

Appendix 1A

NOP and Comments Received

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

GENERAL INFORMATION

To: Office of Planning and Research, Responsible Agencies, and Trustee Agencies

Project Title: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Lead Agency: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR/Department)
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Contact: Robert Sleppy (916) 255-1141

Purpose of Notice: In accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) the Department is distributing a Notice of Preparation (NOP) to solicit comments on the scope of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for construction and operation of new level II correctional facilities. These infill facilities shall be situated adjacent to one or more of seven existing prisons. This NOP is intended to satisfy the requirements of CEQA, (Public Resources Code, Division 13, Section 21000–21177), and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000–15387).

Project Location: Potential Level II Infill Sites. Senate Bill (SB) 1022, Section 14 (Chapter 42, Statutes of 2012) authorizes CDCR to build up to three, new 792-bed level II prison dormitory correctional facilities. Pursuant to SB 1022, these potential infill facilities shall be adjacent to one or more of seven existing institutions located in Solano, Sacramento, Amador, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties. Among these seven existing prisons, the two prisons in Solano County are directly adjacent to one another as are the two prisons in Sacramento County. Each pair of these adjacent prisons is to be considered as one site. As a result, there are five potentially feasible sites to construct new level II infill correctional facilities.

The following is a list of the seven existing CDCR prisons and locations currently under consideration for a level II infill addition pursuant to SB 1022. Exhibit 1 shows the location of all potential sites; Exhibits 2 thru 17 more precisely depict each potential infill site and the conceptual layouts of the potential infill housing facilities at each of the following existing state prisons:

- ▲ California Institution for Men (CIM) Infill Site–14901 Central Avenue Chino, CA 91710;
- ▲ California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC)/Folsom State Prison (FSP) Infill Site–Prison Road, Represa (Folsom), CA 95671 (note: potential infill site is situated between SAC and FSP);
- ▲ California State Prison, Solano (SOL) and the California Medical Facility (CMF) Infill Site–SOL is at 2100 Peabody Road, Vacaville, CA 95696 and CMF is at 1600 California Drive, Vacaville, CA 95686 (note: potential infill site is situated between SOL and CMF);
- ▲ Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) Infill Site–4001 State Route 104, Lone, CA 95640; and,
- ▲ R. J. Donovan (RJD) Infill Site–South San Diego County, 480 Alta Road, San Diego, CA 92179.

These are the only sites that can be considered for construction of new level II correctional facilities under the enabling legislation.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Infill Project Authority. On June 27, 2012, Governor Brown approved SB 1022. Section 14 of SB 1022 authorizes and directs "...design and construct three level II dorm facilities adjacent to one or more of the following institutions: Folsom State Prison; California State Prison, Sacramento; California Medical Facility; California State Prison, Solano; Mule Creek State Prison; California Institution for Men; and Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility." As noted above, among these seven existing prisons there are five potentially feasible areas to construct new level II infill correctional facilities. The proposed level II facilities would meet all CDCR correctional facility design and security requirements including the use of lethal electrified perimeter fencing. Each new facility would be operated by and under the authority of the respective adjacent prison(s).

Depending on the amount of space potentially available at the five respective infill sites, CDCR may consider constructing and operating either three, single, 792-bed correctional facilities or a single 792-bed facility and a double configuration that combines two 792-bed correctional facilities (a total of 1,584 beds). However, not all sites have space for a double configuration. Under either scenario, the legislation only authorizes the construction of up to a total of three level II correctional facilities at these five sites for a total of 2,376 beds.

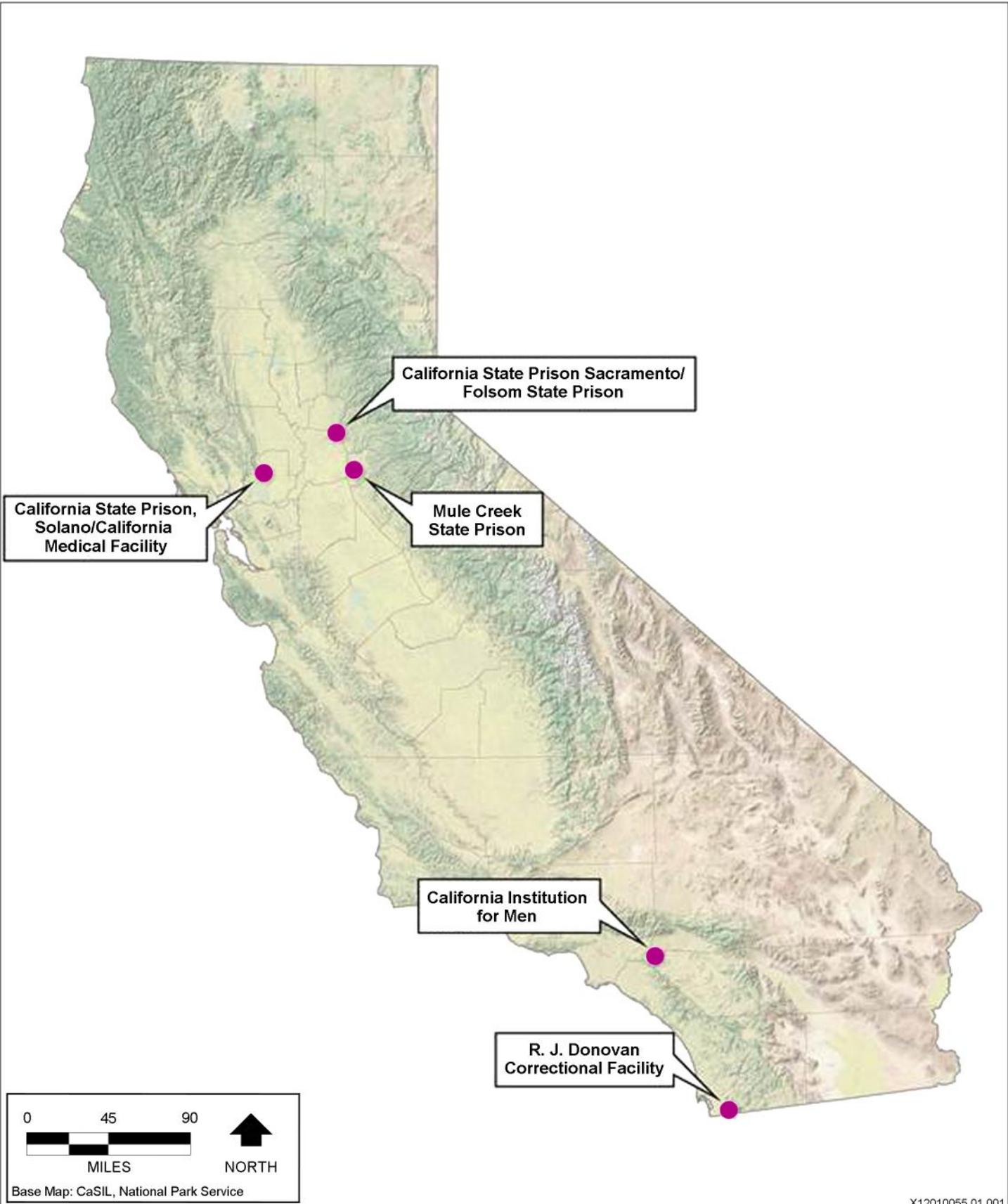
Closure of California Rehabilitation Center (CRC), Norco. SB 1022 also mandates the closure of CRC, no later than December 31, 2016 or within 6 months after construction of three level II dorm facilities, whichever is earlier. CRC's infrastructure has exceeded its useful life and needs extensive renovation; however, SB 1022 does not authorize any modifications or improvements to this prison. The existing inmates at this facility would be transferred to other CDCR prisons. Upon closure of CRC, CDCR plans to maintain the portion of the property that currently houses inmates until disposition plans are developed and the legislative authority necessary to implement such plans are secured. Exhibit 7 shows the location of CRC.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project is to provide additional level II prison housing units and related support buildings and inmate programming space within existing CDCR prisons. CDCR anticipates the need for these new facilities because proposed changes to its inmate classification criteria are expected to result in an increased number of level II inmates. The authorized facilities, per Section 14(a)(4), are intended "...to provide flexible housing for various inmate[s]..., including, but not limited to, those with disabilities, intermediate medical needs, or mental health treatment needs."

The proposed infill projects are intended to achieve the following additional objectives:

- ▲ Meet the goals of the CDCR plan, "The Future of California Corrections" (also known as the CDCR Blueprint), to improve state correctional facility operations;
- ▲ Utilize vacant/underutilized property within the seven subject prisons for the construction of secure level II correctional facilities;
- ▲ Use the existing staff resources and capacity of prison infrastructure within the seven subject prisons to minimize the cost of operating the additional level II correctional facilities;
- ▲ Assist in meeting the goals set forth in SB 1022;
- ▲ Reduce CDCR's annual operational costs by replacing facilities that are outdated, have infrastructure deficiencies, and are costly to operate;



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Source:

Exhibit 1

CDCR Facilities and Locations Under Consideration



- ▲ Improve CDCR's ability to achieve its goal of providing substantive work, academic education, vocational training, and specialized treatment for California's inmate population; and,
- ▲ Design facilities to provide flexible housing for various level II inmate sub-populations.

PROPOSED INFILL SITES – RJ DONOVAN AND MULE CREEK STATE PRISON INFILL SITES

Proposed Infill Sites/Equal Analysis EIR. SB 1022 states that CDCR "...shall notify the State Public Works Board of its proposed siting locations..." for the infill projects. In accordance with Section 14 of SB 1022 CDCR has notified the State Public Works Board (Board) of its proposed siting locations. The Board accepted the proposed infill sites and their respective project budgets at its September 14, 2012 meeting. The Board's action adopted a proposal for the proposed construction of one housing facility (792 beds) on vacant ground within the RJD Infill Site and a double housing facility (1,584 beds) on available ground within the MCSP Infill Site.

However, CDCR intends to prepare a single EIR that will equally analyze the potential construction of proposed level II correctional facilities at the RJD Infill Site and the MCSP Infill Site as well as alternative infill sites at CIM, SOL/CMF, and SAC/FSP. An EIR with an equal level of analysis will allow the lead agency to consider the selection of any of the five infill sites (for a single or double facility) depending on the findings of the EIR, the magnitude of the respective environmental effects, and the availability of mitigation measures. As noted, while the EIR will address the use of any of five identified sites, SB 1022 only authorizes a total of three level II correctional facilities.

SB 1022 POTENTIAL INFILL SITES

As noted above, the proposed project would involve the development of a total of three infill housing facilities that would be placed at any of the five potential sites within seven existing CDCR prison properties. Either three single (792-bed) housing facilities would be constructed at three potential infill prison sites, or CDCR would construct one single housing facility at one potential infill prison site and a double (1,584-bed) housing facility at a second potential infill prison site.

In general, the acreage requirement for a single infill housing facility would be approximately 35 acres whereas a double infill housing facility would require approximately 55 acres. At certain sites additional acreage may be needed for access, parking, and/or utility infrastructure. Due to space constraints, only the single facility infill option is contemplated at the SOL/CMF and SAC/FSP infill sites. The other three prisons (RJD, CIM, and MCSP) will be evaluated for either a single or a double infill facility. Exhibits 8 and 9 illustrate the conceptual design of the infill housing facilities and accessory structures under both the single-facility and double-facility options. The following discussion describes each potential site identified in SB 1022 in more detail.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR MEN

CIM is located in the central portion of the City of Chino in San Bernardino County, approximately 33 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles. There are two access points to this facility. The primary access point is located along the northwestern edge of the facility at the intersection of Chino Hills Parkway and Central Avenue. Secondary access is located along Euclid Avenue, approximately 1,750 feet south of Merrill Avenue, and is generally associated with the Stark Youth Correctional Facility. Regional access to CIM is provided via State Route 71 (SR-71).

CIM has a design capacity of 2,976 inmates and, in 2007, accommodated as many as 6,332 inmates. (Note: The phrase, "design capacity" means in the case of facilities with celled housing units there would be one inmate per cell; in the case of dorms it means the inmates are single bunked.) As of June 2012 CIM housed 5,016 inmates. At CIM, CDCR is considering a potential infill site located south

of the existing CIM facility and immediately southeast of Reception Center Central. This site is currently used for agricultural purposes (row crops). Some relocation of existing utility lines may be required. The conceptual site plans for infill housing facilities at CIM under both the single-facility and double-facility options are shown in Exhibits 10 and 11, respectively.

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SACRAMENTO/FOLSOM STATE PRISON

SAC and FSP are located in the northern portion of the City of Folsom in Sacramento County, approximately 20 miles northeast of Sacramento. The CDCR property at this location is bounded by East Natoma Street to the southeast, Folsom Lake Crossing to the northeast, and the American River to the west. Local access to the project site is provided by East Natoma Street. Regional access to these prisons is provided via State Route-50 (SR-50), which is located to the south of the City of Folsom.

SAC and FSP have a combined design capacity of 4,297 inmates and, in 2007, accommodated as many as 7,347 inmates. As of June 2012, SAC/FSP housed 5,611 inmates. The proposed facility would be located on a site situated on the east side of prison grounds; the potential infill facility would be between the two prisons in an area currently occupied by an inmate labor staging yard. This yard and other support buildings would need to be relocated to other areas of the combined prison grounds if this site is selected. The conceptual site plan for infill housing facilities at SAC/FSP is shown in Exhibit 12.

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON, SOLANO/CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY

SOL and CMF are located in the southern portion of the City of Vacaville in Solano County approximately 40 miles northeast of San Francisco and approximately 30 miles southwest of Sacramento. The CDCR property at this location is bounded by Peabody Road to the east and California Drive to the north. Local access to the project site is provided by either Foxboro Parkway or Peabody Road. Regional access to these two prisons is provided by Interstate 80 (I-80), which is located to the northwest of the potential infill site.

SOL and CMF have a combined design capacity of 4,907 inmates and, in 2007, accommodated as many as 9,134 inmates. As of June 2012, SOL/CMF housed 6,626 inmates. The proposed site is located immediately southeast of CMF and northeast of SOL. Portions of the site are currently occupied by an inmate labor yard that would be relocated to another location within the combined prison grounds. The conceptual site plan for infill housing facilities at SOL/CMF is shown in Exhibit 13.

MULE CREEK STATE PRISON

MCSP is located in the City of Lone in Amador County, approximately 33 miles southeast of downtown Sacramento. Primary local access to MCSP is provided by Lone Michigan Bar Road, also known as State Route 104 (SR-104). Regional access to MCSP is also provided by SR-104, which connects with State Route-99 (SR-99) in the City of Galt.

MCSP has a design capacity of 1,700 inmates and, in 2007, accommodated as many as 3,738 inmates. As of June 2012, MCSP housed 3,062 inmates. The majority of the proposed location of the infill facility is currently used as spray fields for treated wastewater generated at MCSP; the new facility would be situated on vacant land southeast of the existing prison. The conceptual site plans for infill housing facilities at MCSP under both the single-facility and double-facility options are shown in Exhibits 14 and 15, respectively.

R. J. DONOVAN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

RJD is located in the unincorporated Otay sub-regional area of San Diego County, approximately 18 miles southeast of downtown San Diego, less than one mile east of the boundaries of the cities of San Diego and Chula Vista, and two miles north of the international United States/Mexico border. Primary local access to RJD is provided by Alta Road. Regional access to RJD is provided via Interstate-805 (I-805) and State Route-905 (SR-905).

RJD has a design capacity of 2,200 inmates and, in 2007, accommodated as many as 4,715 inmates. As of June 2012, RJD housed 3,504 inmates. The proposed infill housing facility site is located directly west of the existing prison facilities, mostly on undeveloped land. However, some relocation of RJD accessory uses within other portions of the greater prison grounds would be required to accommodate an infill facility. The project site includes a trailer and firing range for training and certification of correctional employees. The trailer would be relocated under both the single-facility and double-facility options. The firing range, which is approximately 650 feet long and 250 feet wide and includes a small classroom and parking area, would be relocated to the north side of RJD under the double-facility option. In addition, some relocation of existing utility lines may be required. The conceptual site plans for infill housing facilities at RJD under both the single-facility and double-facility options are shown in Exhibits 16 and 17, respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project would involve the construction of a total of 2,376 infill dorm beds and associated accessory uses at three, 792-bed level II facilities. Depending on the final configuration of the facilities, these facilities would be constructed adjacent to either two or three existing CDCR prisons. The proposed correctional facilities would operate 24 hours a day, year-round, with three 8-hour shifts (watches). Onsite staff would include correctional officers, medical/mental health personnel, vocational and educational staff, facility maintenance personnel, and administrative support staff. Visiting hours would typically be from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on weekends and certain holidays.

Construction of the proposed infill housing facilities is anticipated to begin in Spring 2014, with an estimated completion date of Spring 2016. Construction work shifts would generally be between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. A construction staging area and parking for construction workers would be provided on existing CDCR facility property at each respective site.

The following discussion provides a brief description of both the single-facility and double-facility options, as well as the differences between the two.

SINGLE INFILL HOUSING FACILITY

As shown in Exhibit 8, a single infill housing facility would cover approximately 35 acres and would include three separate dormitory structures with approximately 264 beds per structure for a total of 792 beds. Additionally, a communal recreational area would be located centrally between the housing structures. Approximately 105,000 square feet (sf) of accessory and support structures would be provided onsite. These structures would include a visitor/staff processing facility, visiting area, family visiting area, chapel, classrooms, gym, library, food services, central health services, and a central plant for heating and cooling. Buildings to support Prison Industry Authority (PIA) enterprises may also be provided as part of the project.

Perimeter security for a single facility would include a lethal electrified fence (LEF) installed between the exterior and interior fences of a double-perimeter fence and typically six armed perimeter guard towers. Roadways would be provided along the perimeter of the facility, inside and outside the LEF, as well as to the dorms and several accessory structures. High-mast lighting would be provided within the facility and along its perimeter; lighting would be angled in towards the facility and perimeter security

zones. The proposed facility would meet energy conservation goals to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification. An estimated 190 staff would be employed at a single infill facility.

DOUBLE INFILL HOUSING FACILITY

A double infill housing facility would cover approximately 55 acres and would include six separate dormitory structures (three on either side of the proposed facility) with 264 beds per structure for a total of 1,584 beds. Additionally, as shown in Exhibit 9, two communal recreational areas would be located between each grouping of dormitory structures. Approximately 240,000 sf of accessory and support structures would also be required. Similar to the single facility, the double facility would include a visitor/staff processing facility, visiting area, family visiting area, chapel, classrooms, gym, library, food services, central health services, and a central plant. In addition to the features included as part of a single facility, a double facility would include a separate 40,600 sf warehouse and a central operation office. Buildings to support PIA enterprises may also be provided as part of the project.

Perimeter security for a double facility would include a LEF installed between the exterior and interior fences of a double-perimeter fence and typically eight armed perimeter guard towers. Roadways would be provided along the perimeter of the facility, inside and outside the LEF, as well as to the dormitories and several accessory structures. High-mast lighting would be provided; lighting would be angled in towards the facility and perimeter security zones. The proposed facility would meet energy conservation goals to achieve LEED certification. An estimated 530 staff would be employed at a double infill facility.

POTENTIAL APPROVALS AND PERMITS REQUIRED

The following lists potential approvals and/or permits that may be required at one or more of the infill project sites:

- ▲ **CDCR:** Select final infill level II correctional facility sites, confirm the respective size of facility per site (e.g., 792-bed or 1,584-bed facility), adopt environmental findings and mitigation measures, and, if necessary, adopt Statement of Overriding Consideration.
- ▲ **Federal Aviation Administration:** Conduct Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis for certain types of construction in the immediate vicinity of airports.
- ▲ **US Army Corps of Engineers:** Issuance of any necessary Section 404 permits related to fill or alteration of wetlands or other jurisdictional waters.
- ▲ **US Fish and Wildlife Service:** Issuance of take permits if species protected under the Endangered Species Act are likely to be affected by construction and/or operation of potential infill facilities.
- ▲ **California Department of Transportation:** Encroachment permits for driveway modifications and/or installation of traffic signals on state highways.
- ▲ **Caltrans Division of Aeronautics:** Approval and/or review of projects near airports and air fields (only applies to the CIM and RJD sites).
- ▲ **California Department of Fish and Game:** Issuance of any necessary take permits for species protected under the California Endangered Species Act or any necessary Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements under DFG Code Section 1600-1616.
- ▲ **California Department of Toxic Substances Control:** Approval of any necessary remedial action or participation in other programs related to proper disposal, transportation, and handling of any identified hazardous materials.

- ▲ **California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC):** Approval of any potential new transmission facilities or upgrades to existing facilities that are subject to CPUC review.
- ▲ **California Office of Historic Preservation:** Conduct consultation in conformance with Sections 5024 and 5024.5 of the Public Resources Code as they relate to any potential project-related effects to cultural and historical resources.
- ▲ **Local Air Pollution Control District/Air Quality Management District:** Secure permits to construct and operate emergency generators if needed at any new infill facility.
- ▲ **Regional Water Quality Control Board:** Secure general construction permits.
- ▲ **Utility Services and Roadway Encroachment Permits:** Secure from local agencies applicable utility permits for water and sewer services, if needed; secure from local agencies encroachment permits for driveway and road improvements, if needed.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

An Initial Study (IS) may be prepared by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment. However, an IS is not required if the lead agency has determined that an EIR is clearly required for the project, as stated in CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(a). CDCR has concluded that the proposed project may have the potential to result in significant impacts and determined that an EIR was necessary. Therefore, an IS has not been prepared for the proposed project, in accordance with CEQA requirements.

The EIR will evaluate the potentially significant direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts associated with construction and implementation of the Infill Level II Correctional Facilities Project, as described below. Mitigation measures will be recommended, where appropriate, to avoid or substantially reduce significant adverse impacts. In order to accurately analyze the project's potential environmental impacts, an EIR will be prepared to evaluate the full range of CEQA issue areas, as provided in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. The EIR will fully evaluate impacts at an equal level of detail at each of the five potential infill sites.

LAND USE AND PLANNING; AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

The EIR will describe and analyze the effect of changes that would occur as a result of placing each facility on State-owned land and their potential for any inconsistency with local general planning designations/applicable goals. Existing and proposed land uses in the vicinity of each site will be discussed, based on site visits, aerial photographs, and consultation with local agency personnel. Additionally, farmland conversion and forestry resources impacts will be evaluated. The EIR will also consider consistency with the San Diego County Multi-Species Conservation Plan at RJD and the Chino Airport Land Use Plan at CIM.

EMPLOYMENT, POPULATION, HOUSING AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Based on projected employment figures and distribution of employee residences, the EIR will evaluate historic employment and inmate occupancy data for each prison site to determine if the project would result in an increase in population, housing demand, and need for community services including police, fire protection, and schools in the local area.

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The EIR will evaluate the current available capacity of the existing utility systems (water, wastewater, solid waste, electricity, and natural gas) at each potential infill prison site and the impact of the project's potential additional demand on these systems. Existing utility agreements will be reviewed, and an analysis of water supply conditions at each site will be provided.

TRAFFIC AND CIRCULATION

The EIR will evaluate existing and future conditions in the vicinity of each proposed infill prison site with and without the proposed projects. Then, using projected travel demand for the project and a list of potential future development in the vicinity of each site, the EIR will determine the potential incremental traffic impact of the proposed project under existing + project conditions and future + related projects + project conditions. This will involve an assessment of the existing transportation system in the vicinity of each CDCR prison site, including:

- ▲ Regional and local access to the site
- ▲ Level of service (LOS) coinciding with project operation peaks at potentially affected intersections
- ▲ Signage
- ▲ Parking
- ▲ Traffic controls
- ▲ Roadway lanes and directions of travel
- ▲ Traffic patterns and circulation in the site vicinity
- ▲ Sight distance issues
- ▲ Potential access issues

Consistency with regional congestion management plans will be assessed, where applicable. The EIR will also include an analysis of potential construction-related traffic generation.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The EIR will include a review of existing biological resource studies and regulations related to biological resources. It will evaluate potential impacts on sensitive biological resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project at each CDCR prison site, including potential impacts on wildlife species from operation of the LEF perimeter at the proposed sites. Consistency with regional habitat conservation management plans will also be assessed, where applicable.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The EIR will evaluate the potential for impacts to cultural resources, prehistoric and historic, to occur as a result of project implementation at each potential infill prison site. Background research will include record searches at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System Information Center, as well as searches of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands database, contact with appropriate Native American representatives, and pedestrian surveys will be conducted for each site.

VISUAL RESOURCES, LIGHT AND GLARE

The EIR will evaluate potential project lighting, glare, and aesthetic impacts due to changes in appearance of each site and the addition of new structures to each site. This will include identification of sensitive viewsheds and consultation with local agency officials.

GEOLOGY, SOILS, SEISMICITY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

The EIR will evaluate the project's potential exposure to geologic hazards (e.g., earthquakes, liquefaction, etc.) at each site based on information from previous environmental studies, as appropriate. As none of the project sites are located in areas known to contain potentially significant deposits of commercially available mineral sources, it is anticipated that a detailed evaluation of impacts related to mineral resources will not be required.

HYDROLOGY, STORM DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

The EIR will evaluate the project's potential impact on the hydrology and water quality characteristics of the project area including alteration of drainage patterns, erosion, storm water discharges, the potential to connect to local municipal water systems, and casual (shallow) flooding. The EIR will identify the requirements for preventing soil erosion during construction and during the operation of the potential project components.

CLIMATE CHANGE/GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The EIR will provide an analysis and discussion on greenhouse gas emissions and potential global climate change impacts at each site and cumulatively. Projected emissions will be quantified based on information about construction activities, the proposed facilities (buildings, boilers, etc.), and the level of energy conservation proposed in buildings.

AIR QUALITY

The EIR will quantitatively evaluate potential increases in criteria air pollutants and precursors (e.g., respirable particulate matter [PM₁₀], fine particulate matter [PM_{2.5}], reactive organic gases, and oxides of nitrogen) as a result of the project and compare with the respective local air district thresholds of significance. The EIR will also include a discussion of localized impacts related to carbon monoxide, toxic air contaminants, and odors as a result of project implementation.

NOISE

The EIR will assess potential short-term, temporary (e.g., construction-related) and long-term, (e.g., operational) noise impacts with respect to nearby sensitive receptors and their relative exposure (considering distance). Potential increases in ambient noise levels will be evaluated for significance based on comparisons with applicable standards.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The EIR will address potential impacts of hazardous materials. As part of this analysis, the potential for exposure of construction workers, prison employees, and inmates to any hazardous materials will also be assessed.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Based on information to be obtained from local jurisdictions in the vicinity of each potential infill prison site, the EIR will evaluate potential cumulative impacts and the project's contribution to identified cumulative impacts. This evaluation will also include an assessment of cumulative impacts related to the construction and operation of three inmate housing facilities.

ALTERNATIVES TO BE EVALUATED IN THE EIR

In accordance with the CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6, the EIR will describe a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed project and, specifically, each site under consideration, that are capable of meeting most of the project's objectives, but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project. The EIR will also identify any alternatives that were considered but rejected by the lead agency as infeasible and briefly explain the reasons why. The EIR will also provide an analysis of the No Project Alternative.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Interested individuals, groups, and agencies may provide CDCR with written comments on topics to be addressed in the EIR for the project. In accordance with time limits mandated by State law (e.g. minimum 30-day public review of a NOP), comments should be provided no later than 5:00 p.m. on **February 4, 2013**. Agencies that will need to use the EIR when considering permits or other approvals for the proposed project should provide CDCR with the name of a staff contact person. Please send all comments to:

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Email: CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com
Contact: Robert Sleppy at (916) 255-1141

Copies of current and future environmental documents related to the project will be available for review at the following locations during their respective public review periods.

