based on the above three factors. This memorandum will then be submitted to SRWSD for their review and approval.

Upon approval of discharge limits by the SRWSD, the need for (or the type of

treatment) can then be assessed based upon the amount of PCE removal required. Each active remediation scheme modeled in A above should include influent PCE levels and flows from each extraction well, and how they will vary with time. These values along with the prescribed sewer discharge limitations, will allow an assessment of the type of treatment (if any) required over the duration of the remedial schemes, and hence, a determination of present worth treatment costs.

- C. Soil confirmation sampling to verify that PCE levels in the soils are at regulatory acceptable cleanup levels.
- D. An assessment of the passive remediation potential of the gasoline contaminated soils and groundwater in conformance with State guidelines, including recommendations for continued monitoring.
- E. Preparation of a Feasibility Study addendum to the December 6, 1993 RI/FS report. This report should contain the following:
  - 1. A discussion on the PCE groundwater and soil cleanup achieved by the existing air sparging and soil vapor extraction system (AS/SVES) that was considered in the chemical fate and transport models (including soil cleanup verification sampling results).
  - 2. A discussion of the groundwater cleanup levels for PCE, TPHC(g) and BTEX established by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and alternative levels if appropriate.
  - 3. A detailed discussion and results on the groundwater flow and chemical transport modeling process to assess the alternative PCE contaminated groundwater remedial schemes.
  - 4. A detailed discussion on the present worth analysis of the PCE contaminated groundwater remedial schemes.
  - 5. A discussion on the assessment of the PCE contaminated groundwater treatment alternatives required to meet discharge limits (both SRWSD and APCD limits).
  - 6. A Remedial Action Plan (RAP) including a detailed description of the recommended PCE contaminated groundwater remedial scheme, including rationale for selection, cleanup objective and time to achievement, description of major components (wells, pipelines, treatment units, etc), O&M and monitoring requirements, costs, and construction time line. This RAP shall also include a write-up on the passive remediation potential of the gasoline site with recommendations for monitoring.

Lee and Ro, Inc. were selected to conduct the final Feasibility Study. They submitted a draft of their SOW on January 24, 1997 and it is currently under review.

## **SOURCE REMEDIATION PROJECTS**

### **Former Dry Cleaners Source Area**

Three horizontal vapor extraction wells (100 feet long, and approximately 15 feet deep) were installed by the contractor for the Community Center per plans and specifications developed by Kleinfelder. The Meadowview Community Center contractor also connected these horizontal vapor extraction wells and an existing vertical vapor extraction well (VEW-3) to the onsite treatment building with underground pipelines. In addition, one air sparging well was also installed per plans and specifications and likewise piped to the treatment building. The treatment building construction was also part of the Community Center construction contract. The installation of the remedial facilities was by Azteca Construction. Inspection activities were conducted City inspectors.

City Council approved a contract with Kleinfelder on January 12, 1996 for the procurement, installation, and operation (for the first three months) of a soil vapor extraction and air sparging project. The system began operating on August 20, 1996. City forces assumed operational responsibility on November 21, 1996. Since startup, PCE levels in the extracted soil vapor have decreased by 98%, and approximately 140 lbs of PCE and 100 lbs of total petroleum hydrocarbon compounds have been removed and treated with activated carbon. The system will remain operational as long as PCE levels in MW-1B (a source well) continue to decline. This well is sampled every three months as part of the quarterly sampling program, however, I am considering sampling this well monthly. Once PCE levels in this well cease to decline, the system will be shutdown and operated intermittently to allow the PCE bound to soil particles (or outside of the main flow channels) to diffuse into the remedial carrier (i.e., soil air and groundwater). This strategy usually results in a rebound of PCE levels within the extracted soil gas, though at lesser magnitudes with each successive shutdown. When PCE levels cease to significantly rebound after a shutdown period, this system can then be permanently shutdown, and soil samples can be taken to verify that soil PCE levels are at safe levels. Joel Weiss has requested that soil samples also be taken along the sewer lateral from the former dry cleaners to the public sewer (26 April 1996 letter).

### **Former Gasoline Station Site**

Six deep horizontal vapor extraction wells (total length of 259 feet, and approximately 20 feet deep), and one shallow vapor extraction well (length of 18 feet, and approximately 10 feet deep) were installed by City of Sacramento Department of Utility forces per plans developed by John Tomko. The City forces also connected these horizontal vapor extraction wells and an existing vertical vapor extraction well (VEW-1) to an onsite treatment building with underground pipelines. In addition, three air sparging wells, installed by Kleinfelder, were also piped to the treatment building.

A soil vapor extraction and air sparging system has not been installed at this site. This system is being reconsidered based upon recent changes in the state's guidelines regarding intrinsic bioattenuation. This system may not be required if it can be demonstrated to the Regional Board that:

- A. Intrinsic bioattenuation rate of the hydrocarbon plume is equal to (or greater than) the release rate of hydrocarbons from contaminated soils (i.e., that we have a stable plume),

- B. There is no significant health or ecological risks associated with these contaminated soils and hydrocarbon plume, and
- C. Passive remediation of the soils and groundwater would not take an inordinate amount of time (or at least no longer than active remediation).

If the above cannot be demonstrated, a SVES/AS system may have to be installed at this site and operated for 6 to 12 months. The estimated cost, based upon the cost of the dry cleaners SVES/AS system, will probably be around \$50,000 to \$80,000.

APPROVED  
BY THE CITY COUNCIL  
MAY 20 1997  
OFFICE OF THE  
CITY CLERK

**RESOLUTION NO. 97-243**

ADOPTED BY THE SACRAMENTO CITY COUNCIL

ON DATE OF \_\_\_\_\_

**RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES' AGREEMENTS WITH LEE & RO, INC., IN THE AMOUNT OF \$78,000.00 AND JOHN J. TOMKO IN THE AMOUNT OF \$69,460.00 TO CONDUCT TOXIC REMEDIAL SERVICES AT THE MEADOWVIEW COMMUNITY CENTER**

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO THAT:

1. The City Manager is hereby authorized to enter into a contract for the amount of \$78,000.00 with Lee & Ro, Inc., for the development of the Final Feasibility Study for the remediation of soils and groundwater at Meadowview Community Center Site.
2. The City Manager is hereby authorized to enter into a contract for the amount of \$69,460.00 with John J. Tomko for the technical oversight of toxic remedial services to be performed at the Meadowview Community Center Site.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

**FOR CITY CLERK USE ONLY**

RESOLUTION NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE ADOPTED: \_\_\_\_\_

12