Folsom Public Library
411 Stafford Street
Folsom, CA 95630
(916) 355-7374

Otay Ranch Branch
2015 Birch Road #409
Chula Vista, CA 91915
(619) 397-5740

Ione Branch Library
25 East Main Street
Ione, CA 95640
(209) 274-2560

San Ysidro Library
101 W. San Ysidro Boulevard
San Diego, CA 92173
(619) 424-0475

Chino Branch Library
13180 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710-4125
(909) 465-5280

Vacaville Public Library – Town Square
1 Town Square Place
Vacaville, CA 95688
1-866-572-7587

Cal Aero Preserve Academy
Branch Library
15850 Main Street
Chino, CA 91708
(909) 606-2173

James S. Thalman Chino
Hills Branch Library
14020 City Center Drive
Chino Hills, CA 91709-5442
(909) 590-5380

Vacaville Public Library –
Cultural Center
1020 Ulatis Drive
Vacaville, CA 95688
1-866-572-7587

CDCR will also be conducting a series of public scoping meetings during public review of the NOP. Due to the geographic span of the proposed project, scoping meetings have been scheduled in the vicinity of each existing CDCR facility contemplated for potential development of infill housing facilities. The objectives of the meetings are to brief interested parties on the proposed project and obtain the views of agency representatives and the public on the scope and content of the EIR and the potentially significant environmental impacts. The following identifies the times and locations for the NOP scoping meetings:

SAN DIEGO

▲ January 29, 2013
3:00 p.m.
City of Chula Vista
City Council Chambers
276 Fourth Ave
Chula Vista, CA

▲ January 29, 2013
5:00 p.m.
City of Chula Vista
City Council Chambers
276 Fourth Ave
Chula Vista, CA

CHINO

- ▲ January 30, 2013
3:00 p.m.
City of Chino
City Council Chambers
13220 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710
- ▲ January 30, 2013
5:00 p.m.
City of Chino
City Council Chambers
13220 Central Avenue
Chino, CA 91710

IONE

- ▲ January 17, 2013
3:00 p.m.
Evalynn Bishop Hall
Howard Park
600 South Church Street
Ione, CA 95640
- ▲ January 17, 2013
5:00 p.m.
Evalynn Bishop Hall
Howard Park
600 South Church Street
Ione, CA 95640

FOLSOM

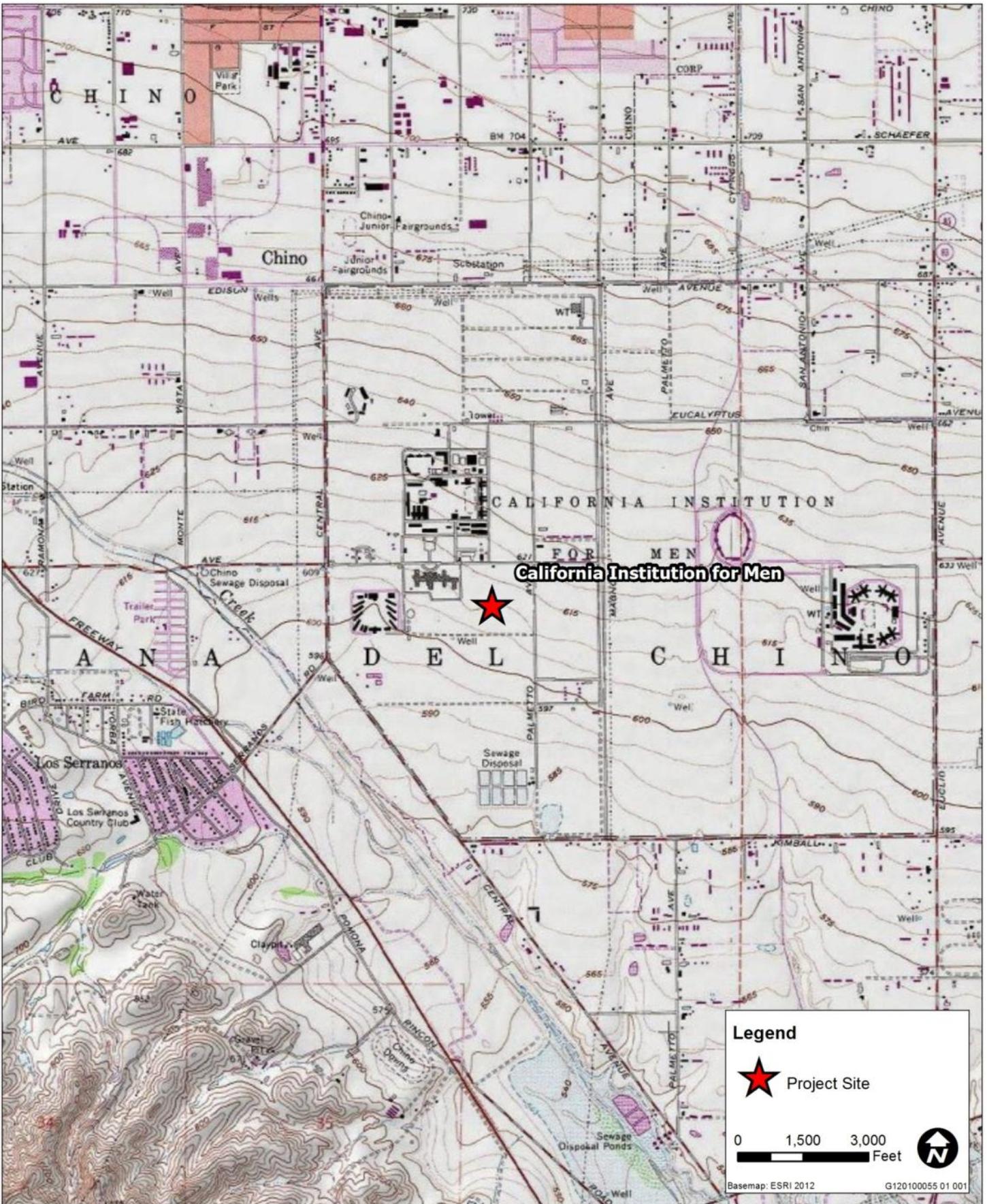
- ▲ January 14, 2013
3:00 p.m.
Folsom Community Center
52 Natoma Street
Folsom, CA 95630
- ▲ January 14, 2013
5:00 p.m.
Folsom Community Center
52 Natoma Street
Folsom, CA 95630

VACAVILLE

- ▲ January 24, 2013
3:00 p.m.
City of Vacaville
City Council Chambers
650 Merchant Street
Vacaville, CA 95688
- ▲ January 24, 2013
5:00 p.m.
City of Vacaville
City Council Chambers
650 Merchant Street
Vacaville, CA 95688

NORCO

- ▲ January 31, 2013
3:00 p.m.
City of Norco
City Council Chambers
2870 Clark Avenue
Norco, CA 92860
- ▲ January 31, 2013
5:00 p.m.
City of Norco
City Council Chambers
2870 Clark Avenue
Norco, CA 92860

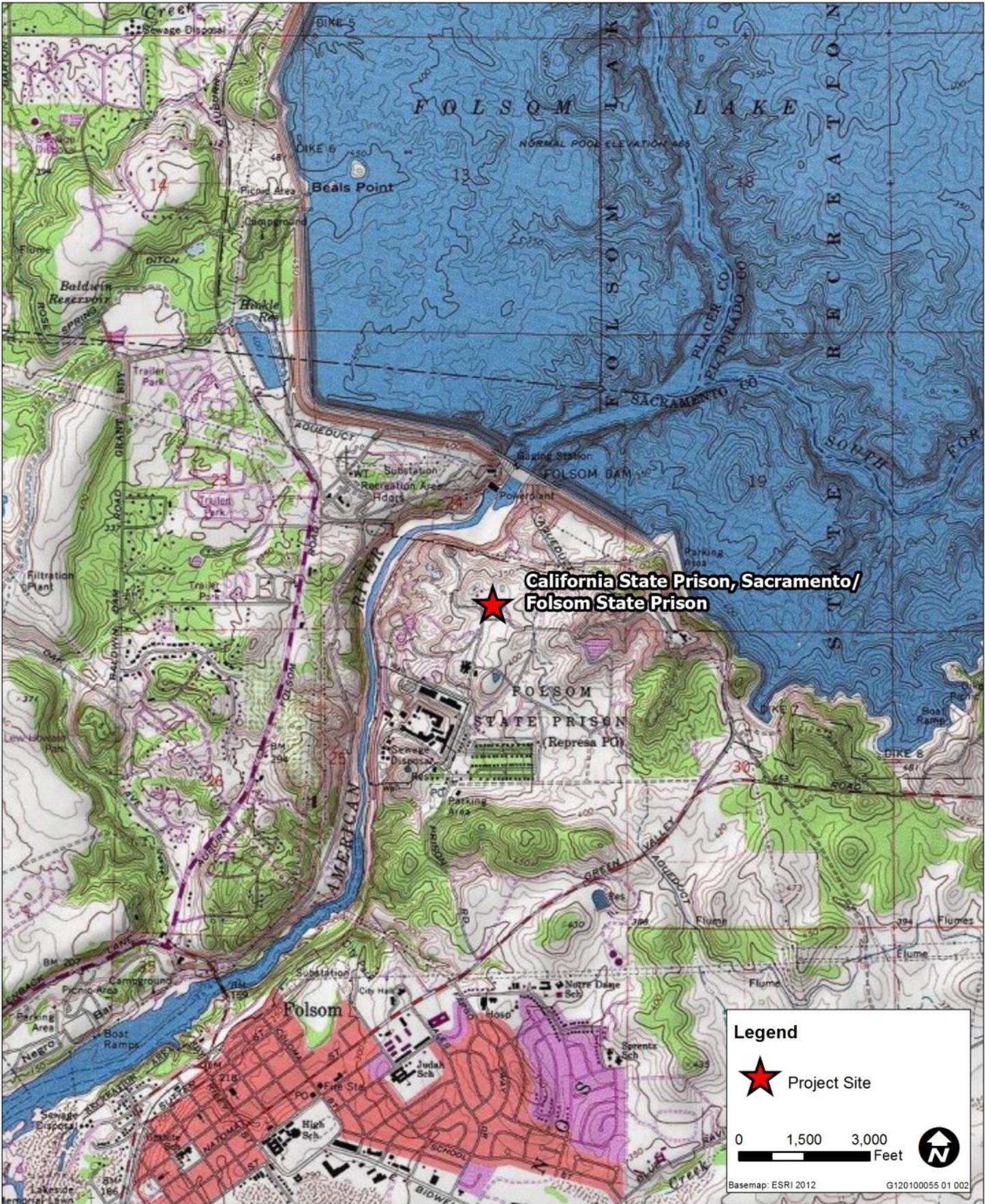


Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 2

California Institution for Men



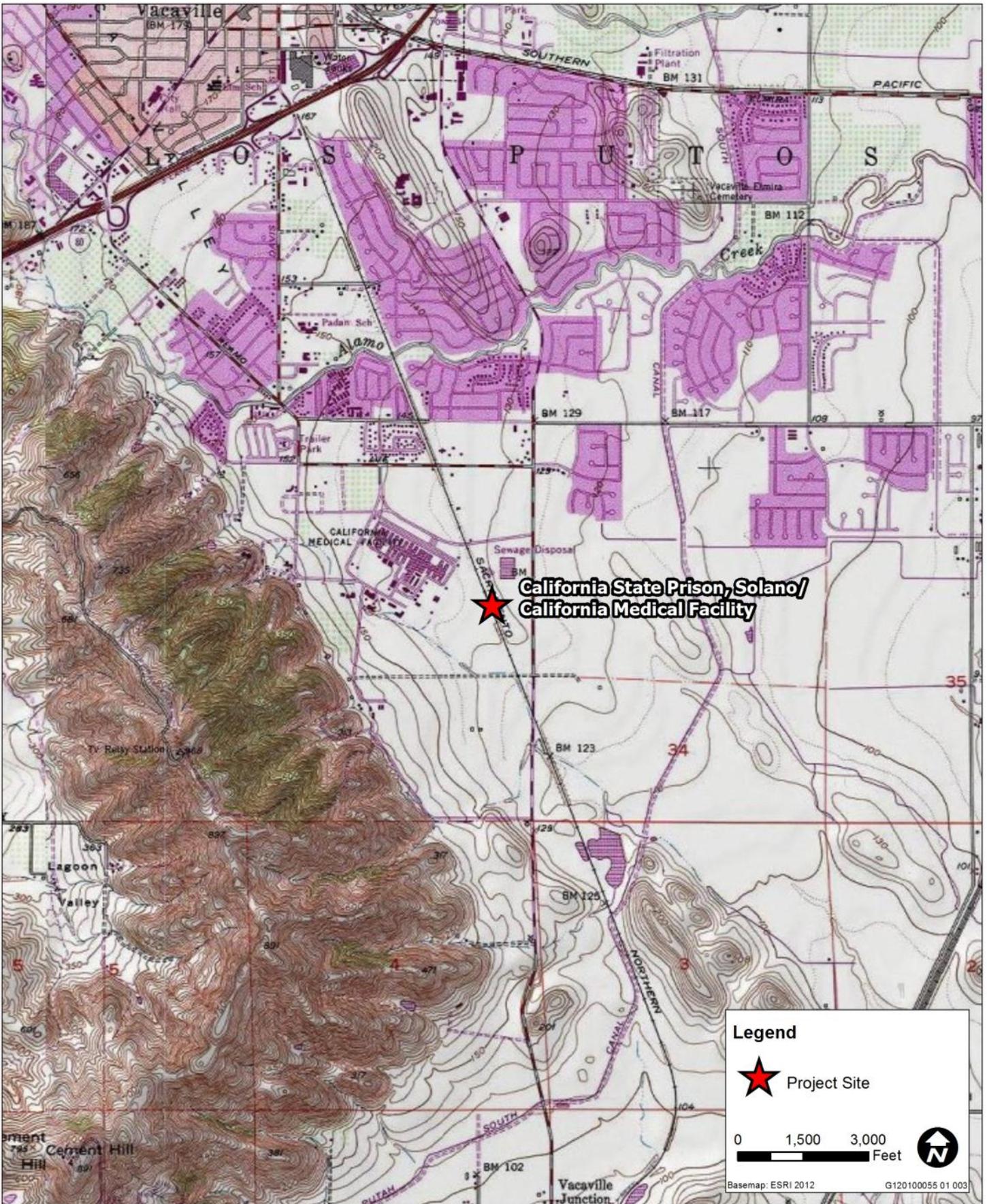


Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 3

California State Prison, Sacramento/Folsom State Prison



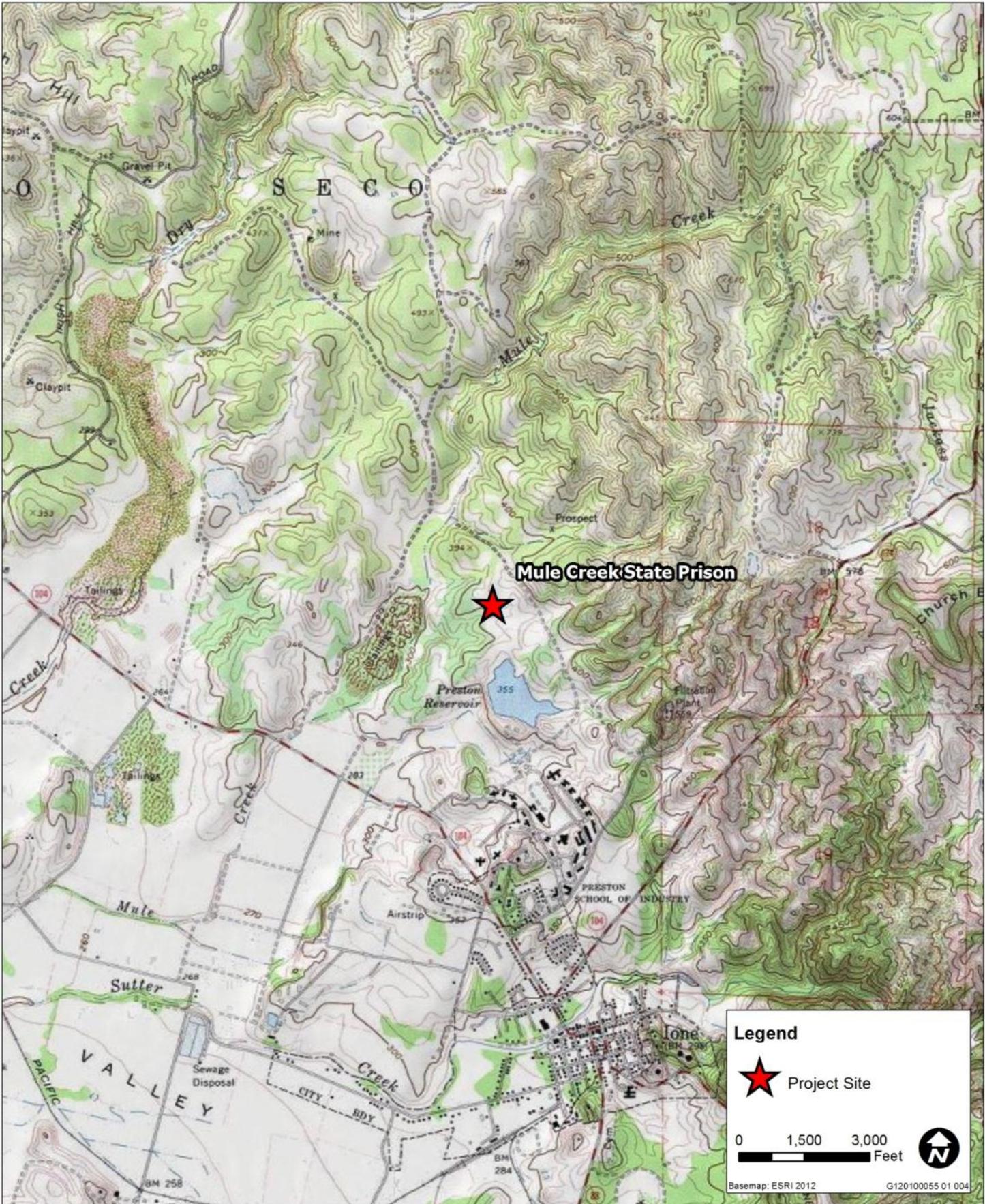


Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 4

California State Prison, Solano/California Medical Facility



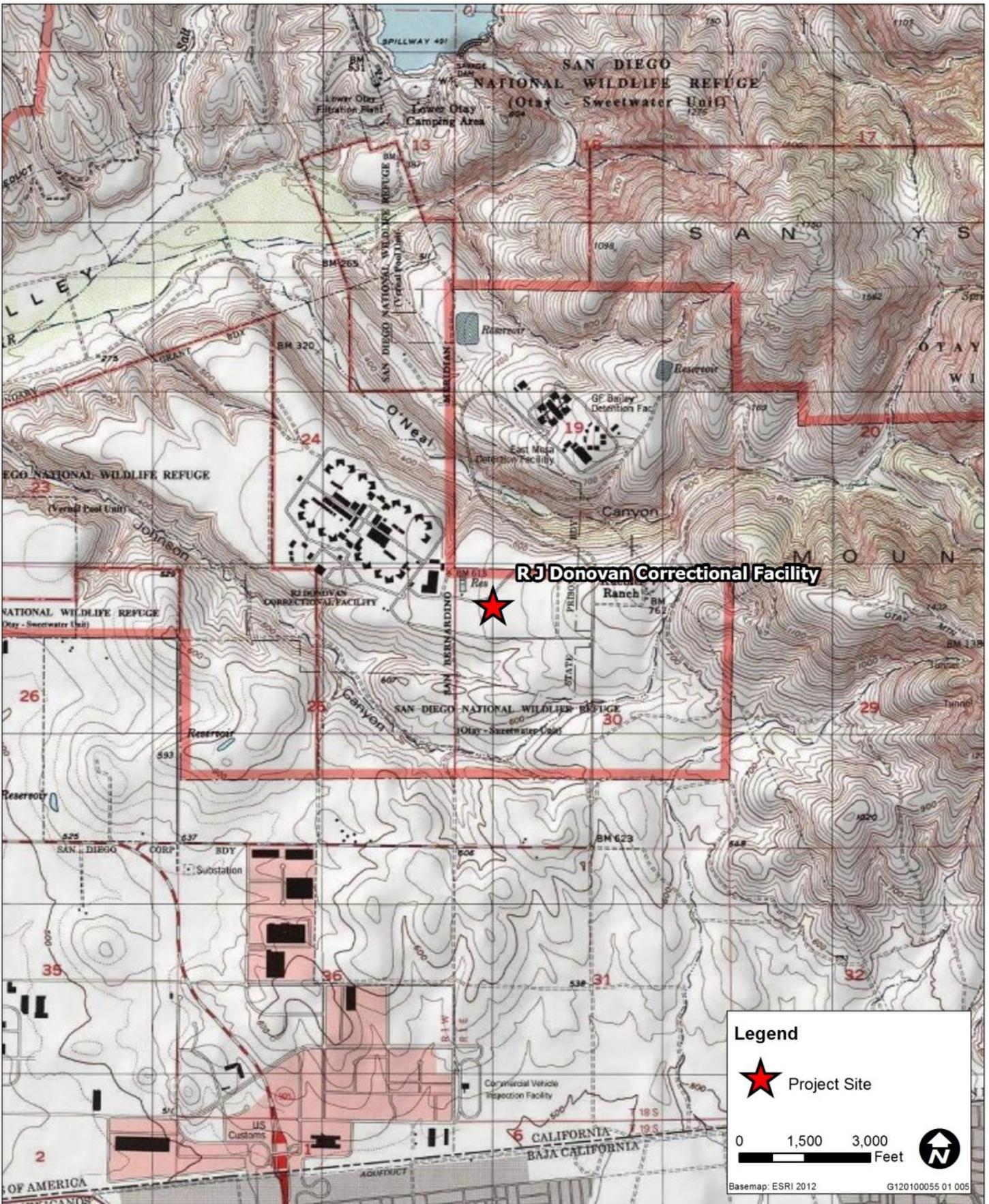


Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 5

Mule Creek State Prison



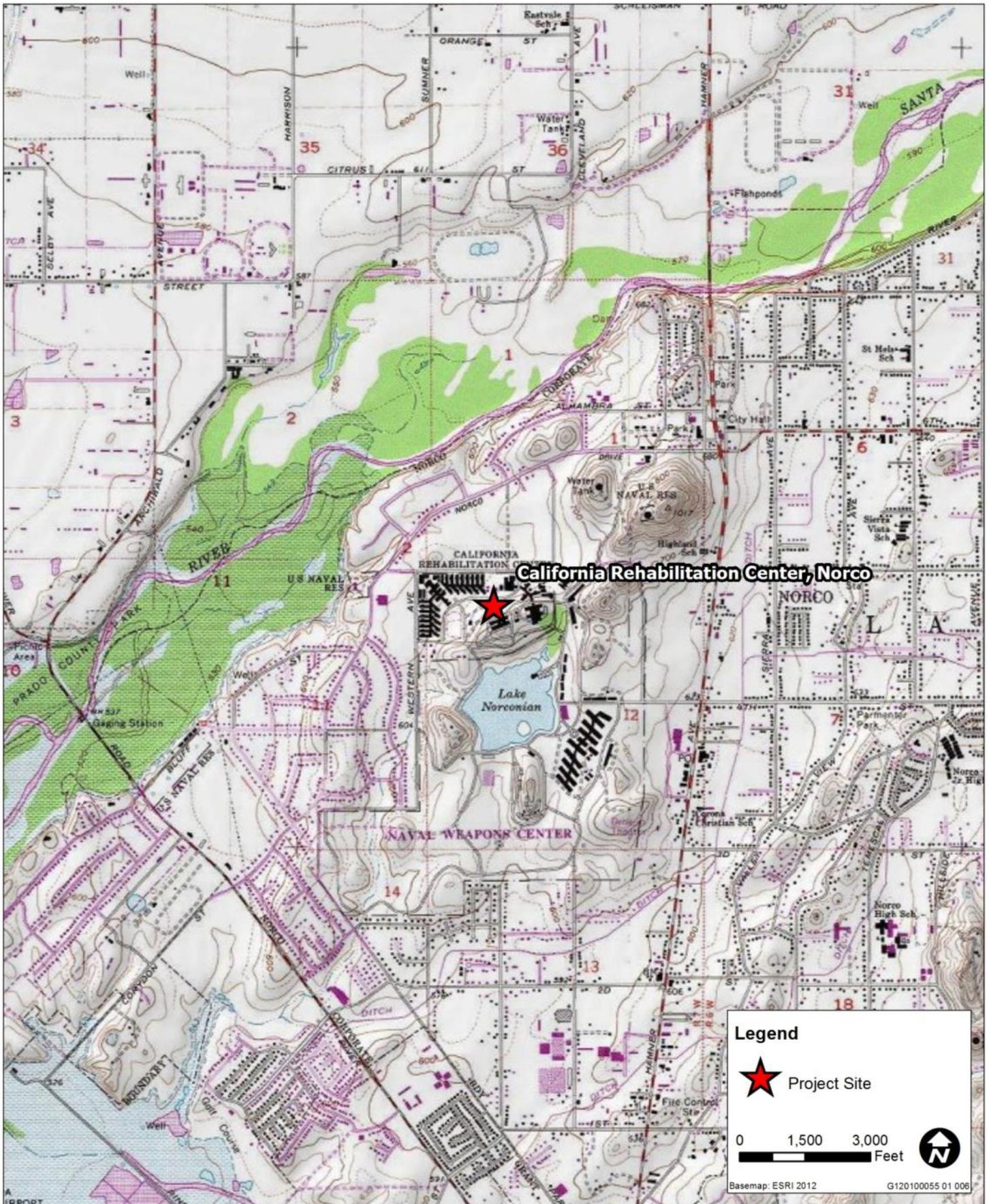


Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 6

R. J. Donovan Correctional Facility



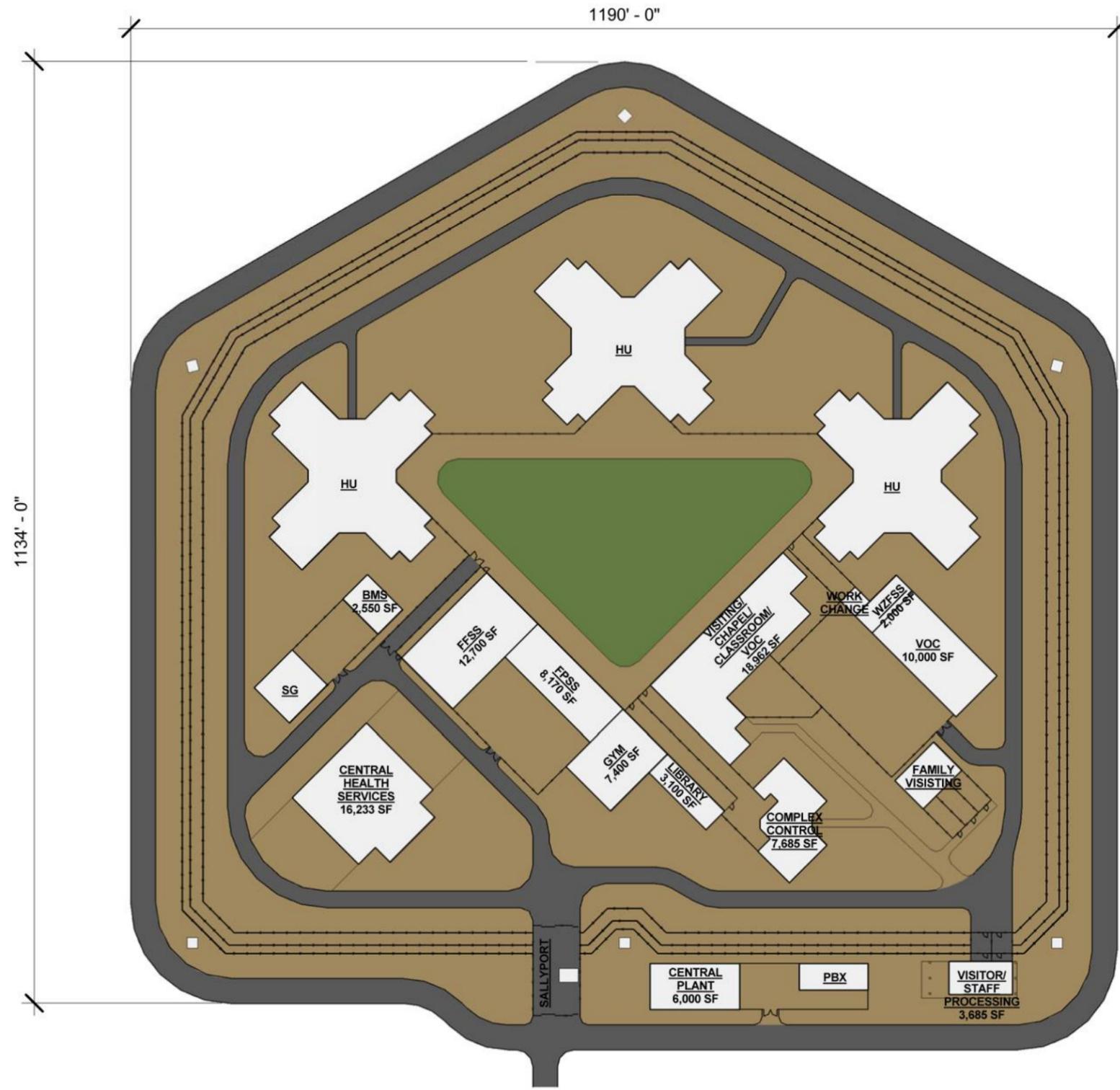


Source: Adapted by Ascent in 2012

Exhibit 7

California Rehabilitation Center, Norco





1 SITE PLAN
1" = 160'-0"

X12010055 01 002

Source: GDCR 2012; Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 8 Single Infill Housing Facility Conceptual Design





1 SITE PLAN
1" = 160'-0"

X12010055 01 003

Source: GDCR 2012; Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 9 Double Infill Housing Facility Conceptual Design





Source: CDCR 2012; Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 10

Potential CIM Single Infill Housing Facility Site Plan





Source: CDCR 2012; Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 11

Potential CIM Double Infill Housing Facility Site Plan





X12010055 01 010

Source: GDCR 2012 Adapted by Ascent Environmental 2012

Exhibit 12 Potential SAC/FSP Single Infill Housing Facility Site Plan

1 SITE PLAN
1" = 400'-0"





X12010055 01 011

Source: GDCR 2012; Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 13 Potential SOL/CMF Single Infill Housing Facility Site Plan

1 SITE PLAN
1" = 400'-0"





X12010055 01 008

Source: GDCR 2012; Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 14 Potential MCSP Single Infill Housing Facility Site Plan

① SITE PLAN
1" = 600'-0"





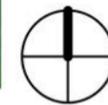
X12010055 01 009

Source: GDCR 2012; Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 15 Potential MCSP Double Infill Housing Facility Site Plan

① SITE PLAN
1" = 600'-0"





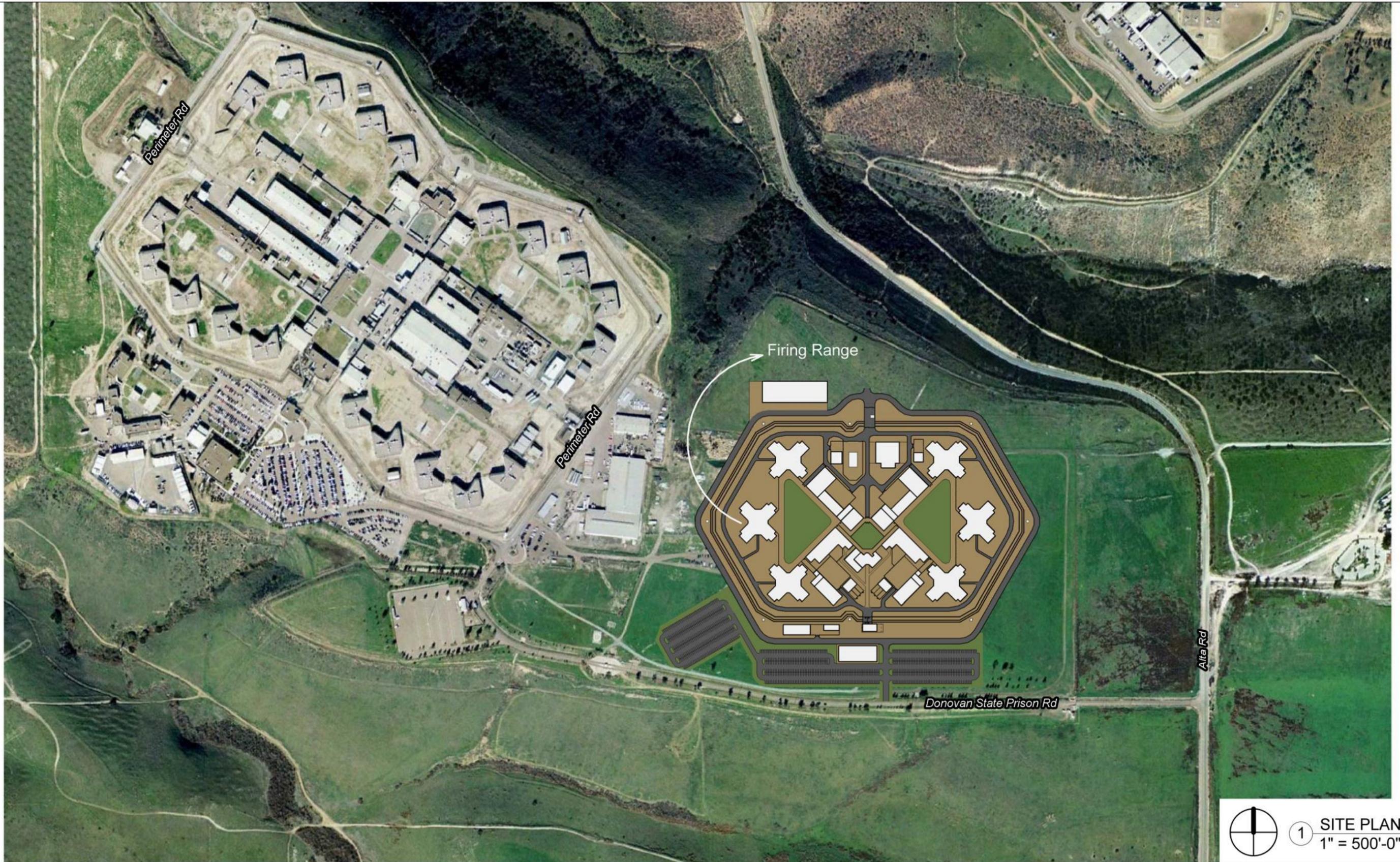
1 SITE PLAN
1" = 500'-0"

X:\12010055 01 004

Source: GDCR 2012; Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 16 Potential RJD Single Infill Housing Facility Site Plan





X:\12010055 01 005

Source: GDCR 2012; Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2012

Exhibit 17 Potential RJD Double Infill Housing Facility Site Plan



1

SITE PLAN
1" = 500'-0"





**AMADOR COUNTY
ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY**

County Administration Center
810 Court Street • Jackson, CA 95642-9534
Telephone: (209) 223-6470
Facsimile: (209) 257-0619
Website: www.co.amador.ca.us

February 1, 2013

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction, and Management
C/O: Robert Sleppy
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, California 95827

Subject: Support of Prison Expansion at Mule Creek State Prison

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

At a special meeting held on February 1, 2013, the Amador County Board of Supervisors voted to support the proposed expansion project at Mule Creek State Prison, provided that adequate mitigation measures are taken beyond the mandated "per bed" fees paid to the School District, the City and the County.

The Board of Supervisors would like to see these additional mitigation measures involve State participation in a regional wastewater treatment facility that would treat water from Lone and ARSA, as well as Mule Creek Prison. The Board understands that the prison may be able to mitigate using methods that do not require regionalization, but we also believe that a regional solution is better for all involved and we strongly encourage the State to participate in a regional approach.

The Board would also like the State to consider the impact on access to the new prison if Caltrans should relinquish control of SR 16 near Rancho Cordova to local control. Such a relinquishment is currently being considered by Caltrans and Sacramento County. Access to the new facility would likely be adversely affected through the addition of numerous additional intersections, traffic signals, and speed limit reductions along SR 16.

Finally, the Board appreciates the effort that the State has taken in an attempt to connect local contractors and the design-build teams in Stockton as they progress on a project in that location. We would like to ensure that Amador County will see the same level of effort when the appropriate time comes. Being such a small community, a project such as this could have a significant, positive effect on the local economy as construction ensues provided that local entities have a fair opportunity to participate in the construction of the facility. We encourage you to make that happen, and we will do our best to help you achieve that goal.

Sincerely,

Richard Forster
Chairman, Amador County Board of Supervisors

Cc:



February 1, 2013

Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facilities Planning, Construction, and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, California 95827

Subject: Support of Prison Expansion at Mule Creek State Prison

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

At a special meeting held on February 1, 2013, the Amador County Board of Supervisors voted to support the proposed expansion project at Mule Creek State Prison, provided that adequate mitigation measures are taken beyond the mandated "per bed" fees paid to the School District, the City and the County.

The Board of Supervisors would like to see these additional mitigation measures involve State participation in a regional wastewater treatment facility that would treat wastewater from Ione and ARSA, as well as Mule Creek Prison. The Board understands that the prison may be able to mitigate using methods that do not require regionalization, but we also believe that a regional solution is better for all involved and we strongly encourage the State to participate in a regional approach. We are also requesting that the impacts to groundwater from the existing fields and the associated runoff be investigated, as we believe that the groundwater is being adversely affected. A regional treatment system would allow the prison to abandon these fields and would ensure protection for the groundwater system.

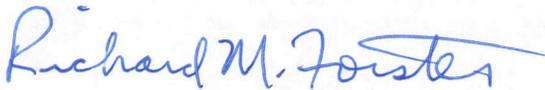
The Board would also like the State to consider the impact on access to the new prison if Caltrans should relinquish control of SR 16 near Rancho Cordova to local control. Such a relinquishment is currently being considered by Caltrans to the City and County of Sacramento and the City of Rancho Cordova. Access to the new facility would likely be adversely affected through the addition of numerous additional intersections, traffic signals, and speed limit reductions along SR 16.

We are also requesting that you quantify exactly which impacts are being mitigated with the \$800 per design bed fee. It is the County's belief that this figure no longer represents an adequate mitigation of the impacts and should be adjusted. We believe that itemization of the impacts that are purportedly mitigated with these fees will show that they do not realistically mitigate those impacts.

Finally, the Board appreciates the effort that the State has taken in an attempt to connect local contractors and the design-build teams in Stockton as they progress on a project in that location.

We would like to ensure that Amador County will see the same level of effort when the appropriate time comes. Being such a small community, a project such as this could have a significant, positive effect on the local economy as construction ensues provided that local entities have a fair opportunity to participate in the construction of the facility. We encourage you to make that happen, and we will do our best to help you achieve that goal.

Sincerely,



Richard M. Forster
Chairman, Amador County Board of Supervisors

cc: The Honorable Senator Tom Berryhill
The Honorable Assemblyman Frank Bigelow
Mr. Ed Pattison, City of Ione Manager
Mr. Mike Daly, City of Jackson Manager
Mr. Sean Rabe, City of Sutter Creek Manager
Mr. Jeff Gardner, City of Plymouth Manager
Mr. Tim Knox, Mayor, Amador City
Mr. Dick Glock, Amador County Unified School District Superintendent
Amador County Transportation Commission
California State Association of Counties
Regional Council of Rural Counties

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY



810 COURT STREET • JACKSON, CA 95642-2132 • PHONE (209) 223-6439 • FAX (209) 223-6228
WEBSITE www.co.amador.ca.us • EMAIL aceh@amadorgov.org

February 4, 2013

Mr. Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Re: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
Mule Creek State Prison Site

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input on environmental review of this project. Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) is identified as a candidate site for the proposed infill. This project would nearly double the designed bed capacity at this location, significantly increasing the potential for waste water generation and related impacts.

The existing MCSP waste water treatment facility (WWTF) has, at times, operated at or above design capacity and has been subject to a cease and desist order issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. The Amador County Environmental Health Department has confirmed a number of complaints of unauthorized releases from the WWTF and impacts to ground and surface waters. Nitrate contamination of water supply wells in the immediate vicinity of MCSP exceeding Title 22, California Code of Regulations, safe drinking water standards was found as was the presence of PCE (a common dry cleaning chemical) and other organics. Dry cleaning was one of several prison industries at MCSP at the time. A similar cluster of impacted wells is unknown throughout the rest of the County.

In 2006 this office retained the services of Carlton Engineering, Inc. to further evaluate. Trilinear analysis indicated a high degree of correlation between area water wells and MCSP tap water. MCSP receives treated, piped water from a surface source in a separate drainage. Such close correlation would not be expected unless water passing through MCSP contributed substantially to groundwater recharge in the vicinity. When considering the setting, the environmental document must take into consideration needed correction of existing water quality impacts to achieve water quality goals in addition to any potential impacts by the new project.

The EIR must acknowledge expanded WWTF needs and loss of disposal area created by the project, evaluate associated impacts, and identify appropriate mitigation measures. It is highly recommended that consolidation of waste water facilities with the City of Ione and possibly other entities be evaluated.

Sleppy
February 1, 2013
Page 2

If consolidation provides a benefit to the other entities it might be considered in the event overriding considerations are needed to offset impacts that remain potentially significant even with mitigation. Additionally, beneficial reuse of reclaimed water may help reduce potential impacts associated with simple disposal and could offset some impacts to water demand.

Sincerely,



Michael W. Israel, REHS
Environmental Health Director

MWI:ew

cc: Amador County Board of Supervisors
Chuck Iley, Amador County CAO
Edwin Pattison, Ione City Manager



January 25, 2013

Robert Sleppy (CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com)
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Subject: Comments on Notice of Preparation for Potential Level II Infill Sites,
Specifically Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) Infill Site - State Route 104,
Ione, CA 95640

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

This letter is intended to provide input to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the proposed Potential Level II Infill Sites, specifically Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) Infill Site - State Route 104, Ione, CA 95640. Amador County Transportation Commission (ACTC) is the Regional Transportation Planning Agency serving the region of Amador County. ACTC requests that the subject Environmental Impact Report (EIR) include a full analysis of the transportation and traffic impacts of the proposed expansion upon Amador County, the City of Ione, and its interconnecting system of State Highways and local roads, public transit, and other means for access and mobility.

ACTC would also specifically request that the EIR include consideration of the affects of possible relinquishment of State Route 16 in Sacramento County upon the Prison facility including Corrections employees commute times to and from work and other factors. ACTC would henceforth request to be directly notified of the EIR and project approval process together with opportunities to review and comment upon the Draft and Final EIRs.

Sincerely,


Michael Vasquez
Chairman

MV/nc

A Public Agency



12800 Ridge Road, Sutter Creek, CA 95685-9630 • www.amadorwater.org • OFFICE: (209) 223-3018
FAX: (209) 257-5281

February 1, 2013

Mr. Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR/Department)
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento CA, 95827

RE: Notice of Preparation, Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

The Amador Water Agency provides potable water service to the Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) in Lone California under a Joint Powers Agreement with the Department of Corrections. That agreement sets certain water service provisions for meeting the domestic needs of MCSP. The Level II Infill Correction Facilities Project may present expanded water supply needs which exceed the current agreement and may also require the expansion of existing water facilities to meet those expanded needs.

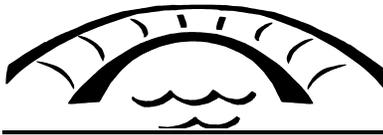
I understand, based on the Notice Of Preparation, CDCR commits to the review of current water utility system capacity as a part of the Environmental Impact Review (EIR). I look forward to working with CDCR to review the existing agreement, projected demands, and a review of the existing water supply conditions for meeting expanded water needs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gene Mancebo".

Gene Mancebo
General Manager
Amador Water Agency

Amador Regional Sanitation Authority



"Servicing Amador City, Martell, & Sutter Creek"

VIA EMAIL (CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com)

February 1, 2013

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
Attn: Mr. Robert Sleppy
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

RE: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for Potential Level II Infill Sites

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

The Amador Regional Sanitation Authority ("ARSA") is a joint powers authority whose members are the City of Sutter Creek, Amador County, and Amador City. ARSA is responsible for transporting secondary treated effluent from the Sutter Creek area to Ione for disposal.

ARSA has reviewed the Notice of Preparation ("NOP") for the Potential Level II Infill Sites with respect to the proposed Mule Creek State Prison ("MCSP") Infill Site located at 4001 State Route 104 in Ione, California. After reviewing the NOP, ARSA has questions regarding the project proposed at MCSP and how the proposed project would affect existing operational arrangements as between the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation ("CDCR"), ARSA, and the City of Ione ("City").

ARSA is keenly interested in this project because CDCR, ARSA, and the City's wastewater disposal systems are interrelated and interconnected. Thus, it is, and has been, in the best interest of all three parties to work together on plans and projects that can address and satisfy each party's wastewater needs. For example, Mr. Fred Cordano, CDCR's Associate Director of Facility Operations, in a September 11, 2012 letter to the City of Ione in support of regional wastewater planning efforts, stated that CDCR, ARSA, and the City are "dependent upon each other to fulfill our individual obligations to assure that the regional system stays within compliance standards" and that CDCR has enjoyed a good neighbor and partner relationship with both the City and ARSA.

In order to document that partnership and to ensure that the partners stay in compliance, CDCR, ARSA, and the City have entered into agreements concerning the lease of property and the use of the Henderson/Preston wastewater disposal system. For example, the existing Agreement to Regulate Use of Henderson/Preston Wastewater Disposal System, dated September 18, 2007, regulates use of the wastewater disposal system and sets forth total allowable discharge to Preston Reservoir. CDCR, ARSA, and the City are also working together to prepare a regional study about how to better plan and collaborate.

We understand that SB 1022 (Chapter 42, Statutes of 2012) authorizes CDCR to construct three Level II facilities adjacent to a specific list of seven existing prisons, five of which are feasible, and one of which is MCSP. We also understand from the NOP that the State Public Works Board adopted a proposal to construct a single housing facility at the RJD Infill Site and a double housing facility (approximately 1,584 beds) at

18 Main Street ♦ Sutter Creek, CA 95685 ♦ TELEPHONE (209) 267-5647 ♦ FAX (209) 267-0639 ♦
TTY 711

MCSP and that the other three feasible sites will be analyzed as “equal weight” project alternatives in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (“DEIR”).

We further understand that the majority of the proposed location of the infill facility at MCSP would be located southeast of the existing prison on 55 acres that are now used as spray fields for treated wastewater from MSCP. The NOP does not explain, though, whether (as we assume) other land would be used as spray fields or where those lands are located. Thus, ARSA requests that this issue be discussed in the DEIR’s project description and applicable impact analysis.

Additionally, it is unclear how the addition of new beds (either approximately 792 or 1,584 depending on whether a single or double infill housing facility is constructed) would affect wastewater discharge. In other words, we do not know how many of the new beds would be used by new inmates rather than individuals who would be relocated from the existing prison to the new infill facility. Further, we understand that by December 21, 2016, or six months following construction of the three new facilities, CDCR must cease operating the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco and remove all inmates from that facility. The NOP does not state whether the proposed facility would house inmates who currently reside at the existing facility or new inmates – either from the closed Norco facility or elsewhere. This is an important issue as, the net increase in inmates could have a significant impact on the wastewater discharged from MSCP.

Moreover, even though the project’s objectives include a goal of using existing staff resources to minimize operating costs, it appears that the new facility would result in increased staffing. The authorizing legislation provides that the new facilities are intended to provide housing for inmates with special needs, including those with disabilities, medical needs, or mental health treatment needs. A facility designed to serve inmates with special needs will undoubtedly require additional, and specialized, personnel in addition to an additional number of correctional officers and administrative and maintenance staff. Thus, we anticipate that the DEIR will include an estimate of the total additional net population (inmates, staff, and visitors) to the facility and the consequent environmental impacts of that net new population.

The primary reason why ARSA has questions about the net population gain at the expanded MCSP is because it is unclear how the new facility would affect discharge of treated wastewater and, consequently, the agreement for use of the Henderson/Preston wastewater disposal system. ARSA anticipates seeing this issue further discussed and addressed in the DEIR.

ARSA looks forward to continuing the cooperative relationship that it has enjoyed with CDCR and believes that this project will be instrumental in that partnership. ARSA would appreciate the inclusion of these comments and suggestions into the DEIR and looks forward to reviewing it upon its release. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Sean Rabe
General Manager

CC: City of Ione
ARSA Board of Directors
File

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 10

P.O. BOX 2048, STOCKTON, CA 95201

(1976 E. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BLVD. 95205)

PHONE (209) 948-7112

FAX (209) 948-7164

TTY 711

*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

February 4, 2013

10-AMA-104-PM R5.02
CDCR Level II Infill Project
Mule Creek State Prison
SCH # 2012122038
Notice of Preparation

Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

The California Department of Transportation (Department), District 10 (District 10) appreciates the opportunity to review the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the proposed California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project (Project). The Project proposes construction and operation of up to three new 792-bed level II prison dormitory correctional facility units at five potential locations throughout the state including the Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) on State Route (SR) 104 in Ione, Amador County.

The Project could have impacts in multiple Department districts. This letter addresses potential impacts at MCSP only. The Department may provide additional comments on the NOP, and those comments may incorporate this letter.

The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) to be prepared for the Project will address multiple alternatives which would include the expansion of MCSP by 792 or 1,584 beds or result in no changes in the capacity of MCSP. Although the State Public Works Board has adopted a proposal for construction of 1,584 beds at MCSP, the DEIR will equally analyze the impacts of the three levels of expansion at MCSP.

Approximately 190 employees are anticipated for a 792-bed addition, and approximately 530 employees would be expected for a 1,584-bed addition at MCSP. Extensive facilities are included with each 792-bed unit, but no estimate of non-employee trips is provided. Exhibits 14 and 15 of the NOP show potential siting options for 792 or 1,584 bed facilities at MCSP, but no information is provided regarding access from the new facilities to the existing facilities, SR 104, or other public roads.

The Project would have potentially significant impacts to SR 104, SR 16, SR 124, and local

roads and may also have impacts to SR 104 and SR 16 in Sacramento County (District 3). A traffic impact study (TIS) is necessary to determine the Project's near-term and long-term impacts to State facilities, both existing and proposed, and to propose appropriate mitigation measures. The Department recommends that the study be prepared in accordance with the *Caltrans Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies*, dated December 2002 (Guide), available online at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/ocp/igr_ceqa_files/tisguide.pdf. The TIS should evaluate, and the DEIR should disclose and mitigate for Project impacts not only to levels of service (LOS), but also to traffic safety, vehicle queue lengths, emergency response, goods movement, and alternative modes of transportation.

District 10 requests that the CDCR arrange a pre-consultation meeting to be attended by the CDCR, District 10, District 3, Amador County Transportation Council, City of Ione, Amador County, and your consultant team to review the Draft Scope of Work for the TIS prior to preparation of the TIS. District 10 will require a copy of the Draft TIS Scope of Work and a sufficiently detailed description of internal and external traffic circulation at least one week prior to this meeting. District 10 staff is available to discuss assumptions, data requirements, study scenarios, and analysis methodologies prior to beginning the TIS. This will help ensure that a quality TIS is prepared and avoid delaying the Certification of the DEIR.

The NOP does not specify whether a new access road to SR 104 is proposed for the Project. SR 104 is access-controlled from the Sacramento/Amador County line to Sutter Lane in Ione. Construction of any new access to SR 104 on this segment would require action by the California Transportation Commission (CTC) to approve changes in access control. Widening of the existing access to MCSP may also require CTC action.

The Project may require issuance of an encroachment permit by the Department. If an encroachment permit is required, the DEIR should identify the Department as a Responsible Agency. An application for an encroachment permit must include appropriate environmental studies and a copy of the environmental document adopted by the lead agency. These documents should identify potential impacts to cultural resources, biological resources, hazardous waste, and other resources within Caltrans right-of-way as well as any other impacts related to issuance of the permit. Appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures should be identified in the environmental document.

The Project may create potentially significant visual impacts due to construction of buildings, roads, and associated infrastructure as well as creation of a source of light and glare. Visual studies conducted for the Project should assess potential impacts to travelers on SR 104 and SR 124 and identify appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.

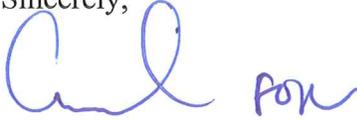
The increase of impervious area due to Project construction would lead to an increase in storm water runoff to Mule Creek and potentially impact the SR 104 Mule Creek Bridge downstream of the Project. Project design will need to attenuate post-construction peak flows for significant storm recurrence intervals (2, 10, 25, 50, and 100 year storms) to pre-construction peak flows. A drainage study will be needed to assess these impacts and ensure there would not be adverse impacts to State facilities.

Mr. Sleppy
February 4, 2013

3

District 10 looks forward to cooperating with CDCR and our local partners on scoping for the TIS and anticipates reviewing the Draft EIR for the Project. If you have any questions or would like to discuss these comments, please contact Carl Baker at (209) 948-7325 (e-mail: carl_baker@dot.ca.gov), or me at (209) 948-7112 (e-mail: john_gedney@dot.ca.gov)

Sincerely,



JOHN GEDNEY, Chief
Office of Rural Planning & Administration

c: Charles Field, Executive Director, Amador Transportation Council
Christopher Jordan, Planning Director, City of Ione
Aaron Brusatori, Director, Amador County Public Works Agency
Susan Grijalva, Director, Amador County Planning Department
Terri Pencovic, Branch Chief, Statewide IGR
Eric Fredericks, Branch Chief, District 3 Office of Transportation Planning – South
Scott Morgan, Director, State Clearinghouse

From: Eric Fredericks [eric.fredericks@dot.ca.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 04, 2013 4:59 PM
To: CDCR Infill
Cc: John Gedney; Terri Pencovic; Carl Baker; Arthur Murray
Subject: Re: Caltrans District 10 IGR response: AMA-104-PM R5.02 CDCR Level II Infill Project NOP SCH# 2012122038

Hello Robert,

As mentioned in Caltrans District 10's letter to you, our District (3) has some comments about the Mule Creek location. However, we also request that the Folsom location be analyzed for impacts to the State Highway System.

Based on the project location, Caltrans anticipates potential significant impacts to numerous State Highways throughout the state if and when the correctional facilities are expanded.

Therefore, a TIS or a lesser level of analysis may be required to assess the impact of this particular project on the State Highway System and adjacent road network. We recommend using Caltrans' *Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies (TIS Guide)* for determining which scenarios and methodologies to use in the analysis. The *TIS Guide* is a starting point for collaboration between the lead agency and Caltrans in determining when a TIS is needed. It is available at the following website address:

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/ocp/igr_ceqa_files/tisguide.pdf

If the proposed project will not generate the amount of trips needed to meet Caltrans trip generation thresholds, an explanation of how this conclusion was reached must be provided. Please provide us the opportunity to review the scope of the study before the analysis commences.

We just found out about this project, so I apologize for the informal nature of our comments as I wanted to beat the 5pm deadline. However, we'd be happy to discuss these with you.

Thanks,
Eric

--

Eric Fredericks
Chief, Office of Transportation Planning - South
Caltrans District 3
Sacramento Area Office
Desk (916) 274-0635
Email: eric.fredericks@dot.ca.gov

January 15, 2013

Mr. Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Subject: NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP) FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT REPORT (EIR) FOR PROPOSED LEVEL II INFILL
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES PROJECT LOCATED AT THE
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR MEN IN CHINO, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

We at the Cities of Chino and Chino Hills appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed construction of new level II infill correctional facilities in Chino at the California Institution for Men.

Before addressing the specifics of the NOP, please note that the City of Chino is already home to two correctional facilities which house approximately 6,600 prisoners: the California Institution for Men (CIM) and the California Institution for Women (CIW). These facilities are overcrowded well beyond their design capacity and currently occupied at 160.6% and 137.7% respectively. CIM in particular is in very poor physical condition, which raises safety issues for the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) staff, inmates, and members of the Chino community. The infrastructure that serves these facilities, especially CIM, is also in very poor condition due to either capacity issues or deferred maintenance, which makes both cities question whether the proposed new dormitory style facility can be adequately and responsibly served at this site. As with the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) in Norco, we

believe that CIM has exceeded its useful life and is in need of excessive renovation before any new facilities are considered.

As responsible agencies, the Cities of Chino and Chino Hills share serious reservations with the State's decision to construct either a 792-bed or a 1,584-bed facility within the area at CIM as described in the NOP; especially when existing facilities are badly in need of renovation, upgrade, and maintenance.

We recognize and appreciate that the NOP identifies some of the potential negative impacts the City believes will be created by this facility; however, in addition to these identified potential impacts, the Cities of Chino and Chino Hills offer the following additional comments for the consideration of the Lead Agency in its preparation of the EIR:

1. As stated in the NOP, the proposed infill projects would achieve specific CDCR objectives. Upon review and careful consideration, we strongly disagree and believe building additional facilities at CIM would be in direct conflict with the stated objectives. CDCR's third objective reads, *"Use the existing staff resources and capacity of prison infrastructure within the seven subject prisons to minimize the cost of operating the additional level II correctional facilities."* Utilizing existing staff resources at CIM to manage an additional 792 to 1,584 inmates in any proposed facility poses a significant impact to health and safety. This objective simply cannot be met nor supported by the proposal of new facilities, nor is it a reasonable assumption based on the outdated and dilapidated condition of CIM. Local knowledge of the history of this prison and the ever changing inmate population, under-staffing issues, and the lack of updated infrastructure to address the continued overcrowded conditions is well documented, as are the resulting impacts on local services. Studies resulting from the August 2009 CIM riot, which required the mutual aid response of six first responder agencies as well as the Chino Police Department and the Chino Valley Independent Fire District, resulted in nine staff and 249 inmate injuries and an estimated \$1,951,926 in CDCR overtime and equipment expenditures; this tally does not include the infrastructure costs to rebuild/refurbish damages caused by the riot, nor the overtime costs incurred by the responding agencies. A thorough EIR must address this subject and meet CEQA's public disclosure standards.
2. The fifth objective states, *"Reduce CDCR's annual operational costs by replacing facilities that are outdated, have infrastructure deficiencies, and are costly to*

operate.” The siting of any new facilities at CIM would imply that the prison is structurally sound and supported by functioning infrastructure, when that is not the case. The placement of new facilities would further exacerbate the already substandard conditions at the facility. Adding additional facilities at this over-utilized and out of date correctional facility would be irresponsible and would create further impacts unless the overall condition of the facility was addressed prior to the approval of any such facility.

3. CEQA Section 15130 (Discussion of Cumulative Impacts) requires an analysis of impacts of the existing and planned facilities within the entire 1,500-acre State owned property. This requirement of CEQA insures that, after many years, the public will obtain a full disclosure of the impacts associated with the existing and planned facilities within this property. In addition, CEQA Guidelines 15130(b)(1)(A) requires that reasonably foreseeable or probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including those projects outside the agency, be included in the analysis. Based on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for this proposed project, it is clear that the State is planning improvements and additions to the existing correctional facility to address additional level II prison housing needs, related support buildings, and inmate programming space within existing CDCR prisons. If these improvements and additions, or any other related or cumulative projects, are planned within the reasonably foreseeable future, then the EIR must include an analysis of them, regardless of the mandated SB1022 legislation.
4. The proposed 35 or 55-acre project site in Chino has been used for agricultural purposes for many years. The land within the project boundary also is designated “prime farm land” and “Farmland of Statewide Importance” on the State of California Department of Conservation farmland Map. Any reduction or agricultural lands must be analyzed as part of the EIR.
5. The proposed level II infill correctional facility at CIM will bring at least an additional 792 prisoners, as well as additional correctional officers, medical/mental health personnel, vocational and educational staff, facility maintenance personnel, administrative support staff, and additional visitors to Chino, which will impose a drain on community emergency services providers; e.g. Police, Fire, and the Chino Valley Medical Center, which will most likely be used for acute and emergency care.

6. The City is concerned that locating additional facilities for prisons in proximity to existing and future residents, a college campus (Chaffey Community College), and the City's largest park and sports facility (Ayala Park), will have significant social and economic effects on the existing community. Potential significant effects include: decrease in property values, increase in crime, impediments to economic development due to the negative image of expansive prison facilities, and geographic inequity created by the number of correctional facilities already located in the City with little or no economic social benefit. These activities will result in the deterioration of the City's image, which already suffers due to the presence of existing correctional facilities. A socioeconomic impact analysis must be prepared that studies these impacts.
7. The proposed project will generate additional employees, which will result in negative impacts on schools, parks, recreation, and social service programs and other City services in the community. The EIR must consider these impacts.
8. In addition, the proposed project will employ a workforce that will drain the area of its available trained medical providers. This will have a negative impact on existing medical services in the community by decreasing the pool of medically trained and experienced personnel and/or by increasing the cost of employing such members of the workforce. The EIR must include an analysis of the potential strain the project may have on existing medical service providers, and thus on the provision of medical care to other residents of the community.
9. The EIR must include an analysis of the water supply impacts addressed in a Water Assessment (WSA) under California Water Code Section 1090 to certify the sufficiency of the future water supply availability over a 20 year period, including valid entitlements, infrastructure financing, permits, and approvals to serve the proposed facility, additional prisoners, employees, and visitors. If the State intends to be the water purveyor for this project, these impacts must be considered in the EIR and any required WSA.
10. The EIR must consider the potential impacts of land subsidence issues inherent to the project area caused by the use of local groundwater sources.

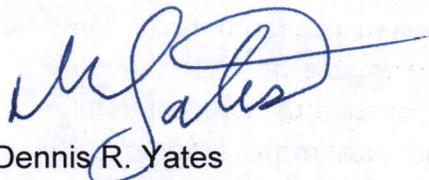
11. The EIR must assess the water quality of the proposed water source from groundwater production, desalted and imported water, and the need for a potable water treatment facility. We believe the proposed 792 to 1,584-bed facility would overwhelm the existing water treatment facility and settling ponds within CIM.
12. The EIR must evaluate the feasibility of connecting the existing CIM and proposed level II infill correctional facility to the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) sewerage treatment plant (RP-5) and abandoning the existing water treatment facility and settling ponds within the CIM facility site.
13. The EIR must examine drainage/flood control impacts, including those on the Prado Dam retention basin, and compliance with required water quality management practices.
14. The EIR must evaluate the impacts of the proposed realignment of Magnolia Channel and the potential downstream impacts.
15. The EIR must evaluate the feasibility and cost of undergrounding all utilities within the project in a manner consistent with the existing standards for the surrounding community within which the project will be located.
16. The EIR must include a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) to evaluate traffic impacts created by the project, including the need for access to the proposed level II infill correctional facility and improvements and expansion of existing facilities, new traffic signals, modifications of existing traffic signals, widening of existing streets and construction of new streets to serve the site.
17. The project site is near a landing area used by Canadian geese, which have historically utilized CIM for a stopover during migration. Construction pressure at CIM has pushed this population further south on the CIM property. The migration activity has not been previously recognized in any environmental document produced by CDCR for any CIM project, which historically shows a consistent failure to acknowledge cumulative impacts to biological resources. The proposed facility, in any configuration, would impact the migration activity during construction phase and there would likely be a cumulative impact, which must be studied.

18. City approval of this proposed project will require payment of existing City development impact fees to avoid a negative fiscal impact on the residents, landowners, and taxpayers of the community, including fee from other applicable agencies such as the Inland Empire Utilities Agency and others.

19. City approval of this project will require payment of all regular City user fees; such as, but not limited to, plan check and inspection fees.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this NOP. Should you have any questions regarding our response, please contact the City of Chino's Interim Director of Community Development Brent Arnold at 909-591-9890 or Chino's City Manager Matt Ballantyne at 909-591-9806.

Sincerely,



Dennis R. Yates
Mayor, City of Chino



Peter Rogers
Mayor, City of Chino Hills

cc: Chino Valley Community Partners
Matt Ballantyne, Chino City Manager
Mike Fleager, Chino Hills City Manager
Brent Arnold, Chino Interim Director of Community Development



Development Services Department

Advance Planning Division

February 4, 2013

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Attn: Robert Sleppy

Email: CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com

Subject: Potential Level II Infill Sites -- R. J. Donovan (RJD) Infill Site-South San Diego County, 480
Alta Road, San Diego, CA 92179.

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the potential expansion of the R.J. Donovan facility. The Donovan facility is located within O'Neal Canyon immediately south of the City of Chula Vista. It is surrounded by the Otay Ranch Preserve (Preserve) and is adjacent to the Otay Valley Regional Park (OVRP). The OVRP extends about 11 miles inland from the southeastern edge of the Salt Ponds at the mouth of the river, through the Otay River Valley, to the land surrounding both Lower and Upper Otay Lakes.

Due to the sensitive location of the Donovan Facility we request that the following issues be addressed in the subject EIR:

Otay Valley Regional Park

The OVRP consists primarily of areas of sensitive biological resources traversed by trails. The Donovan Facility is adjacent to the OVRP Concept Plan boundaries and is within the view shed of the trails within the OVRP. The Concept Plan includes the following policy regarding the Donovan facility:

“Trail Corridors extend along both sides of the river, follow Johnson, and O’Neal Canyons and continue offsite to regional trails proposed in Salt Creek Canyon and further to the east\southeast. A Trail Corridor is shown between the planned private development on Otay Mesa to the south of the Park and the RJ Donovan Correctional Facility. This Trail Corridor is an important link to BLM lands to the east.”

Please address the impact of the expansion of the Donovan Facility on the OVRP. This analysis should address the policy above as well as potential aesthetic impacts of the proposed expansion on the views from the OVRP.

In accordance with the OVRP design guidelines, "it is important for governing agencies to encourage and influence design practices that blend new development with the natural and cultural setting of the OVRP". To enhance the visual experience for park users and for the protection of native resources within the park, please ensure that the project addresses compatible edge treatments and appropriate buffers adjacent to the OVRP. The EIR should provide an analysis of the project's consistency with the OVRP Design Standards and Guidelines particularly section 5.3.3 of the Design Standards and Guidelines that includes a list of appropriate treatments that will help acknowledge and complement OVRP amenities and resources. The EIR should provide an analysis of the project's consistency with the following:

- Minimization of alteration of natural landforms
- Improved appearance of the development by under-grounding utilities
- Use of three dimensional relief for building elevations that face the OVRP in order to provide visual architectural interest and articulation for those building frontages that can be viewed from the OVRP.
- Minimization of large building signs, reflective glass surfaces and materials that cause glare.
- Minimization of lights that cause high levels of illumination adjacent to the OVRP.
- Avoidance of roof mounted equipment.
- Outdoor storage areas, refuse collection areas and loading areas located in interior side yards or properly screened to reduce visual impacts to the OVRP

Biological Impacts

The Donovan Facility is surrounded by the Otay Ranch Preserve therefore the expansion of the facility may impact sensitive biological resources. The EIR should analyze the potential impacts to biological resources from the project including edge effects on the Preserve. These edge effects include the installation of additional lighting, noise (during construction and on-going), drainage, release of toxic substances, and invasive species. The analysis should include preparation of a Biological Technical Report that includes a thorough analysis of the project's consistency with the applicable policies, goals, and objectives of the Otay Ranch Resource Management Plan (Phases I and II).

Eastern Chula Vista View Shed

The Donovan Facility is visible from areas located within the eastern portion of the City of Chula Vista, including the communities of Eastlake, Otay Ranch, Rolling Hills Ranch, etc. Some of these areas are currently developed and others are planned to develop in the future. Please include information in the EIR regarding potential impacts of the project on the eastern portion of Chula Vista. The impact analysis should take into account visual impacts to the communities in Eastern Chula Vista including light and glare impacts.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this NOP and look forward to working with you during the preparation of the EIR and to reviewing the completed document. The City of Chula Vista requests notification prior to any and all scheduled public meetings, hearings, and workshops, and availability of draft documents related to the proposed project. Please send notices to my attention. If you have any questions regarding the above comments, please contact me at (619) 585-5707.

Sincerely,



Marilyn R.F. Pongeggi
Principal Planner

Cc: Scott Donaghe, Principal Planner
Glen Laube, Associate Planner
Lynnette Tessitore-Lopez, Associate Planner



City of Ione

VIA E-MAIL AND U.S. MAIL

February 4, 2013

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility planning, Construction, and Management
C/O: Robert Sleppy
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, California 95827

**RE: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Level II
Infill Correctional Facilities Project, Notice of Preparation**

Dear Mr. Sleppy,

Thank you for providing the City of Ione with an opportunity to comment on the preparation of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project. As you are aware, Mule Creek State Prison, a priority candidate site for the State of California, is located within the City of Ione.

The City of Ione recognizes the importance of this project to the State and is willing to support the infill expansion project as long as the City of Ione and the County of Amador are made whole. Honesty and fair treatment are a hallmark of good citizenship and the City of Ione and the County of Amador believe support for this project will in large part be determined by these core values.

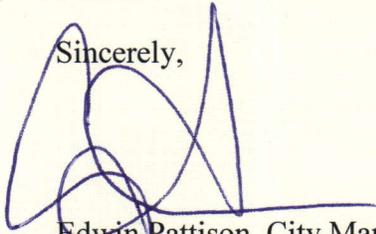
As you know, wastewater treatment and disposal has been and is a significant issue for not only CDCR, but for the City of Ione and other entities within Amador County. We believe CDCR should participate in implementing a regional wastewater solution each entity in Amador County can support. A part of making the City of Ione and Amador

County “whole” will also include mitigating all significant impacts that include the following potential impacts:

- Aesthetics, including, noise, light/glare, and viewsheds from the City;
- Public services, specifically additional service demands for police and fire;
- Infrastructure services, including water and sewer services;
- Traffic impacts associated with construction and operation of the new facility, including intersection analysis in the downtown City of Ione core area, the Sutter Creek bridge, and cumulative impacts in conjunction with surrounding development; and
- Wildlife impacts from expanded security protocols (e.g., electric fence).

In addition to these comments, there are several outstanding issues from previous CDCR projects at Mule Creek that remain unresolved and need to be addressed before any facility expansion. We look forward to working with your team in identification and resolution of these matters and developing appropriate statistics in the development of the draft EIR.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Edwin Pattison', with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Edwin Pattison, City Manager
City of Ione

Cc: City Council
Assembly Member Bigelow
Senate Member Berryhill
Amador County CAO
Amador County Supervisors



CITY of NORCO

CITY HALL • 2870 CLARK AVENUE • NORCO CA 92860 • (951) 735-3900 • FAX (951) 270-5622

February 4, 2013

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
EMAIL: CDCR infill@ascentenvironmental.com

Re: Notice of Preparation, Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

The City of Norco has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Level II Correctional Facilities Project authorized by Senate Bill (SB) 1022. Section 114 of SB 1022 directs construction of three Level II dorm facilities adjacent to one or more of seven identified existing correctional institutions. SB 1022 also mandates the closure of California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) in Norco no later than December 31, 2016.

The City's primary concern is that the DEIR include a responsible assessment of historical resources (both documented and those needing to be surveyed) and what impacts the closure of CRC will have on those resources. The NOP states that SB 1022 does not "authorize any modifications or improvements to this prison." This, however, does not eliminate the responsibility per the California Environmental Quality Act to address historical resources, potential historical resources, and the impacts of what abandoning those resources will be without proper maintenance in place to preclude further degradation before those resources can effectively be restored and re-used.

Minimally the DEIR needs to address:

1. A survey of existing buildings and their historical significance including the potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Seismic stability of all existing structures.
3. A plan for implementation measures to protect existing structures (both occupied and not occupied) from further degradation.

Additionally, the City requests that all future environmental notices related to this project be sent to:

Steve King, Planning Director
Planning Division, City of Norco
2870 Clark Avenue
Norco, CA 92860

CITY COUNCIL

KATHY AZEVEDO
Mayor

BERWIN HANNA
Mayor Pro Tem

KEVIN BASH
Council Member

HERB HIGGINS
Council Member

HARVEY SULLIVAN
Council Member

NOP Response Letter: CDCR Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
Page 2
February 4, 2013

Copies of all environmental documents should be made available for review at:

Norco Branch, Riverside County Library System
3954 Old Hamner Road
Norco, CA 92860

We thank you for the opportunity to comment on the NOP. If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact me at (951) 270-5662 or sking@ci.norco.ca.us.

Sincerely,



Steve King
Planning Director



CITY of NORCO

CITY HALL • 2870 CLARK AVENUE • NORCO CA 92860 • (951) 735-3900 • FAX (951) 270-5622

February 7, 2013

Robert Sleppy
Infill EIR Manager
9838 Old Placerville Road Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
916.255.3010, Ext. 1141

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

I understand that you are in the scoping process for the Draft EIR on the infill projects associated with the State Prison System. I am following up on your community meeting held in Norco last week. City staff and Council Member Kevin Bash have filled me in on the information presented in the two meeting sessions.

In your comments to our Planning Director and Councilman Bash, you referenced a historic resources survey and EIR process that had been previously undertaken on the Norco prison site. I am very interested in learning what the findings were in that report. Could you please provide it to me?

I also want to follow up on your conversations with our City Manager and City Clerk regarding an update being presented to our Norco City Council. I realize this is a lengthy process, but at some point, I would like to invite you to address our Council with updated information on the progress of implementing the changes to the prison system related to infill building and the ultimate closure of the CRC facility in Norco.

Most Sincerely,

Kathy Azevedo, Mayor
City of Norco

CITY COUNCIL

KATHY AZEVEDO
Mayor

BERWIN HANNA
Mayor Pro Tem

KEVIN BASH
Council Member

HERB HIGGINS
Council Member

HARVEY SULLIVAN
Council Member

CITY OF

303 EAST "B" STREET, CIVIC CENTER

ONTARIO



ONTARIO

CALIFORNIA 91764-4105

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FAX (909) 395-2070

PAUL S. LEON
MAYOR

JIM W. BOWMAN
MAYOR PRO TEM

ALAN D. WAPNER
DEBRA DORST-PORADA
PAUL VINCENT AVILA
COUNCIL MEMBERS

February 4, 2013

CHRIS HUGHES
CITY MANAGER

MARY E. WIRTES, MMC
CITY CLERK

JAMES R. MILHISER
TREASURER

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
Mr. Robert Sleppy
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, California 95827

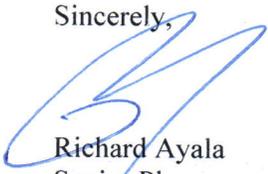
**RE: Notice of Preparation of Environmental Impact Report for Level II Infill
Correctional Facilities Project**

Dear Mr. Sleppy,

Thank you for allowing the City of Ontario Planning Department an opportunity to review and comment on the above referenced project. At this time the City of Ontario has no comments on the proposed project.

We appreciate being involved in the environmental review of the project and look forward to continued communications regarding this project. Please keep us abreast of all proposed changes concerning the overall project.

Sincerely,


Richard Ayala
Senior Planner



ESTABLISHED 1850

CITY OF VACAVILLE

650 MERCHANT STREET
VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95688-6908
www.cityofvacaville.com

STEVE HARDY
Mayor

CURTIS HUNT
Councilmember

DILENNA HARRIS
Vice Mayor

MITCH MASHBURN
Councilmember

RON ROWLETT
Councilmember

February 4, 2013

Community Development Department

Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Email: CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com

SUBJECT: COMMENTS REGARDING THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR LEVEL II INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES PROJECT

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

Thank you for providing the staff of the City of Vacaville (City) the opportunity to review and comment on the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Notice of Preparation (NOP) prepared for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project on the grounds of California State Prison Solano (CSPS) and California Medical Facility (CMF). It is our understanding that the CSPS/CMF site (*identified as the SOL/CMF site in the NOP*) will be considered for a single infill housing facility that would cover approximately 35 acres, and would include three separate dormitory structures with approximately 264 beds per structure, for a total of 792 beds, and approximately 105,000 square feet of accessory and support structures.

The City would like the following comments to be considered and addressed in the draft EIR prepared for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project:

General Comments

1. The proposed project will require an amendment to the existing Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the City and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).
2. While the State is exempt from local land use permitting authority, it is not exempt from payment of City development impact fees established under the provisions of AB 1600.
3. As described in NOP project description, a single infill housing facility would employ an estimated 190 new staff members. In order for the City to evaluate the potential economic benefits of the project, the EIR should include, or be accompanied by, an economic

analysis detailing the types of jobs and numbers of employees projected in each job category.

4. The Project Description included with the NOP provides minimal information regarding the specifics of the project. For example, it does not include an adequate site plan, building elevations, floor plans, summary of building square footage and parking needs.
5. We understand that there few members of the public at CDCR's January 24th scoping sessions. In order to better inform the public of the project, the City requests that the Notice Availability for the Draft EIR be mailed to all owners, residents and businesses in the vicinity of the prison. This would be in addition to published notice in the local newspaper. Community Development staff is available to assist in identifying the geographic area to be notified. It is the City's practice in similar situations, to provide notification to all landowners, businesses and residents within 600 foot of the parcel.
6. The City requests to review the Administrative Draft EIR. We believe early review will benefit the Draft EIR preparation process and ensure that accurate data regarding City utilities and traffic impacts is included and addressed in the Draft EIR.

Utilities

Wastewater

7. The 2000 Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) and 2003 CMF Sewer Capacity Increase, identifies sanitary sewer service requirements for CDCR that include:
 - Monthly Average Dry Weather sewer flow rates for CMF of 670,000 gpd
 - Maximum Peak Hour sewer flow rate for CMF of 1,163 gpm
 - Monthly Average Dry Weather sewer flow rates for CSPA of 854,500 gpd
 - Maximum Peak Hour sewer flow rate for CSPA of 1,483 gpm
8. CSPA has exceeded its monthly dry weather sewer flow limit in the JPA twice (October, 2006 and May, 2007) which resulted in the assessment of fines by the City.
9. The proposed project is not included in the City's General Plan ultimate buildout analysis. For this reason, no wastewater capacity is available or planned for this facility. Subject to City Council review and approval, capacity could be made available under the following conditions:
 - a) A new or amended JPA between City and CDCR would be required.
 - b) Offsite collection system improvements would need to be constructed at the developer's expense.
 - c) The developer would be required to pay connection fees.
10. The EIR needs to provide the following information in its analysis:
 - a) City policy states that the collection system analysis shall be performed under contract through the City, and that the City's wastewater master planning consultant be retained by the City to prepare the study using the City Collection System Model to establish predicted flows. For this project, we recommend the City establish the

- scope of work for the collection system study in order to avoid comments on the Draft EIR requesting additional analysis. Cost is to be paid by the developer.
- b) Review historic maximum month and peak hour wastewater flows and determine the maximum month and peak hour flow rates on a per inmate basis for each facility. Flow data should include all staff, visitors and support industry flows. Prior to initiating the study, historic and projected maximum month and peak hour wastewater flows should be submitted to the City staff for review and approval to minimize the potential for redoing the analysis due to use of inaccurate or incomplete data assumptions.
 - c) Estimate the amount of additional sewer flows per inmate resulting from the additional medical/prison beds (including sewer demand for additional staff, visitors and new support industry).
 - d) Include a flow projection that clearly demonstrates a correlation between the actual flows and the methodology to project future flows. Flow projections should include:
 - Average Monthly Sanitary Flow
 - Peak Sanitary Flow
 - Infiltration & Inflow (I&I Flow)
 - Peak Wet Weather Flow – Actual and Peak Theoretical flows
 - e) Review the existing JPA sanitary sewer service terms to determine compliance with these provisions and evaluate the merits of amending the JPA versus creating a new JPA.
 - f) Analyze all project impacts on the City's wastewater collection system.
 - g) Identify alternatives for obtaining the additional sewer capacity needed to serve the proposed project.

Water

11. The 2000 JPA identifies potable water service requirements for CDCR that include:
 - Annual water supply limit of 560 acre feet per year.
 - Daily water delivery limit of 1MGD.
 - Water treatment facility improvements (at CSPS) including:
 - A SCADA system with operational capacity for continuous 24 hour operation of the CSPS water treatment plant
 - SCADA operated flow control system connected to the City's water system
 - DHS approved flocculator/clarifier
 - DHS approved raw water storage basin to hold 560,000 gallons.
12. In 2011, CDCR:
 - Used approximately 359 acre feet of water.
 - Averaged 321,000 gpd with a maximum of 478,000 gpd.
13. To date, the required DHS approved raw water storage basin improvements have not been completed.
14. The City has concerns about how the increased inmate population related to the proposed project will impact JPA compliance on existing water requirements. Therefore, the City requests that the EIR:

- a) Review historic maximum month and maximum day water demands and determine the maximum historic water demands on a per inmate basis. Demand data should include water for staff, visitors and support industry.
- b) Estimate the amount of additional water demands per inmate resulting from the additional medical/prison beds (including water demand for additional staff, visitors and new support industry).
- c) Identify alternatives for obtaining the additional water supply capacity related to the proposed project.
- d) Review the existing JPA potable water service terms to determine JPA compliance issues and any public service impacts on the City's water system.
- e) Consider the SID raw water supply turbidity, reliability, and extended outages (taking into consideration times when the canal is down for cleaning or the water is untreatable due to storm related sediment), and evaluate the raw water treatment and storage requirements.
- f) Identify any new facilities required to provide additional fire flow demands.
- g) Identify any additional on site water storage needs.
- h) Review SB610 water supply requirements for the project and determine if a new Water Supply Assessment Report will be triggered.

Development Engineering Division

15. The proposed project will construct more impervious surfaces which will generate significantly more runoff. City and State standards require that the post peak runoff be equal to, or less than, the pre-peak runoff for a storm equivalent to a 100-year frequency event. The project site already includes a detention basin that ultimately flows into the City storm drain system, which includes the City's Union Creek Detention Basin and flows into Union Creek. The State must analyze the capacity of the existing system and decide if an expansion is feasible or make other improvements such that the peak runoff is mitigated.

Traffic and Transportation

These comments have been developed to respond to Notice of Preparation for an Environmental Impact for "Level II Infill Correctional Facility" ("Project) related to assessing traffic and transportation impacts to City of Vacaville transportation facilities. It is acknowledged that Fehr & Peers Associates has contacted, and met, with City staff for input on the traffic analysis, and has received traffic data on file for this Project.

16. Despite CSPA and CMF being major employers within the Vacaville, limited trip generation information has been made available to the City. A traffic analysis needs to be based on a detailed description of existing conditions and needs to be correlated to proposed trip generation estimates for the proposed facility expansions. To validate existing and proposed trip generations, a description of existing and projected conditions needs to be provided with sufficient detail. The following information is needed to validate trip generation and distribution, to establish existing traffic conditions, and to adequately determine impacts of the proposed expansion:
- a) Number of employees and work shifts assigned. This information needs to be correlated to the number of inmates and/or beds for existing and proposed with Project conditions.
 - b) Expected Prison Facility trip generation and distribution for the AM Peak Hour 7-9 AM, School Dismissal Time 2:00-3:00 PM and PM Peak Hour 4-6 PM shall be

- documented for existing conditions and with the proposed Project. Project trip generation results should be compared to ITE rate for Prison (Land Use 571).
- c) Level of deliveries and any other activities that generate traffic typically accessing the facilities to and from Peabody Road and Mariposa Avenue daily; particularly during the AM & PM Peak Hours.
 - d) Visiting Hours and Policy – Document current and any proposed policy for visiting privileges and the potential for offsite impacts. It is noted that past policy has been based on a “first come first served” basis” that resulted in visitors parking in adjacent neighborhoods. This visitor parking and congregating resulted in a significant number of complaints by Vacaville residents. EIR shall document current policies and procedures for visitor parking and access to facilities, and given the location of the Project on Peabody Road directly across the street from residential neighborhoods, access and use of proposed parking shall be documented, including but not limited to how visitors to Project will be accommodated. Existing demand for on-site parking needs to be established and mitigated along with any expected increase in visitors due to the proposed expansions.
 - e) Establish Project Access – The site plan included in the NOP seems to show the plan construct access to the Project from Peabody Road, south of the intersection of Peabody and Foxboro Parkway. The City could not support this proposed access location due to its close proximity to the signalized intersection and the addition of an driveway to a major arterial. While it could be right in right out it would be expected to have a significant impact on signal operations and intersection capacity, and this location significantly limits access to Project from the south and from the Project to the North. Other options for Project access need to be considered, including but not limited to, providing access from a west leg of the intersection of Peabody and Foxboro, or internal roadway from CSPA Access.
 - f) The EIR needs to address any change in the use of the existing gated access to Peabody Road near Caldwell Drive, adjacent to Al Patch Park. Should use of this access change significantly, it is Project and/or State responsibility to participate in the realignment of this access driveway with Caldwell Drive and participation in potential signalization of this intersection at the point in time access is used for anything more than emergency access and intermittent access for maintenance of area facilities.
 - g) In a prior study, employee residence information by zip code was used to provide a basis for trip distribution of employee trips. The results of that prior study need to be validated. Further, a basis needs to be established for trip distribution to and from the two facilities.
 - h) Extent of any ridesharing/carpooling (Travel Demand Management) or other programs which are mandated or encouraged to reduce employee trips to and from the facilities.
17. To be consistent with City General Plan and transportation policies, the traffic analysis for the proposed expansions needs to include an analysis based on existing traffic counts for Existing conditions. In addition, Existing and Approved Projects projections with and without the Project and Year 2035 (Cumulative) projections with and without Project needs to be provided based on the City’s Traffic Model. Traffic analysis used as a basis of environmental assessment needs to conform to the following:
- a) Traffic analysis should include analysis of the following intersections and segments and be accomplished in conformance with the attached technical guidelines currently used for traffic studies accomplished in the City of Vacaville.

i. Intersections:

- Alamo Drive & Merchant Street
- Alamo Drive & I-80 EB off-ramp
- Alamo Drive & Davis Street
- Alamo Lane & Alamo Drive
- Mariposa Avenue & Alamo Drive
- Peabody Road & Alamo Drive
- Peabody Road & California Drive
- Peabody Road & Caldwell/Prison Access
- Peabody Road & Morning Glory Drive
- Peabody Road & CSP Solano Entrance
- Peabody Road & Foxboro Pkwy
- Peabody Road & Marshall Road
- Peabody Road & Hume Way/Berryessa Drive
- Peabody / Cliffside (I-80 EB On * Off Ramp Access)
- Peabody / Elmira

ii. Segments:

- Alamo Drive between Merchant Street to Peabody Road
 - Merchant Street I-80 EB Ramps
 - I-80 EB Ramps to Marshall Road
 - Marshall Road to Davis Street
 - Davis Street to Mariposa
 - Mariposa to Peabody Road
- Peabody Road Southern City Limits to Elmira Road
 - South City Limits to Alamo
 - Alamo to Marshall
 - Marshall to Hume
 - Hume to Cliffside
 - Cliffside to Elmira

Note: These intersections and segments are based on the expected Project trip distribution. Should Project trip distribution results identify additional intersections or segments that would be significantly impacted by Project trip generation, analysis these intersections and/or segments should be analyzed as well. Also should trip distribution provide a basis to find study intersection or segment will not be significantly impacted, this finding can be documented without providing full analysis.

- b) Average Daily trip generation needs to be established for existing facilities and Project. This data needs to be collected by obtaining directional traffic counts in 5-minute increments for vehicles accessing the facilities from Peabody Road and California Drive at Mariposa Avenue and CSPS Access for a typical day midweek for a minimum of two 24-hour periods in two different weeks, and correlated to existing facilities and operations.

- c) City Traffic staff requests to review and be permitted to comment on the Administrative draft EIR transportation section prior to publication of the draft EIR.
18. The Vacaville Land Use Database and planned improvements based upon future land use projections do not assume additional expansion of these prison facilities because a basis has not been established to estimate prison facility expansion. Therefore, no additional traffic generation is currently projected for State prison facilities in the citywide Traffic Model. Each expansion needs to be analyzed as a brand new project in the future. As capacity of a roadway is reached, proposed new development that would impact a facility beyond its capacity is responsible to mitigate significant impacts, per City policy. The City's means to assess and address cumulative impacts is based on Year 2035 projections. Since the current land use projections do not assume further prison expansions or traffic generation transportation planning decisions and policy implementation do not account for any additional traffic from state facilities. Should there be any long range plans for potential expansion or changes in occupancy, this information should be incorporated into Cumulative, Year 2035 analysis. To provide for any planned future expansions and capacity for trip generation from these State facilities, it is recommended that a basis for future potential expansion(s) be established.
19. The City of Vacaville has an established Development Impact Fee (AB 1600) Program that includes a Transportation Impact Fee. The Transportation Impact Fee is fee is based on the nexus that identified transportation infrastructure needed to maintain City LOS standards for a 20 Year development forecast is funded by the development resulting in the need for these improvements. Environmental analysis should address whether Project will participate in Transportation portion of Development Impact Fee Program and recommend how participation would be calculated for this special generator, or work with the City staff to develop another means to establish a fair share contribution to the transportation improvements constructed (i.e. Alamo Merchant I-80 interchange) and those planned (i.e. California Drive Interstate 80 Overcrossing) that provides capacity for Project trips.

Public Services

Fire Department

20. The Fire Department of the City of Vacaville (VFD) currently provides Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and paramedic ambulance transport to both inmates and staff from CSPS and CMF.
21. The VFD is concerned about some of the negative impacts that the proposed 792 inmate bed expansion will have on its ability to maintain its adopted emergency response performance goals within and beyond the City limits. VFD wishes to maintain the current level of emergency services to persons within the City and the surrounding community.
22. The key issue in responding to calls for service at the prisons is the amount of time it takes VFD to make contact with the patient, wait for adequate access, security measures, and then get clearance to leave the facility. VFD's current data shows that it spends on average 50 percent longer (1 hour 6 minutes) completing a call to CSPS and CMF than it does for the general public (35 minutes). In order to minimize the negative impact on the City's emergency response time standard, it will be important to reduce the amount of time necessary to respond to the new proposed facility and time spent completing the call.

23. One method to reduce the time spent on EMS calls to the proposed 792 bed facility is to create and construct a single point of pick-up for any patients needing EMS transport outside the facility. Such method will likely require a revision in prison internal procedures and policies to properly move patients to the pick-up site.
24. In addition, VFD is concerned with the challenges to meet the needs of the existing and future Staff and inmates due to:
 - Aging population
 - High turnover in staff
 - Different internal policies which can affect call volumes
25. Based on the above impacts, the Draft EIR needs to analyze and assess mitigation measures for the following:
 - a) The impacts of the proposed prison expansion and VFD's ability to maintain current levels of emergency service without decreasing in response times to calls for service within the City and surrounding community.
 - b) The current reimbursement mechanism and options to provide full cost recovery for the service provided by VFD. The State does not pay the full cost recovery for ambulance transport and EMS services, causing the City's General Fund to subsidize services to the State.
 - c) Continue to analyze alternatives for enacting new CMF and CSPS procedures to:
 - Reduce the amount of time that VFD ambulance units spend accessing the prisons, locating the patient, and exiting the prisons.
 - Address the current impacts on safety of VFD personnel in responding to calls within the facilities.
 - d) Provision of a single point of patient contact for inmate patients requiring medical transport by ambulance personnel to hospitals in order to reduce the current delay in response times.
 - e) Provision of a single helipad for medical air transport of patients by air ambulance.

Police Department: The Draft EIR needs to analyze the following concerns regarding public safety:

26. The proposed project will create additional vehicle traffic to and from the prison facilities and additional visitors to the facilities. The City has historically experienced a high number of complaints from the community and passing motorists regarding the cueing of stopped and/or parked vehicles on Peabody Road within a travel lane and on the roadway shoulder as they wait for access to the prison. When "No Parking" signs were erected along this stretch of Peabody Road, visitors began assembling in Arlington Park and within the neighboring residential area. It is the City's understanding that policy has been changed to permit visitors to park and wait on-site.

Adding more prisoners will result in additional visitors to the facilities, creating additional impacts to parking and visitor related issues such as these. To minimize these impacts, the Draft EIR needs to address the need for adequate on-site visitor parking which is accessible and has on-site security during the times when visitors are arriving at the existing and proposed facilities.

Visual Considerations (Light and Glare / Aesthetics)

27. As part of the lighting analysis, the Draft EIR needs describe and analyze the type of light standards to be used at the expanded facilities, their height(s), any proposed shielding, and hours of operation. In addition, the Draft EIR include a photometric study that demonstrates that the lighting levels will not exceed 6 foot candles at the property lines which is the standard specified in the Performance Standards section of the City's Land Use and Development Code (Vacaville Municipal Code Title 14). The lighting currently in use at the prisons has been a source of numerous complaints from nearby residents. To address neighborhood complaints and minimize nighttime glare, the City took substantial measures to ensure that the lighting installed at Al Patch Park (constructed on State property and adjoining the Project site) would contain adequate shielding. Any new light standards for the new facilities need to include similar shielding mechanisms.
28. Per the JPA between the City and CDCR, landscaping is required along Peabody Road for screening purposes. The existing landscaping needs to be improved and maintained per the JPA, even in the even the Project is not constructed. The JPA also requires maintenance of the orchard for screening purposes and has provisions that if the orchard is removed that landscape screening be provided in the area between the prison site and the existing and future residential neighborhoods. Alternative landscape screening needs to be provided as mitigation to visual impacts as well as to comply with provisions of the JPA. The Draft EIR needs to analyze the visual impacts of removal of the dead orchard trees and the effectiveness of an alternate landscape screening to provide a visual buffer between the prison site and the existing and residential neighborhoods.

Recreation

29. The Draft EIR needs to analyze potential impacts to existing and future public parks and neighborhoods within the vicinity of the prisons. The prisons are within close proximity to Arlington Park, Keating Park, and the newly-constructed Al Patch Park. As discussed previously, historically visitors have forced to wait for extended periods of time, usually in their vehicles on City roadways until they are permitted to enter the prison facilities. The City believes that many of the visitors waiting for access to the prison parking facilities are utilizing the restroom facilities within the nearby parks during their wait. In addition, it is believed that some visitors park and/or sleep in their vehicles within the park parking lots (as well as on nearby residential streets). This impact concerns the City and the nearby residents. It is anticipated that these impacts will be exacerbated by an increase in visitors due to the proposed expansion. Such increase will also impact and create a greater demand on police patrol services.
30. The Draft EIR needs to analyze if the Project will result in a substantial increase in the number of vehicular trips through Keating Park. Keating Park has a lot of vehicular and pedestrian activity during times of heavy park use which occurs primarily on weekends and in the evenings. More prison traffic through Keating Park is a concern.

Employment, Population and Housing

31. The City's Housing Department administers the City's Section 8 housing assistance program, also known as the "Housing Choice Voucher" program. The federally-funded program subsidizes the payment of rent by families with incomes below 50% of the local

area median income. The existing prisons are straining the City's housing programs due to presence of relatives and friends of inmates who move to Vacaville in order to be closer to the inmates. This creates a demand for housing, which, in turn, places demands on the City's housing assistance programs. That is because many of these persons move to Vacaville with Section 8 assistance from other communities or, once here, they apply for assistance from the City. They then are placed on a waiting list along with other long-term Vacaville residents to receive assistance. Adding more beds and employees along with additional visitors to the prisons will further increase this demand for City housing assistance. In addition, visitors to the prison put a strain on other local social service providers who provide food, shelter, and transportation.

Note: The City is not allowed to ask the reason someone has moved to Vacaville, or whether or not they have a relative or friend in prison. However, sometimes this information is voluntarily offered to City staff during the intake process, income recertification meetings, or during home inspections.

32. The City requests that the Draft EIR provide the following information and analysis:
- a) In addition to inmates and prison staff, address the social impacts of visitors on the community. The analysis needs to provide existing and projected conditions based on the projected increase in prison population.
 - b) Address the impacts of additional prisoners and visitors on the City's housing program. The analysis needs to project the number of additional households that will be added to the community and estimate the percentage of these households that fall within the very low and low income categories in order to evaluate the impact of such households on City housing assistance programs.
 - c) How many prison visitors live in Vacaville, and how many more can be expected with the proposed expansion? The City is aware that the prison system conducts background checks on visitors before they are allowed to visit. These background checks require address information. The City requests that the Draft EIR provide information regarding the number of visitors to the prisons within the past year along with their residential zip codes. The purpose of this information is to determine how many visitors reside in Vacaville and how many reside in other communities. In addition to assessing the impacts of visitors on the community, this information would help the City better plan and prepare to meet the demand for services required by prison visitors. This data would also provide critical information required by the California Department of Housing and Community Development for the City to be able to evaluate special community housing needs as part of the upcoming State Mandated revision to the City's General Plan Housing Element.

Land Use and Planning

33. The Draft EIR needs to analyze the adequacy and need for additional on-site parking for visitors, staff and construction workers at the existing and proposed prison facilities so that vehicles will not overflow onto nearby City streets or the parking lots of City parks. A table providing detailed staff, visitor and construction staff needs for each facility compared to existing and proposed parking is needed. The Draft EIR should also analyze visitor hours and the hours of operation of visitor parking lots in order to determine whether a change in these hours will minimize the effects of additional vehicles.

34. The Draft EIR needs to include a detailed, scaled, site plan, building elevations, a summary of buildings and their uses, square feet of buildings needs to be included in a detailed project description. The expansion is next to a large a recreational area at Al Patch Park where children play baseball, football and run track. The Draft EIR needs to analyze the land use compatibility of the proposed Project with the surrounding residential neighborhood and recreational uses.

Contact Information

Please send all comments and correspondence to the City regarding the proposed project and its environmental review to Ms. Tyra Hays:

Tyra Hays, Senior Planner
City of Vacaville Community Development Department
Advanced Planning Division
650 Merchant Street
Vacaville, CA 95688

Ms. Hays may also be reached at (707) 449-5366 or Thays@cityofvacaville.com.

In closing, the City staff looks forward to working with your staff and your environmental consultant to ensure that a complete and adequate environmental analysis is prepared for the proposed project. When the Draft EIR is circulated for public review, please provide six copies of the Draft EIR to the City to allow for simultaneous review of the document by all City departments.

Sincerely,



MAUREEN T. CARSON
Community Development Director

cc: Laura Kuhn, City Manager
 Mayor and Council Members
 Mark Mazzaferro, Public Information Officer
 Royce Cunningham, Interim Director of Utilities
 Shawn Cunningham, Interim Director of Public Works
 Frank Drayton, Fire Chief
 Rich Word, Police Chief
 Kerry Walker, Community Services Director
 Cyndi Johnson, Director of Housing
 Tyra Hays, Senior Planner

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

16 January 2013

Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

COMMENTS ON NOTICE OF PREPARATION, LEVEL II INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES PROJECT, MULE CREEK STATE PRISON, AMADOR COUNTY

Pursuant to your 26 December 2012 request, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) staff has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the subject project. Based on the NOP, we understand that the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) proposes to construct new inmate housing facilities at the Mule Creek State Prison to relieve overcrowding and provide appropriate levels of security to accommodate future changes in the prison population.

The Central Valley Water Board is responsible for protecting the quality of surface and ground waters of the state; therefore, our comments will address water quality matters only.

Recommendations for the Environmental Impact Report

Based on your 26 December 2012 email message, we understand that the project will include a 1,584-bed expansion at the Mule Creek State Prison, but that this should not increase wastewater flows to the WWTF. The preferred site for the new housing units includes part of the prison's existing wastewater disposal spray fields. The planned draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) will address the loss of this portion of the spray fields and will evaluate the capacity of the existing WWTF and its ability to accommodate projected influent flows.

Revised Waste Discharge Requirements

Significant changes to the WWTF will trigger revision of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order 5-00-088, and CDCR should plan to submit a Report of Waste Discharge at least one year before constructing the new WWTF improvements.

The DEIR should thoroughly evaluate the current capacity of the WWTF, project long-term future flows, propose facility improvements as necessary to accommodate future flows, correct conditions that have led to violations of the WDRs and/or Cease and Desist Order (CDO) R5-2006-0130, and demonstrate that the project would not cause potentially significant water quality impacts. The DEIR should contain sufficient details of the existing facility and proposed improvements to support analysis of potential water quality impacts associated with the improved WWTF based on groundwater monitoring data that CDCR has collected under the current WDRs. If needed to prevent significant water quality impacts, the DEIR should include

mitigation measures such as additional treatment or control to ensure compliance with the Basin Plan and the Antidegradation Policy (State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 68-16).

Construction Storm Water Permit

A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities, Order No. 99-28-DWQ is required when a project involves clearing, grading, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation. Currently, construction activity that involves soil disturbances on construction sites one acre or greater or which are part of a larger common plan of development or sale require a construction storm water permit.

If construction associated with the project will disturb more than one acre, the property owner will need to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Permit No. CAS000002 for Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Construction Activity. Before construction begins, the proponent must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the permit to the State Water Resources Control Board and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be prepared.

Industrial Storm Water Permit

Depending on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code of the final project, compliance with the NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001 for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities may be required. The SIC codes of activities requiring coverage are listed in the General Permit. In order to obtain coverage by the General Permit, the proponent must submit an NOI to comply with the permit to the State Water Resources Control Board and an SWPPP must be prepared.

Water Quality Certification - Wetlands

If a U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE) permit is required due to the disturbance of wetlands, then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Regional Board prior to initiation of project activities. Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act requires that the project proponent for any project that impacts surface waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands) must request a 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Board. Water Quality Certification must be obtained prior to initiation of project activities. The proponent must follow the ACOE 404(b)(1) Guidance to assure approval of their 401 Water Quality Certification application. The guidelines are as follows:

1. Avoidance (Is the project the least environmentally damaging *practicable* alternative?)
2. Minimization (Does the project minimize any adverse effects to the impacted wetlands?)
3. Mitigation (Does the project mitigate to assure a no net loss of functional values?)

Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material into navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the US Army Corps of Engineers. If a Section 404 permit is required by the Corps, the Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements. If a Section 404 permit is required, the proponent must apply to the Regional Board for a Water Quality Certification under Section 401.

Dewatering Permit

If discharging groundwater to land, the proponent may apply for coverage under State Water Board General Water Quality Order (WQO) 2003-0003. Small temporary dewatering projects are projects that discharge groundwater to land from small construction projects, excavation projects, or dewatering of underground utility vaults. Dischargers seeking coverage under the general order must file with the Regional Water Board as described in the WQO.

If discharging groundwater to surface water or storm drains, the proponent may be required to file a Dewatering Permit covered under WDRs General Order for Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters, Order No. R5-2008-0081 (NPDES CAG995001). The following discharges may be covered by this permit provided they do not contain significant quantities of pollutants and are either (1) four months or less in duration, or (2) the average dry weather discharge does not exceed 0.25 million gallons per day (mgd):

- a. Well development water
- b. Construction dewatering
- c. Pump/well testing
- d. Pipeline/tank pressure testing
- e. Pipeline/tank flushing or dewatering
- f. Condensate discharges
- g. Water Supply system discharges
- h. Miscellaneous dewatering/low threat discharges

If you have any questions about the storm water program, please call Steve Rosenbaum at (916) 464-4631. Additional information is available via the Internet at the Regional Board's Storm Water website http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/. For more information on Section 404 Permits contact the Sacramento District of the Corps of Engineers at (916) 557-5250 or Elizabeth Lee with the Regional Board at (916) 464-4787. If you have any questions about other permits, please contact Lixin Fu at (916) 464-4689.



ANNE L. OLSON, P.E.
Senior Water Resource Control Engineer
Waste Discharge to Land Permitting Section

cc: Michael Israel, Amador County Environmental health Department, Jackson
Ed Pattison, City of Ione, Ione
Sean Rabe, Amador Regional Sanitation Agency, Sutter Creek

From: craig gilmore [craig@igc.org]
Sent: Monday, February 04, 2013 2:37 PM
To: CDCR Infill
Subject: ADDENDUM to: comments on NoP: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Mr. Sleppy

Please excuse this addendum to my earlier comments, but this report on contaminated groundwater has just come to my attention, so I forward it to you so that the EIR will be certain to look into whether the water to be used in the proposed prison infill beds is healthful and whether those infill beds will contribute to existing groundwater contamination.

See the California Water Boards report: COMMUNITIES THAT RELY ON A CONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER SOURCE FOR DRINKING WATER: STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

at: <http://t.co/1T3iTsU7>

thank you

Craig Gilmore

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR/Department) Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Contact: Robert Sleppy (916) 255-1141

Dear Mr. Sleppy

4 February 2013

This email contains my written comments on the Notice of Preparation for CDCR's Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project. Please add my email address for all future public meetings, draft EIRs and other announcements regarding this project.

I am particularly interested that the EIR's analysis of the No Project Alternative be more substantial than is usually the case with EIRs in general and with CDCR's EIRs in particular.

Why should this EIR pay more attention to the No Project Alternative?

Not only is there very little evidence that the state needs more Level II prison beds, there is substantial evidence that we do not need them.

The State is under Federal Court order to reduce its prison population by a number far greater than the number of beds proposed to be built in this project. Many states are closing prisons -- as CDCR proposes to do with Norco -- without opening new prisons or expanding old ones. They are safely reducing the number of people held in prison or jail, saving the state money and avoiding the substantial environmental costs that come with any massive construction project.

If New York, Michigan and Illinois -- three large states with diverse populations concentrated in cities with large pockets of poverty -- can reduce their prison population and close prisons, certainly this EIR should examine whether California can learn from those states and make significant policy changes that will eliminate the perceived need for further expansion.

Furthermore, the EIR should consider the CDCR's abysmal track record in predicting the need for space. During the mid-1990s, CDCR predicted a state prison population of well over 200,000 by 2000. Less than two years ago, Sec. Cate announced the need for infill beds in CDCR, but the predicted need then was level IV beds: "In our level IV facilities - our highest level facilities - crowding rates remain at near 200 percent. We should not and will not reform our way out of that problem. That problem requires construction."

Because CDCR has not made an adequate case that California needs thousands more prison cells, because other states have demonstrated safe ways to reduce their prison population that California has yet to try, and because both the construction and operation of those cells will produce significant negative environmental impacts, it is imperative that the EIR take seriously that the No Project Alternative is the best, indeed the only environmentally sound, alternative for these projects.

Additionally, it is unclear from the NoP whether the EIR will examine the impacts of additional high-voltage lighting on migratory birds, protected by state and federal law and by international treaty.

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to reading the draft EIR.

Craig Gilmore
craig@igc.org

From: Gilmore, Ruth [rgilmore@gc.cuny.edu]
Sent: Monday, February 04, 2013 10:23 AM
To: CDCR Infill
Subject: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Dear Colleagues,

I write to request that the environmental impact statement to be produced by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation include evaluation and explanation of the following:

A. The No Project Alternative

1) The CDCR remains under federal court order to reduce the number of people in custody, and it would seem logical as a classification issue that Level II prisoners are among those who might qualify for realignment. In addition, the federal courts agreed the CDCR cannot "build its way" out of the overcrowding problem. Why is building the proposed remedy now?

2) What is the basis for the CDCR's projection of need? The department has consistently over-projected need.

B. Environmental Issues

1) How will the addition of staff to prisons at Lone or in the Inland Empire intensify already-harmful levels of vehicle-produced air pollution? Where will staff live? How many additional trips-per-day will result from enlarging the targeted facilities?

2) Can the water table or already-developed water meet the needs of additional residents in the prisons and also continue to meet regional needs, especially given the reduction in Colorado River water diverted to the Southland? If not, what is the alternative proposed by the CDCR?

C. Economic Issues

1) Why does the CDCR persist in promising jobs to communities with prisons when research (including my own) shows that the jobs are not won by local residents, even with intensive affirmative action hiring programs?

2) What residual economic benefits does the CDCR expect to occur in the places where the infill is proposed, and how are those benefits measured?

Thank you for your kind attention to my concerns.

Sincerely,
Ruth Wilson Gilmore, Ph.D.

Professor
Earth and Environmental Sciences
Center for Place, Culture, and Politics
Graduate Center | City University of New York

365 Fifth Avenue | New York NY 10016

CUNY is the nation's leading urban public university serving more than 480,000 students.

Public Notice CDC Infill, Folsom location

LJ Laurent [ljlaurent@att.net]

Sent: Wednesday, December 26, 2012 2:13 PM

To: CDCR Infill

Cc: Alan Wade [ALANWD9@gmail.com]

Please tell me the impact of this "joint" EIR and proposal will have on the infill project which is adding additional sewer-users to the CA State Prisons in Folsom CA.

Your public notice 16485160 Dec. 26, 2012, Folsom Telegraph, does NOT provide sufficient information for evaluation of the impacts on sewage capacity in Folsom's city sewage conveyance system. It merely alerts us that this is an environmental document involving thousands of addition "infill" inmates -- whatever that means to you.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

LJ Laurent



Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit



Ken Alex
Director

Notice of Preparation

December 19, 2012

To: Reviewing Agencies
Re: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
SCH# 2012122038

Attached for your review and comment is the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Responsible agencies must transmit their comments on the scope and content of the NOP, focusing on specific information related to their own statutory responsibility, within 30 days of receipt of the NOP from the Lead Agency. This is a courtesy notice provided by the State Clearinghouse with a reminder for you to comment in a timely manner. We encourage other agencies to also respond to this notice and express their concerns early in the environmental review process.

Please direct your comments to:

Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

with a copy to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research. Please refer to the SCH number noted above in all correspondence concerning this project.

If you have any questions about the environmental document review process, please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Attachments
cc: Lead Agency

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 2012122038
Project Title Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
Lead Agency Corrections and Rehabilitation, Department of

Type NOP Notice of Preparation
Description The proposed project would involve the development of a total of three correctional infill housing facilities that would be placed at any of five potential sites within seven existing CDCR prison properties in San Diego County and the Cities of Chino, Lone, Folsom, and Vacaville. Either three single (792-bed) housing facilities would be constructed at three potential infill prison sites, or CDCR would construct one single housing facility at one potential infill prison site and a double (1584-bed) housing facility at a second potential infill prison site. In total, the proposed project would involve the construction of a total of 2,376 infill housing units (beds) and associated accessory uses. The proposed correctional facilities would operate 24 hours a day, year-round, with three 8-hour shifts (watches).

Lead Agency Contact

Name Robert Sleppy
Agency California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Phone 916 255 1141 **Fax**
email
Address 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
City Sacramento **State** CA **Zip** 95827

Project Location

County
City Chino, Folsom, Vacaville, Lone, San Diego
Region
Cross Streets Multiple
Lat / Long
Parcel No. Multiple
Township **Range** **Section** **Base**

Proximity to:

Highways Multiple
Airports Chino, Brown Field
Railways Multiple
Waterways Multiple
Schools Multiple
Land Use Various

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Agricultural Land; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Drainage/Absorption; Economics/Jobs; Flood Plain/Flooding; Forest Land/Fire Hazard; Geologic/Seismic; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Schools/Universities; Sewer Capacity; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Toxic/Hazardous; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply; Wetland/Riparian; Growth Inducing; Landuse; Cumulative Effects

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Fish and Game, Headquarters; Office of Emergency Management Agency, California; Native American Heritage Commission; Public Utilities Commission; State Lands Commission; Caltrans, Division of Aeronautics; Caltrans, Division of Transportation Planning; California Highway Patrol; Department of Housing and Community Development; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality; Department of Toxic Substances Control

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

Date Received 12/19/2012

Start of Review 12/19/2012

End of Review 01/17/2013

Notice of Completion & Environmental Document Transmittal

Mail to: State Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044 (916) 445-0613
 For Hand Delivery/Street Address: 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

SCH# 2012122038

Project Title: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Lead Agency: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Contact Person: Robert Sleppy
 Mailing Address: 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B Phone: (916) 255-1141
 City: Sacramento Zip: 95827 County: Sacramento

Project Location: County: Multiple City/Nearest Community: Chino, Folsom, Vacaville, Lone, San Diego
 Cross Streets: Multiple Zip Code: Multiple
 Longitude/Latitude (degrees, minutes and seconds): _____ ° _____ ' _____ " N / _____ ° _____ ' _____ " W Total Acres: _____
 Assessor's Parcel No.: Multiple Section: _____ Twp.: _____ Range: _____ Base: _____
 Within 2 Miles: State Hwy #: Multiple Waterways: Multiple
 Airports: Chino Airport, Brown Field Railways: Multiple Schools: Multiple

Document Type:

CEQA: NOP Draft EIR Supplement/Subsequent EIR (Prior SCH No.) _____
 Early Cons Neg Dec Mit Neg Dec
 NEPA: NOI FONSI Joint Document Final Document Other: _____

RECEIVED
 DEC-19-2012
 STATE CLEARING HOUSE

Local Action Type:

General Plan Update Specific Plan Rezone Annexion
 General Plan Amendment Master Plan Prezone Redevelopment
 General Plan Element Planned Unit Development Use Permit Coastal Permit
 Community Plan Site Plan Land Division (Subdivision, etc.) Other: State Prison Dev

Development Type:

Residential: Units _____ Acres _____
 Office: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____
 Commercial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____
 Industrial: Sq.ft. _____ Acres _____ Employees _____
 Educational: _____
 Recreational: _____
 Water Facilities: Type _____ MGD _____
 Transportation: Type _____
 Mining: Mineral _____
 Power: Type _____ MW _____
 Waste Treatment: Type _____ MGD _____
 Hazardous Waste: Type _____
 Other: State Prison Infill Expansion Projects

Project Issues Discussed in Document:

Aesthetic/Visual Fiscal Recreation/Parks Vegetation
 Agricultural Land Flood Plain/Flooding Schools/Universities Water Quality
 Air Quality Forest Land/Fire Hazard Septic Systems Water Supply/Groundwater
 Archeological/Historical Geologic/Seismic Sewer Capacity Wetland/Riparian
 Biological Resources Minerals Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading Growth Inducement
 Coastal Zone Noise Solid Waste Land Use
 Drainage/Absorption Population/Housing Balance Toxic/Hazardous Cumulative Effects
 Economic/Jobs Public Services/Facilities Traffic/Circulation Other: _____

Present Land Use/Zoning/General Plan Designation: Existing state prisons including RS Donovan Correctional Facility, California Institution for Men, California State Prison (CSP) Sacramento, Folsom State Prison, CSP Solano, California Medical Facility, Mule Creek State Prison

Project Description: (please use a separate page if necessary)

The proposed project would involve the development of a total of three correctional infill housing facilities that would be placed at any of five potential sites within seven existing CDCR prison properties in San Diego County and the Cities of Chino, Lone, Folsom, and Vacaville. Either three single (792-bed) housing facilities would be constructed at three potential infill prison sites, or CDCR would construct one single housing facility at one potential infill prison site and a double (1584-bed) housing facility at a second potential infill prison site. In total, the proposed project would involve the construction of a total of 2,376 infill housing units (beds) and associated accessory uses. The proposed correctional facilities would operate 24 hours a day, year-round, with three 8-hour shifts (watches).

Note: The State Clearinghouse will assign identification numbers for all new projects. If a SCH number already exists for a project (e.g. Notice of Preparation or previous draft document) please fill in.

Resources Agency

Resources Agency
Nadell Gayou

Dept. of Boating & Waterways
Nicole Wong

California Coastal Commission
Elizabeth A. Fuchs

Colorado River Board
Gerald R. Zimmerman

Dept. of Conservation
Elizabeth Carpenter

California Energy Commission
Eric Knight

Cal Fire
Dan Foster

Central Valley Flood Protection Board
James Herola

Office of Historic Preservation
Ron Parsons

Dept of Parks & Recreation Environmental Stewardship Section

California Department of Resources, Recycling & Recovery
Sue O'Leary

S.F. Bay Conservation & Dev't. Comm.
Steve McAdam

Dept. of Water Resources Agency
Nadell Gayou

Fish and Game

Dept. of Fish & Game
Scott Fihl
Environmental Services Division

Fish & Game Region 1
Donald Koch

Fish & Game Region 1E
Laurie Hamsberger

Fish & Game Region 2
Jeff Driegenen

Fish & Game Region 3
Charles Annor

Fish & Game Region 4
Julie Vance

Fish & Game Region 5
Leslie Newton Reed
Habitat Conservation Program

Fish & Game Region 6
Gabriela Galichel
Habitat Conservation Program

Fish & Game Region 6 I/M
Brad Henderson
Inyo/Mono, Habitat Conservation Program

Dept. of Fish & Game M
George Isaac
Marine Region

Other Departments

Food & Agriculture
Sandra Schuberl
Dept. of Food and Agriculture

Dept. of General Services
Public School Construction

Dept. of General Services
Anna Garbelf
Environmental Services Section

Dept. of Public Health
Jeffery Worth
Dept. of Health/Drinking Water

Delta Stewardship Council
Kevan Samsam

Independent Commissions, Boards

Delta Protection Commission
Michael Machado

Cal EMA (Emergency Management Agency)
Dennis Castriello

Native American Heritage Comm.
Debbie Treadway

Public Utilities Commission
Leo Wong

Santa Monica Bay Restoration
Guangyu Wang

State Lands Commission
Jennifer Deleong

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA)
Cherry Jacques

Business, Trans & Housing

Caltrans - Division of Aeronautics
Philip Gilminins

Caltrans - Planning
Terri Pencovic

California Highway Patrol
Suzann Ikeuchi
Office of Special Projects

Housing & Community Development
CEQA Coordinator
Housing Policy Division

Dept. of Transportation

Caltrans, District 1
Rex Jackman

Caltrans, District 2
Marcelino Gonzalez

Caltrans, District 3
Gary Arnold

Caltrans, District 4
Erik Ahn

Caltrans, District 5
David Murray

Caltrans, District 6
Michael Navarro

Caltrans, District 7
Dianna Watson

Caltrans, District 8
Dan Kopulsky

Caltrans, District 9
Gayle Rosander

Caltrans, District 10
Tom Dumas

Caltrans, District 11
Jacob Armstrong

Caltrans, District 12
Marlon Regisford

Cal EPA

Air Resources Board
Alipol/Energy Projects
Jim Lerner

Transportation Projects
Douglas Ito

Industrial Projects
Mike Tollstip

State Water Resources Control Board
Regional Programs Unit
Division of Financial Assistance

State Water Resources Control Board
Student Intern, 401 Water Quality Certification Unit
Division of Water Quality

State Water Resources Control Board
Phil Crader
Division of Water Rights

Dept. of Toxic Substances Control
CEQA Tracking Center

Department of Pesticide Regulation
CEQA Coordinator

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

RWQCB 1
Cathleen Hudson
North Coast Region (1)

RWQCB 2
Environmental Document Coordinator
San Francisco Bay Region (2)

RWQCB 3
Central Coast Region (3)

RWQCB 4
Teresa Rodgers
Los Angeles Region (4)

RWQCB 5S
Central Valley Region (5)

RWQCB 5F
Central Valley Region (5)
Fresno Branch Office

RWQCB 5R
Central Valley Region (5)
Redding Branch Office

RWQCB 6
Lahontan Region (6)

RWQCB 6V
Lahontan Region (6)
Victorville Branch Office

RWQCB 7
Colorado River Basin Region (7)

RWQCB 8
Santa Ana Region (8)

RWQCB 9
San Diego Region (9)

Other

Conservancy

NCL 12-040

February 4, 2013

Mr. Robert Sleppy, Office of Facility Planning
Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9839 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, California 95827

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for Level II Infill
Correctional Facilities Project

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

The County of Orange has reviewed the Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for Level II Infill Correctional Facilities and offers the following comments:

1. Development will be subject to the Statewide Phase II Small MS4 NPDES Permit expected to be adopted February 5, 2013, which should be considered when evaluating the potential surface water quality impacts of the proposed project. Implementation of post-construction Best Management Practices should be required for projects on such a significant scale.
2. Potential water quality impacts of the project should be further evaluated. At a minimum, the following information should be provided:
 - a. Description of project characteristics with respect to water quality issues, such as project site location in a given watershed, site acreage, known ground contamination, known groundwater contamination, and anticipated change in percent impervious surface area.
 - b. Identification of receiving waters. The EIR should identify all downstream receiving waters that may receive contributory runoff from the project site.
 - c. Description of the sensitivity of the receiving waters. In particular the EIR should identify Areas of Special Biological Significance, water bodies with Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL), and Clean Water Act Sec. 303(d) listed impaired water bodies.

- d. Characterization of the potential water quality impacts from the proposed project and identification of the anticipated pollutants to be generated by the project.
- e. Identification of downstream hydrologic conditions of concern that may be affected by project-related changes in runoff volume and velocity; sediment load, makeup or characteristics; reduced infiltration; and/or increased flow, frequency, duration, and peak(s) of storm runoff.
- f. Evaluation of thresholds of significance.
- g. Assessment of project impact significance to water quality.
- h. If a proposed project has the potential to create a major new stormwater discharge to a water body with an established TMDL, the EIR should consider quantitative analysis of the anticipated pollutant loads in the stormwater discharges to the receiving waters.
- i. A reasonable analysis of the cumulative impacts of the proposed project together with past, present and reasonably anticipated future projects (related projects) that could produce cumulative impacts together with the proposed project.

If you should have any questions or require additional information, please contact Chris Crompton, Manager, Environmental Resources at (714) 955-0630 or at chris.crompton@ocpw.ocgov.com .

Sincerely,



Polin Modanlou, Manager
Strategic Land Planning
OC Public Works/OC Planning Services
300 North Flower Street
Santa Ana, California 92702-4048
Polin.Modanlou@ocpw.ocgov.com

cc: Chris Crompton, Environmental Resources



...Dedicated to Community Service

2554 SWEETWATER SPRINGS BOULEVARD, SPRING VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 91978-2004
TELEPHONE: 670-2222, AREA CODE 619

www.otaywater.gov

February 4, 2013

Sent via USPS and e-mailed to
cdcrinfill@ascentenvironmental.com

Project No.: P1438-010000

Ref Project: d0720-090081

Activity: 3111

Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9938 Old Placerville Rd., Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

SUBJECT: R.J. Donovan Infill Site – South San Diego County
(Related cases: R.J. Donovan SCRF);
480 Alta Rd; APN: 648-040-26-00

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

Water availability is subject to all Otay Water District (District) requirements in effect at this time and you are strongly encouraged to adopt water conservation measures throughout the development.

As per Section 62.01 of the District's Code of Ordinances (enclosed), "To provide for future line extensions, pipelines installed within public streets must be constructed to the subdivision boundary and pipelines not installed within a public right-of-way must be installed in a District easement or right-of-way and must extend across the frontage of the parcel or parcels to be served."

The District has no objection to this Project. The developer will be required to submit a Sub-Area Master Plan and a calculation of water demands prior to the commencement of the Project. An existing 24-inch and 30-inch pipeline along the easterly boundary of the current facility may need to be relocated. The developer is responsible for the engineering, the acquisition of new right of way, environmental permitting, and the construction of any replacement District pipelines that must be relocated to accommodate this Project. The developer will be required to submit improvement plans for District approval and extend the water main to front all properties in question. If service laterals do not exist for the Project, the applicant must pay to have the District install them.

Each service must have an approved R/P backflow device purchased and installed by the owner. The fire service line will not be allowed to be connected to any buildings; the line will be intended for fire services purposes only. Failure to comply with this request

Robert Sleppy
R.J. Donovan Infill Site – South San Diego County
February 4, 2013
Page 2.

will result in violation of the District's Code of Ordinances and will be subject to penalties determined by the District.

Prior to the purchase of any meter(s), irrigation plans must be: (1) designed to District Water Agency Standards for reclaimed standards/specifications and (2) submitted to the District and the County Department of Environmental Health (DEH) for plan check and approval. The developer must contact the District for further requirements.

The applicant should contact the Project's fire agency for any fire protection requirements. The District should then be contacted at (619) 670-2241 regarding water main extensions, service laterals, backflow devices, and/or meter costs and any other conditions that may have arisen since this letter was written for this Project.

Also, returned herewith are the documents you forwarded with your review request. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact this office at (619) 670-2241.

Sincerely,
OTAY WATER DISTRICT



Dan Martin, P.E.
Engineering Manager

DM:jf

Enclosures Code of Ordinances – (Sections, 26, 27, 60, and Policy 26)
Documents submitted w/review request
Subarea Master Plan Application and Deposit Requirement



SUBAREA MASTER PLAN/WATER SUPPLY ASSESSMENT APPLICATION

OWNER INFORMATION

Name:		Contact Name:
Company Name:		
Current Address:		
City:	State:	ZIP Code:
Phone:	Fax:	Cellular:

ADDITIONAL PLAN CHECK BILLS TO: (circle one) OWNER APPLICANT
NOTE: ALL REFUNDS SHALL BE SENT TO THE PROPERTY OWNER

ENGINEER INFORMATION

Name:		Field Contact Name:
Company Name:		
Current Address:		
City:	State:	ZIP Code:
Phone:	Fax:	Cellular:

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name:		
Project Address:		
City:	State:	ZIP Code:
APN #:		
Station #:		

SUBMITTAL PACKAGE SHALL INCLUDE:

- 1 (ONE) CD (in Tiff or PDF)
- 6 (SIX) Hardcover binders of the submittal
- 1 (ONE) \$5000 deposit made payable to Otay Water District (*plan review*)

ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS:

- Shall be determined during the plan review

"FOR DISTRICT USE ONLY"

PROJECT NUMBER:		
CHECK ISSUED BY:		
ADDRESS:		
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP:
PERMIT NUMBER:		
ADDITIONAL:	PRESSURE ZONE:	I.D.:

Signature of Applicant:	Date:
--------------------------------	-------

From: CPMP [pmpvalle@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, February 04, 2013 4:13 PM
To: CDCR Infill
Cc: 'Diana Zuniga'; 'craig gilmore'; emily@curbprisonspending.org; 'Diana Block'; 'Mary Sutton'
Subject: CDCR Level II infill Correctional Facilities Project - Comments

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR/Department) Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Contact: Robert Sleppy ([916\) 255-1141](tel:9162551141)/CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com

4 February 2013

Dear Mr. Sleppy

I am writing in regard to the Notice of Preparation for CDCR's Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project. Please add my email for all future public meetings, draft EIR's and other announcements regarding this project. Please add my comments to the Notice of Preparation.

There are many concerns that I have about this project; however my first and foremost concern is that all proposed infill projects will be lumped into one EIR analysis. I question the intention of the CDCR's deliberate disregard for California and federal environmental laws that protect our California communities from such procedures. These proposed projects are located in different parts of the state facing unique vulnerable land management issues and impacts to environmental degradation to our land, water and air quality. The California Environmental Quality Act recognizes cumulative impacts of certain vulnerable communities and addresses these needs individually.

In addition to the above, community vulnerabilities is of a great concern as these institutions impact communities in poverty and deteriorate the health and resources available to these communities. As I briefly mentioned many Cumulative Health Impact Reports tribute the deterioration of our community resources and health to the proliferation prisons in our communities and high rates of incarceration. Yet, the CDCR consistently campaigns to waste billions of dollars in taxpayers' money for the expansion of such a system that is directly responsible for fueling these negative impacts.

If you have any questions regarding these comments my contact information is:
California Prison Moratorium Project,
Debbie Reyes
623 N. Harrison, Fresno, CA
93728 [559-367-6020](tel:5593676020)



San Ysidro School District

*"Provides an educational environment
in which all students succeed"*

Governing Board

Jason M-B Wells, President
Yolanda M. Hernandez, Vice-President
Antonio Martinez, Clerk
Jose F. Barajas, Member
Jean A. Romero, Member

Manuel H. Paul
Superintendent

Dena Whittington
Assistant Superintendent
Business Services

February 21, 2013

Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Re: Public Comment for Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

While I know the deadline for public comment submission has passed, I hope that the upcoming Environmental Impact Report will address two concerns that the San Ysidro School District has with the potential correctional facility expansion located mere miles away.

The District has two primary concerns with any potential facility expansion near the District: safety, and changes in enrollment. While the potential facility is eight miles from our nearest school, a full evaluation of any potential changes in traffic on the campuses from visitors, employees, or other persons affiliated with the facility would be incredibly helpful to the District to take steps to best ensure the safety of both our students and employees.

Second, the District would like the EIR to contain a section on potential enrollment changes within the District, based on projections for new employment needed for the new facility. A full report with projections on future employment, as well as projected residency for the new employees, would help the District to project future enrollment and appropriately budget space and resources to ensure that all students have the proper school environment to learn.

Thank you for your help, and for considering our late submission. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Dena Whittington,
Assistant Superintendent of Business Services

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

FLOOD CONTROL • LAND DEVELOPMENT & CONSTRUCTION • OPERATIONS
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT • SURVEYOR • TRANSPORTATION



COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

825 East Third Street • San Bernardino, CA 92415-0835 • (909) 387-8104
Fax (909) 387-8130

GERRY NEWCOMBE
Director of Public Works

January 10, 2013

10(ENV)-4.01

Calif. Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
Attn: Robert Sleppy
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

**RE: NOTICE OF INTENT TO PREPARE AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR)
FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CORRECTIONAL INFILL FACILITIES ADJACENT TO
EXISTING STATE PRISONS**

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

Thank you for giving the County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works (Department) the opportunity to comment on the above-referenced project. We received this request on December 28, 2012.

Following Department review of the subject document, we request that the Draft EIR be forwarded when it becomes available. At that time, the Department will comment on each project and its possible impacts on existing and/or future Flood Control District facilities or County roads.

If you have questions or require additional information, please contact Erma Hurse by phone at (909) 387-1864 or by email at Erma.Hurse@dpw.sbcounty.gov.

Sincerely,

ANNESLEY IGNATIUS, P.E.
Deputy Director – Land Development & Construction

ARI:EH:nh/CEQA Comments_CDCR_EIR for Correctional Infill Facilities

GREGORY C. DEVEREAUX
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors
ROBERT A. LOVINGOOD First District JAMES RAMOS Third District
JANICE RUTHERFORD Second District GARY C. OVITT Fourth District
JOSIE GONZALES Fifth District



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

January 4, 2013

Robert Sleppy
California Department of Correctional and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Notice of Preparation of a CEQA Document for the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. The SCAQMD's comments are recommendations regarding the analysis of potential air quality impacts from the proposed project that should be included in the draft CEQA document. Please send the SCAQMD a copy of the Draft EIR upon its completion. Note that copies of the Draft EIR that are submitted to the State Clearinghouse are not forwarded to the SCAQMD. Please forward a copy of the Draft EIR directly to SCAQMD at the address in our letterhead. **In addition, please send with the draft EIR all appendices or technical documents related to the air quality and greenhouse gas analyses and electronic versions of all air quality modeling and health risk assessment files. These include original emission calculation spreadsheets and modeling files (not Adobe PDF files). Without all files and supporting air quality documentation, the SCAQMD will be unable to complete its review of the air quality analysis in a timely manner. Any delays in providing all supporting air quality documentation will require additional time for review beyond the end of the comment period.**

Air Quality Analysis

The SCAQMD adopted its California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook in 1993 to assist other public agencies with the preparation of air quality analyses. The SCAQMD recommends that the Lead Agency use this Handbook as guidance when preparing its air quality analysis. Copies of the Handbook are available from the SCAQMD's Subscription Services Department by calling (909) 396-3720. The lead agency may wish to consider using land use emissions estimating software such as the recently released CalEEMod. This model is available on the SCAQMD Website at: <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/models.html>.

The Lead Agency should identify any potential adverse air quality impacts that could occur from all phases of the project and all air pollutant sources related to the project. Air quality impacts from both construction (including demolition, if any) and operations should be calculated. Construction-related air quality impacts typically include, but are not limited to, emissions from the use of heavy-duty equipment from grading, earth-loading/unloading, paving, architectural coatings, off-road mobile sources (e.g., heavy-duty construction equipment) and on-road mobile sources (e.g., construction worker vehicle trips, material transport trips). Operation-related air quality impacts may include, but are not limited to, emissions from stationary sources (e.g., boilers), area sources (e.g., solvents and coatings), and vehicular trips (e.g., on- and off-road tailpipe emissions and entrained dust). Air quality impacts from indirect sources, that is, sources that generate or attract vehicular trips should be included in the analysis.

The SCAQMD has developed a methodology for calculating PM_{2.5} emissions from construction and operational activities and processes. In connection with developing PM_{2.5} calculation methodologies, the SCAQMD has also developed both regional and localized significance thresholds. The SCAQMD requests that the lead agency quantify PM_{2.5} emissions and compare the results to the recommended PM_{2.5} significance thresholds. Guidance for calculating PM_{2.5} emissions and PM_{2.5} significance thresholds can be found at the following internet address: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/PM2_5/PM2_5.html.

In addition to analyzing regional air quality impacts the SCAQMD recommends calculating localized air quality impacts and comparing the results to localized significance thresholds (LSTs). LST's can be used in addition to the recommended regional significance thresholds as a second indication of air quality impacts when preparing a CEQA document. Therefore, when preparing the air quality analysis for the proposed project, it is recommended that the lead agency perform a localized significance analysis by either using the LSTs developed by the SCAQMD or performing dispersion modeling as necessary. Guidance for performing a localized air quality analysis can be found at <http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/LST/LST.html>.

In the event that the proposed project generates or attracts vehicular trips, especially heavy-duty diesel-fueled vehicles, it is recommended that the lead agency perform a mobile source health risk assessment. Guidance for performing a mobile source health risk assessment ("Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risk from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis") can be found on the SCAQMD's CEQA web pages at the following internet address: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/mobile_toxic/mobile_toxic.html. An analysis of all toxic air contaminant impacts due to the decommissioning or use of equipment potentially generating such air pollutants should also be included.

Mitigation Measures

In the event that the project generates significant adverse air quality impacts, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation measures that go beyond what is required by law be utilized during project construction and operation to minimize or eliminate significant adverse air quality impacts. To assist the Lead Agency with identifying possible mitigation measures for the project, please refer to Chapter 11 of the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook for sample air quality mitigation measures. Additional mitigation measures can be found on the SCAQMD's CEQA web pages at the following internet address: www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/mitigation/MM_intro.html Additionally, SCAQMD's Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust, and the Implementation Handbook contain numerous measures for controlling construction-related emissions that should be considered for use as CEQA mitigation if not otherwise required. Other measures to reduce air quality impacts from land use projects can be found in the SCAQMD's Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning. This document can be found at the following internet address: <http://www.aqmd.gov/prdas/aqguide/aqguide.html>. In addition, guidance on siting incompatible land uses can be found in the California Air Resources Board's Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Perspective, which can be found at the following internet address: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf>. CARB's Land Use Handbook is a general reference guide for evaluating and reducing air pollution impacts associated with new projects that go through the land use decision-making process. Pursuant to state CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 (a)(1)(D), any impacts resulting from mitigation measures must also be discussed.

Data Sources

SCAQMD rules and relevant air quality reports and data are available by calling the SCAQMD's Public Information Center at (909) 396-2039. Much of the information available through the Public Information Center is also available via the SCAQMD's World Wide Web Homepage (<http://www.aqmd.gov>).

The SCAQMD staff is available to work with the Lead Agency to ensure that project-related emissions are accurately identified, categorized, and evaluated. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please call Ian MacMillan, Program Supervisor, CEQA Section, at (909) 396-3244.

Sincerely,



Ian MacMillan

Program Supervisor, CEQA Inter-Governmental Review
Planning, Rule Development & Area Sources

IM
SBC121228-02
Control Number



County of San Diego
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

MARK WARDLAW
Director
BETH A. MURRAY
Assistant Director

5510 OVERLAND AVENUE, SUITE 110, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123
INFORMATION (858) 694-2960
TOLL FREE (800) 411-0017
www.sdcounty.ca.gov/pds

February 14, 2013

Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, California 95827

Via email to Bob.Sleppy@cdcr.ca.gov

**COMMENTS ON THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND
REHABILITATION NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
REPORT FOR LEVEL II INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES PROJECT**

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

The County of San Diego (County) has received and reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project dated December 19, 2012. The County, as a potential responsible agency under CEQA Section 15381 for infill at RJ Donovan Prison, appreciates the early coordination meeting that took place on January 29, 2013 and appreciates this opportunity to comment.

County Planning & Development Services (PDS), Department of Public Works (DPW), Department of General Services (DGS), Fire Authority, and Sheriff Department have completed their review and have the following comments regarding the NOP as it relates to the RJ Donovan Facility:

GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The County of San Diego, Land Use and Environment Group has developed Guidelines for Determining Significance that are used to determine the significance of environmental impacts and mitigation options for addressing potentially significant impacts in the unincorporated portions of the County of San Diego. Project impacts that could have potentially significant adverse effects to the unincorporated County or County facilities should evaluate and mitigate environmental impacts using these guidelines, available online at: <http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/procguid.html#guide>.
2. As part of the EIR analysis, please describe potential construction impacts to County roads, facilities, and/or open space.
3. The CDCR is encouraged to not only continue to coordinate with County staff but also with the East Otay Mesa Property Owners Association.

Fire/Safety

4. The County recommends that the CDCR prepare a Fire Protection Plan (FPP) for the RJ Donovan Infill project and for inclusion in the EIR analysis. The FPP should analyze and address potential cumulative impacts associated with fire risk, vehicular access, defensible space, water supply (hydrants), and fire/emergency medical services. Guidelines for preparing the FPP are available at: <http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/pds/docs/Fire-Report-Format.pdf>.
5. The RJ Donovan facility was built around 1985, which pre-dated the adoption of Title-14 State Responsibility Area (SRA) Fire Safe Regulations. Title 14 and the County Consolidated Fire Code now mandate a secondary access for projects such as this one. Therefore, the potential need for a secondary access to the prison should be evaluated in the FPP and EIR.
6. Typical defensible space requirements in San Diego County involve a buffer width of twice the worst-case flame length or 100 feet, whichever is greater, from flammable vegetation. This is both for firefighter safety and the safety of the occupants. The proposed infill site is surrounded by biological open space. Based on this information, please include an analysis of the fire risk to the facility and the adequacy of defensible space around the infill site.
7. In the event of a wildlands fire, it does not appear that evacuation of inmates will be feasible. Please describe the building and operational safety standards of the project that will ensure prisoner safety during a catastrophic fire.

8. County staff has coordinated with the San Diego Rural Protection Fire District (SDRFPD), which is the Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction (FAHJ) in the project area. In addition to the above concerns, the following comments were received from SDRFPD:
 - a. In the EIR, please clarify the number of additional employees that will be staffed at the RJ Donovan facility; including the number of shifts (i.e., vehicle trips). The additional traffic anticipated throughout the week could impede ingress/egress in the event of an emergency.
 - b. Although the facility has its own fire protection services, it is anticipated that calls for service (e.g., fire, EMT, haz mat) will still increase and impact SDRFPD. Please evaluate the potential impact to SDRFPD services within the FPP and EIR.
 - c. In addition, the EIR and/or FPP should analyze the potential impacts to the American Medical Response (AMR) Paramedic Ambulance that is located at George Bailey Detention Facility. It may be necessary to consider the inclusion of Paramedic Assessment Engines to provide additional coverage in the event of multiple incidents happening at the same time.

Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP)

9. The NOP notes that the EIR will consider consistency with the County's MSCP. Because the proposed infill site is located adjacent to MSCP preserve lands, the EIR should evaluate the project with regard to the MSCP Subarea Plan Section 1.10, Land Uses Adjacent to the Preserve. The MSCP Subarea Plan is available at:
http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/pds/mscp/docs/SCMSCP/MSCP_County_Subarea_Plan.pdf.
10. Based on information provided in the NOP, as well as a brief discussion during the January 29th meeting, it appears that the CDCR will coordinate directly with the wildlife agencies regarding the need for incidental take permits should there be any potential impacts to listed species. However, if the CDCR and/or the wildlife agencies determine that the project should be covered under the County's MSCP for incidental take, then early coordination with County PDS staff is recommended.

Transportation/Traffic

11. The project's EIR/traffic study should conform to the content and format requirements identified in the County's Transportation and Traffic guidelines dated August 24, 2011 (available at: <http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/pds/procguid.html#Transportation & Traffic>).
12. The EIR/traffic study should include an in-depth discussion of the project's trip generation assumptions and how the assumptions were derived. The project's trip generation assumptions should account for inmates, employees, vendors, and visitors.
13. The project's trip generation estimate should assume the maximum inmate housing / occupancy and not "design capacity". As noted in the NOP (Page 6), the current R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility has a design capacity of 2,200 inmates, but in 2007 as many as 4,715 inmates were accommodated and in 2012 the facility housed 3,504 inmates.
14. The EIR/traffic study should analyze both the potential "Single Infill Housing" (Exhibit 16 – 792 beds) and "Double Infill Housing" (Exhibit 17 - 1,584 beds) Facility alternatives at the RJ Donovan site.
15. The EIR/traffic study should identify the project's offsite direct impacts and the corresponding mitigation measures.
16. The EIR/traffic study should discuss use of the County's Transportation Impact Fee (TIF) program as the mechanism for the project to mitigate its local and regional cumulative impact via a fee payment.
17. The EIR/traffic study should provide a complete summary table listing all of the project's direct and cumulative impacts, the corresponding mitigation measure, and the corresponding LOS before and after mitigation to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures.
18. The traffic consultant should reference the County's Mobility Element Plan, Public Road Standards, and East Otay Mesa Specific Plan to identify the ultimate road design requirements for the County roads.
19. The EIR/traffic study should address near-term and long-range project-generated traffic in and out of the East Otay Mesa area. In the near-term scenario, access to/from the west would likely be primarily along Otay Mesa Road. In the long range scenario, access to/from the west would likely be along Otay Mesa Road

Mr. Sleppy
February 14, 2013
Page 5 of 6

and the future State Route 11 facility. A full ramp interchange is planned at SR-11 and Enrico Fermi Drive.

20. The EIR/traffic study should analyze the project's potential impact to the primary access roads which include Alta Road, Otay Mesa Road, and Enrico Fermi Drive.
21. The EIR/traffic study should address the unique peak hour traffic characteristics associated with the facility being in operation 24 hours a day and year round.
22. The EIR/traffic study should address if the project proposes a phased expansion.
23. The EIR/traffic study should address potential offsite construction phase traffic impacts especially those associated with truck traffic.
24. The EIR/traffic study should note that the County would require construction and encroachment permits for any work performed within the County's Right-of-Way.
25. Conceptual signing and striping plans should be provided for all proposed mitigation measures.

The County of San Diego appreciates the opportunity to continue to participate in the environmental review process for this project. We look forward to receiving future environmental documents related to this project or providing additional assistance at your request. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Mindy Fogg, Land Use Environmental Planner at (858) 694-3831 or email mindy.fogg@sdcounty.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



JEFF MURPHY, Chief
Planning & Development Services

e-mail cc:

Michael De La Rosa, Policy Advisor, Board of Supervisors, District 1
Megan Jones, Group Program Manager, LUEG
Dahvia Lynch, Project Manager, General Services
Brian Sampson, Support Services Director, Sheriff Department
Megan Hamilton, Group Program Manager, Department of Parks and Recreation

Mr. Sleppy
February 14, 2013
Page 6 of 6

Richard Chin, Associate Transportation Specialist, Department of Public Works
LeAnn Carmichael, Group Program Manager, Department of Public Works
Nick Ortiz, Project Manager, Department of Planning & Development Services
Mindy Fogg, Land Use Environmental Planner, Department of Planning & Development
Services
David Wick, East Otay Mesa Property Owners Association

Donovan State Prison Infill Site - Airport Issues

Gowens Ed [egowens@san.org]

Sent: Monday, January 07, 2013 1:26 PM

To: CDCR Infill

Dear Mr Sleppy:

As the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for San Diego county, the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority appreciates the notice of preparation (NOP) of an environmental impact report for the construction and operation of new Level II infill correctional facilities. The project would include an infill site at the R. J. Donovan Sate Correctional Facility located in south San Diego county.

The location of the facility lies within the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) height notification area, which requires a notice of construction be filed with the FAA for obstruction evaluation and airspace analysis. The NOP appropriately indicates FAA approval may be required for the project.

The facility location is not located within Review Area 1 (i.e., the noise exposure contours or safety zones) of the Brown Field Municipal Airport – Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) and accordingly does not require our agency review for consistency with the ALUCP as the ALUC for San Diego county. Proper clearance from the FAA alone will satisfy all aviation-related matters that the San Diego county project location entails. Consultation with other county ALUCs for the other infill sites included in this project is advised to ensure consistency with any other airport ALUCPs which may affect other sites.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on the NOP.

Regards,

Ed Gowens

Airport Land Use Commission

San Diego County Regional Airport Authority →

Post Office Box 82776

San Diego, California 92138-2776

voice (619) 400-2244

fax (619) 400-2459

All correspondence with this email address is a matter of public record subject to third party review.

Is it worth a tree to print me? 



Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr.
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
ASSESSOR/RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK



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San Diego, CA 92101-2480
Tel. (619) 236-3771 * Fax (619) 557-4056

www.sdarcc.com

RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE
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Tel. (619)237-0502 * Fax (619)557-4155

Transaction #: 286071420130102
Deputy: ETAMEZ
Location: COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
02-Jan-2013 16:20

FEES:

50.00 Qty of 1 Fish and Game Filing Fee for Ref# CA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS
50.00 TOTAL DUE

PAYMENTS:

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NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

FILED
Ernest J. Dronenburg, Jr., Recorder County Clerk

GENERAL INFORMATION

JAN 02 2013
E. Tamez

To: Office of Planning and Research, Responsible Agencies, and Trustee Agencies BY _____ DEPUTY

Project Title: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Lead Agency: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR/Department)
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Contact: Robert Sleppy (916) 255-1141

Purpose of Notice: In accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) the Department is distributing a Notice of Preparation (NOP) to solicit comments on the scope of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for construction and operation of new level II correctional facilities. These infill facilities shall be situated adjacent to one or more of seven existing prisons. This NOP is intended to satisfy the requirements of CEQA, (Public Resources Code, Division 13, Section 21000–21177), and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000–15387).

Project Location: Potential Level II Infill Sites. Senate Bill (SB) 1022, Section 14 (Chapter 42, Statutes of 2012) authorizes CDCR to build up to three, new 792-bed level II prison dormitory correctional facilities. Pursuant to SB 1022, these potential infill facilities shall be adjacent to one or more of seven existing institutions located in Solano, Sacramento, Amador, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties. Among these seven existing prisons, the two prisons in Solano County are directly adjacent to one another as are the two prisons in Sacramento County. Each pair of these adjacent prisons is to be considered as one site. As a result, there are five potentially feasible sites to construct new level II infill correctional facilities.

The following is a list of the seven existing CDCR prisons and locations currently under consideration for a level II infill addition pursuant to SB 1022. Exhibit 1 shows the location of all potential sites; Exhibits 2 thru 17 more precisely depict each potential infill site and the conceptual layouts of the potential infill housing facilities at each of the following existing state prisons:

- ▲ California Institution for Men (CIM) Infill Site–14901 Central Avenue Chino, CA 91710;
- ▲ California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC)/Folsom State Prison (FSP) Infill Site–Prison Road, Represa (Folsom), CA 95671 (note: potential infill site is situated between SAC and FSP);
- ▲ California State Prison, Solano (SOL) and the California Medical Facility (CMF) Infill Site–SOL is at 2100 Peabody Road, Vacaville, CA 95696 and CMF is at 1600 California Drive, Vacaville, CA 95686 (note: potential infill site is situated between SOL and CMF);
- ▲ Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) Infill Site–4001 State Route 104, Lone, CA 95640; and,
- ▲ R. J. Donovan (RJD) Infill Site–South San Diego County, 480 Alta Road, San Diego, CA 92179.

These are the only sites that can be considered for construction of new level II correctional facilities under the enabling legislation.

(*) Please ask Clerk for more attached pgs

EIR for the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Klockenga, Gary [GKlockenga@sandiego.gov]

Sent: Thursday, January 10, 2013 4:02 PM

To: CDCR Infill

Hello,

Will a copy of this report be sent to us? We are a depository library for California government publications under the Library Distribution Act, California Government Code. We are:

San Diego Public Library
820 E Street
San Diego CA 92101

Thank you.

Gary Klockenga,
Government Publications Librarian

gklockenga@sandiego.gov



**Southern
California
Gas Company**

A  Sempra Energy™ company

February 4, 2013

California Department of Corrections and Rehab
Attn: Robert Sleppy
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

**Subject: EIR Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project - Calif State Prison
Sacramento/Folsom State Prison, California State Prison, Solano,
Mule Creek State Prison, California Institution for Men and R. J.
Donovan Correctional Facility**

**Southern California
Gas Company**

*9400 Oakdale Avenue
Chatsworth, CA
91313*

*Mailing Address:
P. O. Box 2300
Chatsworth, CA
91313-2300
M.L.9314*

*tel 818-701-4546
fax 818-701-3441*

Southern California Gas Company Transmission Department does not
operate facilities within your proposed improvement.

Sincerely,


Rosalyn Squires
Planning Assistant
Transmission Department
(818) 701-4546

From: Caroline Stickell [cstickell@bidclerk.com]
Sent: Friday, February 01, 2013 8:39 AM
To: CDCR Infill
Subject: State Correctional Facility Replacement Projects

Hi Bob,

I also left you a message about this, but I am trying to find out more about plans to replace the correctional facilities in Ione and San Diego. Are these going to be state or county managed projects? If they are state, do you know who is overseeing the planning process for each of them? I really appreciate your help and any information you can provide about the projects.

Thanks so much,

Caroline Stickell

--

Caroline Stickell | Research Reporter | BidClerk
www.bidclerk.com
cstickell@bidclerk.com
[312.267.1030](tel:312.267.1030) direct
[312.275.7197](tel:312.275.7197) fax

The Construction Industry Search Engine...

Q RANCH
41 Summit St., Jackson, CA 95642
209-223-0156

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Re: Mule Creek prison expansion EIR

We are the owners of property immediately West of the Mule Creek prison site. We have approximately 1 ¼ miles of common boundary. We attended the Ione City Council meeting and the initial scoping session meeting on Jan. 17, 2013. Although, as one of the largest adjacent property owners to the proposed project we never received any written notice, but became aware of the project and would provide the following comments to issues that we feel should be addressed in the draft Environmental Impact Report for this project so we may properly evaluate the impacts on our property:

1. Aesthetics:

A. Visual: As the proposed project may be seen from our property, a preliminary grading and site plan showing finishing elevations of the graded site, building elevations (specifically highest point on building), top elevations of fencing, lighting structures and direction of proposed lighting. Also, please provide sight line profiles from the highest points of your project to the highest points of our property. If you will contact us we will accommodate your consultants as to locations and provide the necessary access.

B. Lighting: Provide a lighting plan showing, but not limited to the height, lumens and direction of any proposed lighting and any mitigation measures such as partial directional shielding from our property.

C. Noise: Provide a noise plan showing anticipated on site and off site decibel levels onto adjacent properties and any mitigation measures to offset outside speaker levels, etc.

2. Sewage Disposal:

A. Will there be increased spraying on the existing fields? If so, how much? If not on the existing fields, where will additional sewage disposal be accommodated?

B. Provide information as to the design capacity and existing usage of the existing disposal system and any increases for the proposed facility.

Provide all information as to any past reports or actions by any local or state agency as to any operational problems of the existing disposal system and what has been done to remediate the concerns.

C. Address the possible effects on surrounding private wells and any information, studies, or testing that have been completed to date. A proposed mitigation measure would to be developed to include testing of existing wells within a certain radius of the disposal area now and a monitoring program of least semi-annual testing after the project is completed and provide property owners and appropriate local and state agencies with the test results and a proposal to mitigate any impacts should they occur.

3. Surface water runoff:

A. Provide a surface water drainage study and plan to address locations where surface water runoff will exit the Mule Creek property including existing and proposed flows, turbidities, and possible contamination from sewage disposal or runoff from developed areas, both existing and proposed.

B. Address and provide a mitigation monitoring program for monitoring and testing of runoff waters and adjacent soils samples for possible contamination and possible containment off site.

4. Solar panel location:

A. The plan as presented at the public hearing showed two solar panel locations along the West boundary of the existing site. Since it was shown on the proposal, it is assumed they are a part of the proposed project. We would object to these locations since they are immediately adjacent to our property and would impose a negative impact to us including visual and reflection issues. If they are proposed, provide a visual screening plan for our property.

5. Land Use:

As our property is presently within the City of Ione's Sphere of Influence, and within the currently adopted General Plan as a planned development for 850 residential units, the EIR needs to address impacts such as the potential devaluation of value, traffic, future limited use of existing infrastructure such as water, sewer, roadway capacities, electrical grid, natural gas, telecommunications, of the proposed project on our future development and any mitigation measures that may be proposed to offset any negative impacts.

6. Alternatives:

EIR's require the discussion of alternatives to the proposed project. We would request an analysis of the alternative of using the existing adjacent Preston School of Industry site.

This existing facility already has infrastructure, (water, sewer, storm drainage , existing buildings, parking, etc.) There was mention that this site would require extensive grading and improvements. The EIR should address a comparison of this site and the proposed site as to grading quantities, infrastructure requirements and costs comparisons for both sites, including, but not limited to, operational issues, and a cost analysis for both construction and operations for each site.

7. Past Issues:

There have been some issues from the existing prison operation that remain unresolved and could increase as part of the proposed project that we would like the EIR to address so that they can be mitigated now and in the future.

1. Recycling debris. There has been a consistent problem with debris blowing into our property from the recycling area on the existing prison site. We have contacted Mule Creek several times over this issue and although they have responded promptly to clean up the current pollution, it appears that nothing is being done to prevent it from happen again. If the proposed facility is to use this existing recycling area, then a mitigation measure must be proposed to either relocate the existing facility or to modify it so that no debris or runoff comes to our property. If the site is to stay in its present location, then the mitigation measure needs to also address surface water runoff and visual screening (aesthetics).

2. Grading encroachment: Several feet of fill was pushed onto our property and partially covered our boundary fence as part of the grading for the site of the existing warehouse at the Southeast corner of our property. The fill has covered a section of fencing that is used to restrain cattle on our property and could promote an easy crossing by livestock and humans. We would request that the fill be removed from our property to the Mule Creek property and our fence restored.

As we were never given any opportunity to comment on the existing Mule Creek facility, we hereby request written notification and updates, hearings, workshops, etc. whereby we may be kept informed and participate in evaluations and planning.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments and we are available for any questions or comments you may have from us and for access to our property for your consultants. Our contact information is our office at 41 Summit St., Jackson, CA 95642, or at 209-223-0156 or by email at mtoma@jacksonca.net.

Page 4

Yours Truly:

Q RANCH PROPERTY OWNERS

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ciro L. Toma', with a large, sweeping flourish underneath.

By: Ciro L. Toma, Partner

Cc: City of Ione
County of Amador



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO CA 95814-2922

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

February 4, 2013

Regulatory Division SPK-2013-00042

Mr. Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

We are responding to your January 11, 2013 request for comments on the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities project. The project is evaluating seven potential sites for construction and operation of new level II correctional facilities in the state of California. Your identification number is SPK-2013-00042.

The Corps of Engineers may have jurisdiction under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States at one or more of the seven sites. Waters of the United States include, but are not limited to, rivers, perennial or intermittent streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, vernal pools, marshes, wet meadows, and seeps. Project features that result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States will require Department of the Army authorization prior to starting work.

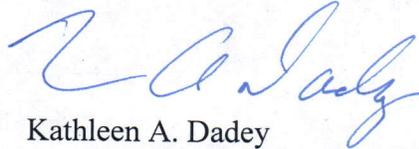
To ascertain the extent of waters which may be affected, you should prepare a wetland delineation, in accordance with the "Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Preliminary Wetlands Delineations", under "Jurisdiction" on our website at the address below, and submit it to this office for verification. A list of consultants that prepare wetland delineations and permit application documents is also available on our website at the same location.

The range of alternatives considered for this project should include alternatives that avoid impacts to wetlands or other waters of the United States. Every effort should be made to avoid project features which require the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. In the event it can be clearly demonstrated there are no practicable alternatives to filling waters of the United States, mitigation plans should be developed to compensate for the unavoidable losses resulting from project implementation.

Please refer to identification number SPK-2013-00042 in any correspondence concerning this project. If you have any questions, please contact Julie Dickinson at our California South Office, 1325 J Street, Room 1480, Sacramento, California 95814-2922, email

Julie.E.Dickinson@usace.army.mil, or telephone 916-557-5254. For more information regarding our program, please visit our website at www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx.

Sincerely,



Kathleen A. Dadey
Chief, California South Branch

Copy Furnished:

U.S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles, 911 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90017

Notice of Preparation - Level II Infill Project

Fred Buderer [FBuderer@cityofvacaville.com]

Sent: Monday, January 14, 2013 10:22 AM

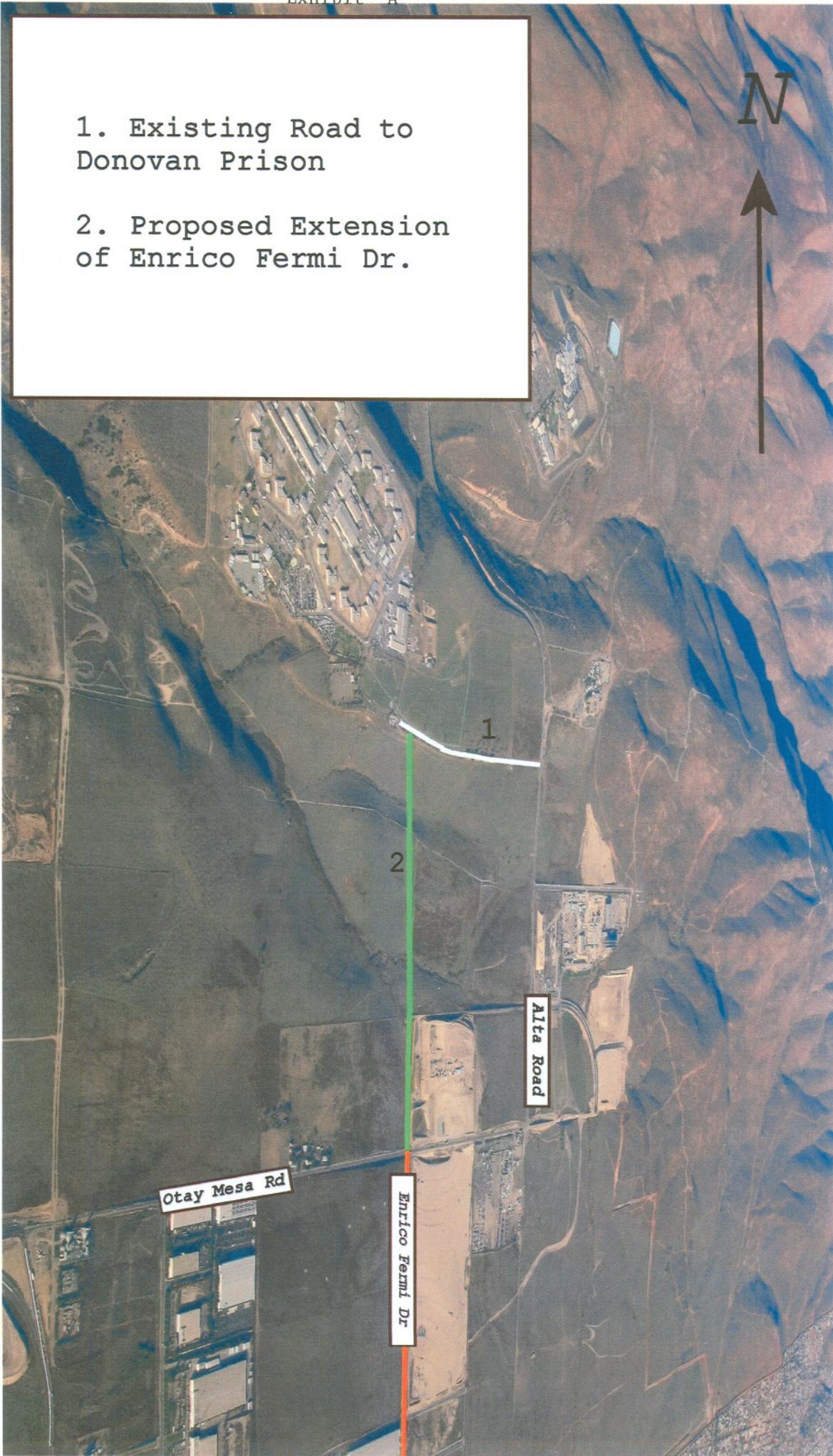
To: CDCR Infill

Hello,

The City of Vacaville has received the Notice of Preparation for the project identified above. Is it possible for you to send us, to my email, an electronic copy of the document? Thank you.

Fred Buderer
City Planner,
City of Vacaville
(707) 449-5307

- 1. Existing Road to Donovan Prison
- 2. Proposed Extension of Enrico Fermi Dr.





February 4, 2013

Mr. Robert Sleppy
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

RE: R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility – Notice of Preparation

Dear Bob:

We are in receipt of the Notice of Preparation for the proposed Infill Project at R.J. Donovan Correctional Facility in Otay Mesa, California. This letter is in response to your request for comments on the Notice of Preparation to be submitted by February 4, 2013 and represents a written version of our public testimony provided on January 29, 2013.

National Enterprises, Inc. (“NEI”) manages approximately 2,200 acres within the City and County portions of Otay Mesa. While we and other Otay Mesa stakeholders support further development of the region, we need to ensure that each project accurately analyzes and mitigates for its impacts, so as not to place undo burden on the remaining developable acreage.

As we have shared with you, our concerns fall into the following categories:

1. Traffic Impacts – Accurately analyze all traffic according to the County of San Diego’s (“County”) standards, including, but not limited to, employees, visitors, vendors, attorneys and construction workers. Rather than performing “band-aid” fixes on Alta Road and Otay Mesa Road, please consider applying those mitigation costs to extending Enrico Fermi Drive from Otay Mesa Road to Donovan Prison (see Exhibit “A”). As we have discussed, this will provide a second point of ingress/egress to the prison and will allow direct access to the forthcoming SR-11 interchange at Enrico Fermi Drive.

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED

5440 Morehouse Drive • Suite 4000 • San Diego, California 92121 • 858/623-9000 • 858/623-9009

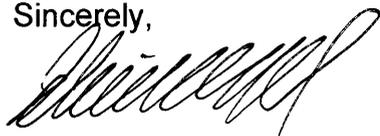
2. Sheriff/Fire CFD – Otay Mesa currently has a Sheriff/Fire CFD in place to cover the operational costs of the Rural Fire District for this region, as well as the costs of an interim and permanent Sheriff Sub-Station for the County portion of Otay Mesa. Although the inmates themselves are not expected to require these services, Donovan’s employees, visitors, vendors, attorneys, construction workers, etc. are no different than those of any other project in the area; i.e. they are utilizing the public infrastructure to travel to their desired location. Therefore, this project should either join the CFD or pay a fair-share contribution towards these services, as all other projects within the County portion of Otay Mesa are conditioned upon.
3. Sewer CFD – The City and County have conditioned property owners in Otay Mesa to form a Sewer CFD to fund the necessary improvements to the sewer system to serve both existing and future developments. Properties in both the north and south basins are conditioned to either join or pre-pay a fair-share contribution for their flows into the system. Donovan’s project should be no different.
4. Construction Impacts – All impacts from construction activities to build the proposed facility, whether it be a single or double facility, should be analyzed according to County standards.
5. Mandatory Findings of Significance – This category should be added to the list of items to be addressed in the EIR, specifically as it relates to impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.
6. Baseline for Analyzing Impacts – Although Donovan was originally designed and permitted for 2,200 inmates it currently houses approximately 3,291. The additional employees, visitors, vendors, attorneys, etc. associated with the overage of beds, travel to and from the prison on a regular basis and their impacts have never been properly mitigated. These unmitigated impacts are a detriment to the entire region. Therefore, we feel that Donovan should properly analyze all of its impacts above-and-beyond what its original permit states.
7. Buffer Area – Ensure that a buffer is included in the study area to analyze any project impacts outside the project boundary in order to avoid “edge effects” on neighboring properties.

Please let us know if you have any questions or need further information on any of our aforementioned comments.

Mr. Bob Sleppy
February 4, 2013
Page 3 of 3

We look forward to working with you and your team to ensure a project that is both successful for the State and Otay Mesa.

Sincerely,



David Wick
President
National Enterprises, Inc.
(858) 623-9000, ext. 700
dwick@natent.com

cc: Assemblymember Ben Hueso
Mayor Bob Filner
Councilmember David Alvarez
Supervisor Greg Cox
Michael De La Rosa

Enclosure.

From: dianazunigacj@gmail.com [dianazunigacj@gmail.com] on behalf of Diana Zuniga [Diana@curbprisonspending.org]
Sent: Monday, February 04, 2013 4:05 PM
To: CDCR Infill
Subject: RE: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR/Department)

Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Contact: Robert Sleppy (916) 255-1141

February 4, 2013

Dear Mr. Sleppy:

My name is Diana Zuñiga and I am a representative of Californians United for a Responsible Budget. This email contains my written comments on the Notice of Preparation for CDCR's Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project. Please add my email address for all future public meetings, draft EIRs and other announcements regarding this project.

After attending the meeting in Chino on January 30, 2013 I am particularly interested in the EIR's analysis of the No Project Alternative. As a representative of Californians United for a Responsible Budget and a concerned citizen I urge that the Environmental Impact Report perform an in depth analysis on the No Project Alternative.

There is little evidence that the state needs more Level II prison beds, there is substantial evidence that we do not need them. The State is already under Federal Court order to reduce its prison population by a number far greater than the number of beds proposed to be built in this project. Many states such as New York, Michigan and Illinois are closing prisons -- as CDCR proposes to do with Norco -- without opening new prisons or expanding old ones. They are safely reducing the number of people held in prison or jail, saving the state money and avoiding the substantial environmental costs that come with any massive construction project.

We urge that the EIR also focus on the contamination of the water in all five locations where these Level II facilities may be built. In the discussion on Jan. 30, 2013, Aref Fakhoury, the warden of CIM in 2010 voiced his experience with the contamination in the area. He stated that when he began he had around 11 to 12 water wells that were fully functioning. He then publicly stated that when he left CIM around two years later there were only 4 water wells that were operating and functional. This is a huge concern. In only two years the contamination was impacting the functioning of more than half of the water supply. What was causing this contamination? Is this something that will happen in these three new facilities? Is this impacting the health of those in prison and those in the community?

Additionally, it is unclear from the Notice of Preparation whether the EIR will examine the impacts of additional high-voltage lighting on migratory birds, protected by state and federal law and by international treaty. We are also concerned about the fact that the single cell facility is meant to be a Level II facility, but is being equipped as a Level IV. What is the reasoning behind this the creation of a Level IV facility that has lethal electrical fences? Will the impact on the wildlife around these five sights be properly researched?

Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to the research and consideration you will give to answer my questions.

Diana Zuñiga

Diana@curbprisonspending.org

--

Diana Zuñiga
Statewide Organizer
1137 East Redondo Blvd.
Inglewood, CA 90302
[213-864-8931](tel:213-864-8931)
[Californians United for a Responsible Budget](http://www.californiansunited.org)
Diana@curbprisonspending.org
http://twitter.com/CURB_Prisons

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

**Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
Scoping Meeting Attendance**

When the Draft EIR is released, a Notice of Availability will be sent to those who sign below. Please print legibly. The Draft EIR will be available for review at various libraries and at the Department's website at <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/FPCM/Environmental.html>.

Folsom Community Center January 14, 2013 (3:00 p.m.)

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
JOHN HABEREK	FOLSOM FIRE DEPT.	50 NATOMA ST	JHABEREK@FOLSOM.CA.US
Dana Simas	OPEC	1515 S ST. Sacramento	dsimas916@gmail.com
Scott Johnson	CITY OF FOLSOM Planning Dept	50 NATOMA	SJohnson@FOLSOM.CA.US
Alan Telford	Fehr & Peers	2990 Lava Ridge Ct Roseville	a.telford@fehrandpeers.com



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Evalynn Bishop Hall January 17, 2013 (3:00 p.m.)

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
JAMES HERMANN	CDCR		MCSP
BRYAN HULMES	CDCR		MCSA
TOM BAMERT			etbamert@gmail.com
Dana Toyama	CDCR		
LORRIE WILSON		TONE	
Richard Forster	County of Amador	810 Court St. JACKSON	rforster@amador.gov.org
Paul Whitmore			
Rocky Hargham	FOND POLICE		HARGHAM@10NE-CA.COM
JERRY CASSES	TONE	6383 JACKSON VIL. RD	Lucydog2@ATT.COM (Net?)
Dan Epperson	City of Tone	521 W. MARLETTE ST	d-epperson@Scg/66alinet

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Evalynn Bishop Hall

January 17, 2013 (3:00 p.m.)

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
DENISE DING	CDCR-MCSP		denise.ding@cdcr.ca.gov
Larry W. Rhodes		125 N. ARROYO SECSTONE, CA 95640	
Doug Hawkins		32 VIOLET LANE IONE	
Dawn Lorey	CDCR-MCSP		Dawn.Lorey@cdcr.ca.gov
Mike Williams	MCSP		Mike.Williams@cdcr.ca.gov
MATT TOMA	Q-RONCHI		MTOMA@JACKSONCA.NET
Cirzo TOMA	"		ctoma@jacksonca.net
Beverly Miller		363 Fairway Dr	bmg.miller@sbcglobal.net
Marissa Harned	Fehr & Peers		m.harned@fehrandpeers.com
ED PATTISON	CITY OF IONE		epattison@ione-ca.com
GARY Thomas	citizen	Ione	yes

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Evalynn Bishop Hall January 17, 2013 (3:00 p.m.)

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
DRAUNA Ding	PO. Box 143	Tone 95640	
Joseph Maita	CDER Box 996	Tone -	(maita.Landscape@yahoo.com OR MCSF)



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Evalynn Bishop Hall January 17, 2013 (5:00 p.m.)

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Judy Finck	Ione Rotary	PO Box 55	
Ron Smylie		352 Edgebrook Drive Ione 95640	
Lori Haney		323 Manor Drive Ione 95640	
Lloyd Onisto	Ione Council	P.O. Box 57	
Brian Oneto	Amador County Board of Supervisors	810 Court St. Jackson CA 95642	
DAVE HANEY		323 MANOR DR IONE 95640	
PATRICK WENGT		651 OAKSHIRE DR. IONE 95640	
Cheryl Reis		309 Bacon Rd Ione Ca 95640	
Len P		309 BACON RD IONE CA 95640	
Marie Nutting		173 Springcreek Dr. " " "	



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

Scoping Meeting Comment Sheet

Comments may be submitted at the Public Scoping Meeting or sent to the following address no later than 5:00 p.m. on February 4, 2013:

Robert Sleppy
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Email: CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com

Name: Lloyd Oneto

Organization: IONE City Council

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 575 IONE, CA 95640

Email: _____

Comment: OF COURSE WASTE WATER - How many total gallons
(1) CAN IONE expect, if you choose to work with IONE; WHAT
QUALITY would expect to send to IONE?

(2) Impact Fee - How will the Prison Be Here - WHAT does
THE city Receive PER year for the life OF the Prison?

(3) Has There Even Been A study done to Know the
True Impact to the City and County? How involved
does IONE pd. get involved - with extended FAMILIES - Any
Compensation for the staff day? How much is the STAFF's
office used? The Court System? The Judicial
System? What is this dollar amount for year.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

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Robert Sleppy
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Email: CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com

Name: Gary Thomas

Organization: Citizen

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 354 Yone, CA. 95640

Email: _____

Comment: Noise, traffic, Sewer spray fields

Qualified Electrical Worker Job description
4 11 11

Jobs - QEW - Electricians with 2 years experience with high voltage (over 600 volts) required by OSHA to work on Lethal Fence. Stated in ER for new Medical Fac. But still not addressed

Water Supply concerns

Water - Back flush by the Water Agency will impact more waste stream to the City of Yone waste water plants.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Vacaville City Council Chambers

January 24, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Tonya Parker-Mashburn	CDCR, CSP-Solano		
GARY C SWARTHOUT	CDCR-SOLANO		
MATT LYDON	VACAVILLE POLICE DEPT	660 MERCHANT ST VACAVILLE, CA 94988	MLYDON@CITYOFVACAVILLE.COM
MARK DONALDSON	VACAVILLE POLICE DEPT	660 MERCHANT ST VACAVILLE, CA 94988	MDONALDSON@CITYOFVACAVILLE.COM



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

**Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
Scoping Meeting Attendance**

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Vacaville City Council Chambers

January 24, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Tim White	CDCR PIO	CSP-Solan	
Matt Thorne	VACAVILLE PD		MTHORNE@CITYOFVACAVILLE.COM
Tyra Hays	City of Vacaville		Thays@cityofvacaville.ca
Chris Hilton	City of Vacaville		chilton@cityofvacaville.com



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
Scoping Meeting Attendance

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Chula Vista City Council Chambers

January 29, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Lon Sutton	CAC / RJD	1880 SEA ANCHS RD	LORIBELAND@COX.NET
Paul Sutton	SSU	"	PSUTTON@MIL.SSU.EDU
David Wick	NEE	5440 Warehouse Dr. #4000 San Diego, CA 92121	dawick@entent.com
Lindsay Arbore	"	"	lindsay@entent.com
Maria Beltran	EDD	1111 Bay Blvd Ste. E Chula Vista CA 91911	Maria.Beltran@edd.ca.gov
PATRICK LOGAN	CDJR - RTDF	480 ALTA RD. SAN DIEGO, CA 92129	PATRICK.LOGAN@CDJR.CA.GOV
DANIEL PARARO	RJD	" "	daniel.pararo@cdcr.ca.gov
FRANK RUFFINO	RJD	" " "	FRANKRUFFINO@CDJR.CA.GOV
Yolanda Apalategui	CA State Assembly	303 H ST. 200	yolanda.apalategui@asm.ca.gov



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
Scoping Meeting Attendance

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Chaffey College Community Center

January 30, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Mike Kreeger	RESIDENT	60163 FLEETWOOD LN CHINO HILLS	MIKE@getcom72.net
TIM SHACKELPOLO	CHINO VALLEY FIRE	14011 CITY CENTER DRIVE	TSHACKELPOLO@CHINOVILLE.COM
BRENT ARNOLD	CITY OF CHINO	13220 CENTRAL AVE	BARNOLLA@CITYOFCHINO.ORG
KAREN COMSTOCK	CHINO P.A.	5450 WALNUT AVE	KCOMSTOCK@CHINOPPA.ORG
PETER ROGERS	C.H.	15338 CINNABAR, CHINA HILLS	
Nicole Maldonado	Senator Bob Hoff	20558 Amar Rd. Walnut	nicolomaldonado85@gmail.com
ROBERT SLOCHWEL	CDCR	14901 S. CENTRAL CHINO 91710	
DANIELLE BARNB	CVPD	1401 city center dr	" 91710
TANYA DOPPELAND			ADD doppeband4@yahoo.com
SUEVA PINKEL	CURS	210 N. AVE. 66, LA	SPINKEL@EARTHLINK.NET
JERI DEITRICK		2657 Bedford St LA, CA 90034	deitrick1951@yahoo.com



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project Scoping Meeting Attendance

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Chaffey College Community Center

January 30, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
DAVID BUSSE	KABC-TV	RIVERSIDE Bureau, 1960 Chicago Dr Riverside CA	
Linda Takeuchi	resident	12839 Norton Chino 91710	
Shane Tizarew	Resident		
BRENDA WELLMAKER	Resident	11401 CENTRAL AVE. APT. 93 CHINO 91710	
Andrew Gonzalez	(Prison ministry) resident	5030 Ewart St. Montclair Ca 91763	gonzalez.3743@att.net
James Nursall	Resident	880 E. Mill St. San Bernardino, 92359	
Beatriz Valenzuela	Daily Bulletin Ontario Ca		Beatriz.valenzuela@inlandnewspapers.com
Datetha Hayden	CA. Families to Abolish Solitary Confinement		
Audrey Bentley	CA. RESIST		
Peng, Juan	zen	1137 E Redondo Inglewood Ca 90302	
IKE Bootsma	Mayor City Eastvale		

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Chaffey College Community Center

January 30, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Ron Copeland	citizen Advisory	San Dimas, Ca P.O. Box 832	rcopeland40@yahoo.com
Mary Beehee	citizen		mbeehed@sbcsd.org
Aref Fakhoury	citizen	9125 Archibald Ave. Suite H RC 91730	areffakhoury@hotmail.com
Leslie Mendoza	Citizen	1137 E Redondo Blvd Inglewood CA 90302	leslie.mendoza72@yahoo.com
Gloria Gonzalez	citizen	1137 E Redondo Blvd Inglewood CA 90302	
Diana Zuniga	citizen		dianazunigacj@gmail.com
Jeremy Auer	Chino Valley Fire	1401 City Center Dr.	jault@chofire.org
CHRIS VAN DER BEEK	CHINO PD	5450 WALNUT AVE	CHRISVANBEEK@CHINOPD.ORG
TOM HAUGITZ	CHINO CITY	3602 ARVIDSON CT. CHINO, CA 91710	
ED GRAHAM	CHINO HILLS	CITY OF. -	
David Murray	Senator Bob Huff	2088 Anar Rd Walnut	David.Murray@sen.ca.gov

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Chaffey College Community Center

January 30, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Michelle Venturien	City of Chino	13220 Central Ave	Mventurien@cityofchino.org
Melodie Magrini	Chino Champion Newspaper		mhenrison@championnews.com
Roman NAVA	S.B. Board of SUPERVISORS		Rनाव@SBCOUNTY.GOV
Pat Loy	Luis Operating Corp.		pat.loy@luisop.com
Mary Sorron	California Univ. of Riverside	Despos de Budge	masutton@earthlink.net



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

**Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
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Chaffey College Community Center

January 30, 2013 @ 6 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Diane Bondreap	resident	12510 Catalpa Pl. Chino	SPL56714@verizon.net
GARY GEORGE	"	6571 MANZANITA ST. ^{Chino}	gary.george@comcast.net
HARRY LORD	"	13137 PINTAIL CT	HCLORDS@GMAIL.COM
KEITH STROUP	"	6267 PEPPERDINE CT.	Kstroup17@gmail.com
Glen Durrington	Ag, Farm	5512 Francis St. Chino	
Ynez Carela	Assemblymember	Norma Torres 13160 7th St Chino, CA 91708	Ynez.carela@asm.ca.gov
Ronda Rhodes	resident	5942 Yorkshire Rd Chino CA 91710	
CHRIS VAN ARSDEN	Chino PD	5950 WALNUT CHINO	CVANARSDEN@CHINOPD.CA.GOV
Arthur Y. Chon	resident	14605 Mckendree Ave	sable_art1@yahoo.com
Paul Copeland	resident	PO Box 832 San Dimas Ca	rcopeland40@yahoo.com
DAN LUNSFORD	KTLS	5800 Sunset Blvd.	KTLS.COM



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Chaffey College Community Center

January 30, 2013 @ 6 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Ann Stallcup	Resident	12916 Falcon Pl	Chino CA dischick07@AOL.com
Susy Gomez	Resident	12991 Sterling Ave	Chino CA susy.gomez@ verizon.net
Michelle Vandenberg	City of Chino	13120 Central	MVandenberg@cityof chino.org
Cathy Lord	Resident	13137 pintado Ct.	Zhen.s@hotmail.com
Andrew J. Gonzalez	Resident	5030 Ewart St. Montclair Ca	gonzalez3795@Yahoo.com
David Tai	6591 Vanderbilt St.	Chino CA	neweggdt@gmail.com



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
Scoping Meeting
Comment Sheet

Comments may be submitted at the Public Scoping Meeting
or sent to the following address no later than 5:00 p.m. on
February 4, 2013:

Robert Sleppy
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Email: CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com

Name: Diane Bardreau

Organization: Citizen / Resident

Mailing Address: 12510 Catalpa Pl - Chino

Email: SPL56714@verizon.net

Comment: Proposal

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Email: CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com

Name: Ronda Rhodes

Organization: resident of China

Mailing Address: 5942 Yorkshire Rd.

Email: mrrrhodes@verizon.net

Comment: _____

Does CIM have the same level of security as the new proposed prison?
All the information I have read on the current prison has said it is old and not up to a high standard.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Robert Sleppy
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Email: CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com

Name: BRENDA WELLMAKER

Organization: ECHOS OF FAITH CHRISTIAN CENTER

Mailing Address: 11401 CENTRAL AVE. APT. 93 CHINO, CA. 91710

Email: b.WELLMAKE@HOTMAIL.COM

Comment: My opinion is based on Hands on Experience with Chino Institute for Men, because I use to be employed from Sept. 2003 to December 2009. I feel that the building of more prisons is to rehabilitate these young people, because unfortunately, ^{exposed} a lot of people or these young people is a product of their up-bringing. So you are not of yourself is going going to elevate crime if their not built. Through prayer and support from the different churches such as "Echos of faith", we can turn or help turn crime around. So we see incarceration as rehabilitation, and that is what this City of Chino, and the youth that are being incarceration need.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project

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Robert Sleppy
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Email: CDCR_infill@ascentenvironmental.com

Name: Mrs. Susana Radillo Gomez
Organization: Chino Resident - 18 years
Mailing Address: 12991 Sterling Ave, Chino, CA 91710
Email: susy.gomez@verizon.net
Comment:

The City of Chino currently utilizes our limited City resources due to the additional activity caused by having a prison within our community. Due to the additional vehicular traffic, the streets require more frequent maintenance. The additional traffic related incidents which require police or fire to attend take away from their availability to our community. Due to the additional people traveling to and from the prison especially on the weekends we incur an increase in crime. There is a major park adjacent to the prison where a large amount of children are present at any given time especially in the evenings and on the weekends. A new prison will only add to these problems.

Although it was stated at the Chino 6PM meeting of 1/30/13 that the current facility's occupancy is lower than it was in the past, it will increase again at any given moment. Even though the additional facility is supposed to only house a specific amount of prisoners, it will also at any given moment be overloaded. Then we will have several overloaded prisons in Chino.

The studies that are conducted do not address the stress on the community when prisons are over crowded past the expected limits. It does not address the stress on the City caused by the lack of funds provided by the State to address issues due to the prisons. The State is not going to give the City of Chino the funds necessary to deal with the problems ahead of time in order to prepare for the increase. And the State does not continue to provide an adequate amount of funds for the future which it should. Promises are made and not kept all the time.

Also, the State should address the proper maintenance of the current facilities before adding new facilities. The State should also remember to include in all future budgets an adequate amount of money to properly maintain all current and future prison facilities. When a facility is not properly maintained and then overcrowded, there will be serious problems such as the riot and fire the Chino Prison faced a few years ago.

A new prison facility must not be added to the City of Chino unless all of the above issues are taken care of beforehand. The residents of the City of Chino and I thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Please use reverse side of page or use additional sheets as needed

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project
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Norco City Council Chambers

January 31, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Swiney, Maria	Resident/ ^{State} EE	—	—
Barry Dixon	CRS staff		—
Delunia Lewis	CRM CRC		delunia.lewis@cdcr.ca.gov
KEVIN BASH	City of Norco		kevinbash@seccglobal.net
STEVE KING	" "		sking@ci.norco.ca.us
Cynthia Tompkins			cynthia.tompkins@cdcr.ca.gov
MARTIN ALEXI			MARTIN.ALEXI@CDCR.CA.GOV
Brenda Jacobs	City Clerk		bjacobs@ci.norco.ca.us



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

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Norco City Council Chambers

January 31, 2013 @ 5 p.m.

Name	Affiliation	Address	Email
Jim Elliot	CCHCS	CRC - 5th Western	James.elliott@ cdcr.ca.gov
LEE COOPER			
B. FASTEN			SANDUKAR@itol.com
GREG NEWTON	LNCF		GTKARAB@AOL.com



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**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING**

**FOLSOM, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 14, 2013**

LEVEL 2 INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY PROJECT

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION OFFICE OF
FACILITY PLANNING CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

Reported by:

MARICELA P. JONES, # 13178

**JAN BROWN & ASSOCIATES
WORLDWIDE DEPOSITION & VIDEOGRAPHY SERVICES
701 Battery St., 3rd Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 981-3498 or (800) 522-7096**

1 **APPEARANCES:**

2

3 **Robert Sleppy**

4 **Gary Jakobs**

5 **Brain Covey**

6 **Keith Beland**

7 **Vince Hayes**

8 **Warden Rick Hill**

9 **Warden Tim Virga**

10 **Chris Mundhenk**

11 **Suzanne Enslow**

12 **Amanda K. Olekszulin**

13 **Jessica Mazlum**

14 **Dana Simas**

15 **Alan Telford**

16 **Thy Buong**

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Folsom, California
Public Scoping Meeting
January 14, 2013, 3:31 p.m.

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MR. SLEPPY: I'm Bob Sleppy, I'm with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. I'm sort of in charge of the EIR, Environmental Impact Report for this project. We have a good number of our staff here because we find this to be pretty important, two wardens.

Would our wardens like to introduce yourselves? We're very, very honored to have them.

WARDEN VIRGA: Tim Virga, warden of Sac.

WARDEN HILL: I'm Rick Hill, the warden of Folsom prison.

MR. SLEPPY: So we also have our project design chief, Brian Covey who's here. Keith Beland, who's the project director over the entire infill project. Vince Hayes, who's with engineering, he always comes up with answers for everything. And then we have our press office in the back. Back there we have our consent environmental.

I'm going to flip through a couple kind of reasons why we're doing this project. It's a little

1 bit different than projects we've done in the past, so
2 I'm just going to give you a quick overview of that.

3 First of all, I'll start, the EIR and the EIR
4 process is about the fact that we're a public agency,
5 we have an obligation to look at the environmental
6 consequences of an action. And we -- through that
7 process we need to first solicit people's concerns,
8 comments on the project, so we know what to put in the
9 Environmental Impact Report. Then we issue a draft
10 Environmental Impact Report, get comments on it, come
11 back and, like the City or County, we come back to an
12 approval process, to our secretary, the head of our
13 agency. So this is integral to the decision-making,
14 to do a new prison in this case.

15 I want to just flip through these slides real
16 quickly to give you an overview of why we're doing a
17 Level 2, which is a classification level for the way
18 we run our prisons. But you know, this is sort of
19 complete, we're going to go over the history, just
20 sort of introduce people, how we're going to approve
21 the project and when you get a chance to testify.

22 So as I said, we have a key part of our staff
23 here today. And I emphasize that because you have a
24 chance to ask questions of folks, if you have
25 particular questions, especially of wardens of the

1 whole thing.

2 Corrections is the lead agency. So like when
3 a developer comes before the City of Folsom for a
4 housing tract, the City of Folsom is the lead agency,
5 they get to make the decision. In this case, the
6 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation solely
7 makes the decision on where we're going to build and
8 what we're going to build. And that person is our
9 secretary, who's the director of the whole shoot and
10 match and is responsible for the whole typical CEQA
11 process, just like you have local.

12 We're -- the Department of Corrections is in
13 a very unusual time, at least in the many, many years
14 I've been associated with them. We finally, this past
15 year, came up with a comprehensive overview of where
16 we thought the Department should go, should be going.
17 There's been many, many years of talk about new
18 prisons and expansions and rehabilitation and all
19 kinds of things but it never quite gets set in
20 concrete.

21 We now have a two prisons, medical prisons
22 under construction in California, which is kind of
23 landmark for us. They're hard to get built. But we
24 have a plan that talks about not only medical --
25 certain medical and mental health needs in inmates, it

1 talks about realignment, which is having more inmates
2 stay in the county jail system rather than come to
3 State, which has helped our population.

4 And in particular, it's -- it's directed us
5 to take another look at how we categorize inmates. We
6 have a four-tier system of how we categorize inmates
7 from maximum, real not-so-good folks, down to the
8 lower security, and that affects the kind of facility
9 we have to house them in. And right here in town you
10 have a good example. Warden Hill has a very older --
11 much older open prison, multiple cells, versus Warden
12 Virga whose got a closed high-security prison with a
13 much tighter perimeter and cell type housing units.

14 So we have legislation that was passed this
15 year that said, Department of Corrections, you need to
16 build some more Level 2s, lower security because we
17 think you're going to have more of that type of
18 inmate. Just in the past year we've converted one
19 large prison to a Level 2 prison, that we just didn't
20 need any longer for what it was being used for.

21 Warden Hill's prison is going to soon be all
22 Level 2 instead of a kind of a split classification,
23 so we're headed towards needing more Level 2. We have
24 authority out of Senate Bill 1022 to build up to 2,376
25 new beds. We're going to approach this from the

1 standpoint of a module of 792 beds. So we have a
2 perfect module that we picked from an existing prison,
3 that says, if you can just build one of these you can
4 have 792 beds.

5 We are no longer looking at high and low. We
6 used to always have a maximum of crowding levels and
7 kind of a minimum. We now are only going to shoot to
8 operate a prison at one level. In this case, 792
9 inmates in one of these little modules. So we're not
10 going to overcrowd it to the rafters, we're going to
11 keep it at that target.

12 And that target -- the other thing about that
13 target is that the legislature was very thoughtful and
14 said, why don't you build these at one of seven
15 prisons. So you can build up to 2,300 beds at
16 seven -- up to -- the sites you get to pick from are
17 seven prisons. And those seven prisons are right here
18 in town is -- one pair of those prisons is right here
19 in town. Another pair is down in Vacaville, the
20 medical facility in Solano. We have one in Chino,
21 California Institute for Men. We have one in San
22 Diego, RJ Donovan. Coming back up the Valley, we have
23 one in Ione and we have one here. So that's the only
24 places we can potentially put these facilities.

25 We also have -- in recognition that our

1 oldest -- one of our oldest prisons in the system
2 really costs us a lot of money to operate, down in
3 Norco, California Rehabilitation Center, that once we
4 get these done we're going to close that facility. We
5 actually have legislation to tell us we have to close
6 the prison, because it's very old, it's infrastructure
7 is in very poor condition, it's not worth putting any
8 renovation money into it. So when we're done building
9 these, we're actually going to close that.

10 Just so you know the lingo, we have these
11 four classifications of how we look at inmates and how
12 they're separated and what the security structure is.
13 As I said, you've got -- right here in town, you've
14 got one that's a maximum security prison, the Sac
15 facility, and one that's in this Level 2 that Warden
16 Hill operates.

17 The first two, the Level 3 and the Level 4
18 are called housing units, so they're pretty much two
19 inmates to a little cell. And the lower security is a
20 dormitory. So what we're building is potentially a
21 dormitory setting.

22 We've picked up a prototype. We didn't want
23 to go and bid a new prison, prisons are very hard to
24 design, they're very security and sight line oriented
25 and things like that. So we found a module, an

1 existing prison down in Corcoran, and we're going to
2 use that as our building block. That single facility
3 would house 792 inmates just perfectly. It's a
4 dormitory setting, so there's multiple bays. But this
5 meets all of our security criteria, it has a lethal
6 electrified fence around it, so it secures anything we
7 build.

8 You can put two together, which is as big as
9 we want to build, and have about 1,584 beds, something
10 like that. Same thing, same little building block
11 modules jammed together.

12 These facilities, though, are different than
13 most of the prisons you drive by because they come
14 with everything you need to house that inmate, mental
15 health, medical, all the clinical space you need, all
16 the educational space you need. So though they are a
17 prison that's operated next door to an existing
18 prison, so they're not a complete stand-alone prison,
19 they do have all the parts inside of them to respond
20 to inmates, our legal obligation to take care of
21 inmates.

22 In the old days, a lot of time the classroom
23 spaces were lacking, the clinical space was lacking,
24 so we were always short that. These will not be short
25 that.

1 Here is our seven prisons and five sites. As
2 I said, we have -- we have seven prisons that we can
3 potentially house one of these next to. Two of those
4 prisons have a single site, that's Sacramento and
5 Folsom, and in Vacaville and CMF, they have only a
6 single place where you can find it and -- it's over
7 there on the board. And then some places like Mule
8 Creek have enough room for even a double. But that's
9 the only choices we get to work from in reviewing our
10 statewide repertoire.

11 Here is all the names of them, here's all the
12 places that we'll be looking at for the prison infill.
13 So we're going to be doing an Environmental Impact
14 Report on all of these equally, so we can pick any of
15 these.

16 The numbers, so total, grand total when we're
17 done within three years from now is 2,376 new Level 2
18 beds. Those are in modules of either 792 or 1,500.
19 That's the only way we get to build them. They meet
20 every bit of our security standards, there's no
21 difference in security just because it's only a
22 Level 2, so lethal electrified fence, towers,
23 lighting, all those kinds of things.

24 They're all full prisons even though they're
25 sort of a wing to an existing prison, so you go

1 through the whole 24-hour a day operation.

2 Visitors, which I think the City knows
3 more the -- as well as anybody, are weekends only. We
4 used to allow visitation week long, but we don't any
5 longer.

6 You know, these are multi- -- multi-goals.
7 We're basically trying to implement our blueprint,
8 which says this is the kind of direction we should be
9 going, we should be providing flexible facilities that
10 have clinical space and mental health space and
11 educational space for inmates.

12 We're trying to utilize land we already own,
13 we're not going out and buying a whole new farm, some
14 place in the Central Valley for another prison like we
15 did for many years.

16 We're trying to use existing staffing and
17 resources where we can -- we're not going to have a
18 whole new warden, we're going to use the warden's
19 senior executive staff, so we don't bring in a whole
20 brand new set of staff.

21 We think we can save money, which is the big
22 objective of our blueprint by having more efficient
23 facilities and closing one that's not. And of course,
24 all this flexible design, where we finally have all
25 the right things to have a full complement of inmate

1 prison.

2 Unusual approach for a project. You're all
3 used to seeing a housing tract come in down the road
4 and the developer wants approval for that housing
5 tract. We want a 2,376 bed housing tract some place
6 at five prisons. So we're doing an EIR with -- there
7 are two proposed sites, one of them being at RJ
8 Donovan in San Diego and one in Ione. But we're
9 looking at all five sites equally, so the EIR is going
10 to address all five sites equally so at the end of the
11 day we can approve any of the sites.

12 Here is Sac-Folsom, it's up behind the prison
13 on the back entrance. We have to displace a few
14 existing structures up there to make this happen, but
15 that's our site that we're looking at, that the EIR
16 will evaluate.

17 It'll have its own parking lot. So it will
18 depend on Folsom Dam Road as the entrance. But it's a
19 stand-alone that would be run by the Folsom Prison
20 operation, outside its perimeter but part of the
21 prison operation.

22 I can't emphasize security enough, and we
23 have our chief of security design right here. There
24 is no cutting a corner when it comes to California
25 State Prisons. These are full lethal electrical

1 fences that surround any of our Level 2, Level 3,
2 Level 4 prison, it's the real thing.

3 Site lines are all consistent so you can have
4 no hiding places in the prison and things like that.
5 So these will all -- even if they seem to be kind of a
6 junior prison, they won't lack for security and design
7 from the community safety standpoint.

8 We will have established routines for moving
9 inmates between, if you will, even within the prison
10 you'll have two perimeters where you're moving inmates
11 and having security transport and things like that.

12 It's an interesting time. If you read the
13 paper lately, Corrections has -- because of the change
14 in the Penal Code that a lot of crimes now do not
15 result in conviction to state prison our population
16 has dropped dramatically in the last -- since
17 October 2010 when that law took effect. It's called
18 realignment. And we've had a substantial decline in
19 prison operation capacity.

20 We're currently at about 132,000 inmates
21 statewide, we were way above that for a long time.
22 We're getting that prisons are not hopelessly
23 overcrowded and gymnasiums aren't full of inmates and
24 libraries and things like that.

25 We've seen a couple of changes to the

1 mission, where we had a women's facility that's now a
2 male facility down in the Central Valley, we have
3 Warden Rick Hill's prison where he's suddenly all
4 Level 2 instead of a mix of inmate classifications.
5 But we're getting down to probably a stable platform
6 of what we can operate at and not have this terrible
7 problem of overcrowding.

8 We've had a decline in staffing, that go with
9 it. If you have fewer inmates, you have fewer staff.
10 So one of our prisons have actually declined in inmate
11 staffing by quite a bit. This facility, a single,
12 like is proposed here is about 190 additional staff on
13 top of the existing staff. In most cases around here
14 that means that the prison actually won't be where it
15 was a couple years ago in terms of staffing, it will
16 still be below that.

17 The double is larger, it's 375 staff, but we
18 don't have one proposed like that for here. Same
19 watches. Operational budget, 5 million versus 11
20 million, depending on single or double, so good
21 community investment.

22 All of our projects, when we build a new bed,
23 not renovate a new bed, but build a new bed, the
24 community gets a one-time payment in total of \$800 per
25 that bed. It's split by Penal Code between schools

1 and the community, and there's a little formula for
2 it. The funds don't become available until we get
3 closer to construction. But this is a one-time,
4 upfront payment to communities for a new prison.

5 We're trying to get these done by 2016,
6 because the legislature told us to do that. And we
7 have a plan to be into an award and a design build
8 contract in 20- -- end of 2013, beginning of 2014. We
9 think that's doable. Like I said, we did one big
10 project in California that way. So it's a big effort
11 because you're doing at least two prisons and
12 potentially three buildings here.

13 Total project budget, the legislature
14 authorized us up to 810 million to build the whole
15 2,300 beds, inclusive of design cost, inspection cost,
16 everything. This is how they break out. The single
17 is about \$276 million in design and construction and
18 all the bells and whistles parts, and then a double,
19 which we're proposing at Mule Creek, is 534-. So
20 they're very substantial in construction -- very
21 substantial.

22 I'm going to turn this over to Gary Jakobs
23 who's the vice president -- what are you these days?
24 The vice president of something. He knows a lot about
25 the EIRs, he's done -- more than I do. He's going to

1 talk a little bit about the process here. I know you
2 didn't come just for cookies because we didn't have
3 any. So if you want to give us a few comments, we
4 have a court reporter. And Gary is going to hit the
5 high points.

6 MR. JAKOBS: Okay. I didn't know we didn't
7 have any cookies, so...

8 MR. SLEPPY: I think the consultants were
9 supposed to bring them.

10 MR. JAKOBS: Vince?

11 The CEQA process -- to go back a little bit,
12 CEQA is -- the purpose behind CEQA is to evaluate the
13 environmental impact of a project, to reduce those
14 impacts through mitigation measures. So a significant
15 impact is identified when there's a substantial and
16 adverse change in the environment, and we then propose
17 measures to mitigate, to reduce those impacts to a
18 less than significant level, and we also evaluate
19 alternatives that would similarly reduce significant
20 impacts.

21 So the CEQA process starts at the notice of
22 preparation and announcement in the newspaper, which
23 is what we've done, and we've announced both the fact
24 that we're preparing an Environmental Impact Report
25 and the scoping meeting here today as part of this

1 first process, notice of preparation. So here we are
2 with the scoping meeting.

3 Following that, Draft Environmental Impact
4 Report is prepared. There's a public hearing on the
5 Draft Environmental Impact Report, there's also a
6 review period for the public to comment on the EIR to
7 make sure that it addresses all the issues that you
8 would expect, and if there are any mistakes that the
9 public finds or public agencies find, they comment on
10 that, and it's our duty to respond to those comments.

11 When we spend to the comments, both written
12 and provided in a public hearing, we respond through
13 the preparation of a final Environmental Impact
14 Report. After that, the Department of Corrections,
15 the secretary, will make a decision whether or not to
16 approve any or all of the project, including the
17 locations where the project would be built.

18 So CEQA itself does not mandate approval of a
19 project. It's an evaluation process, it's a
20 disclosure process, it is -- it provides
21 decision-makers with the information they need to
22 decide whether or not a project should move forward.
23 Our job is to evaluate that.

24 As Bob said, we're going to be looking at
25 five different locations at seven prisons. But again,

1 two of them are at sites where there are two prisons.
2 The Environmental Impact Report will be full scope,
3 meaning, we're going to be looking at every issue that
4 the California Environmental Quality Act really lists
5 as potentially significant issues under CEQA. So that
6 includes visual resources, we'll be looking at not
7 only changes to the scenic conditions but also from
8 light, so light and glare will also be evaluated.

9 Agricultural and forestry resources, whether
10 any prime agricultural land will be removed. Air
11 quality, pollutants and the such from both vehicles
12 traveling to and from the facilities and any other
13 operational issues. Biological and cultural
14 resources, geology and soils.

15 Greenhouse gas emissions, this is part of the
16 evaluation of the potential contribution to climate
17 change impacts, we'll be looking at that. Hazardous
18 materials, hydrology, land use and planning. So here
19 are all the other issues we'll be looking at. Public
20 services, always very important to communities where
21 projects are located. Transportation and traffic, so
22 potential effects of new vehicles on the road,
23 congestion, that sort of thing.

24 Utilities, whether or not any of the utility
25 systems will be adversely affected by the project.

1 Water supply and distribution, the growth inducement
2 potential for this project to induce other development
3 in the community. And then cumulative impacts, this
4 project along with other projects that might be
5 considered, both the cumulative impacts of this
6 project throughout the state with other proposed
7 facilities that CDCR has, and then cumulative impacts
8 in each of the communities where the projects will be
9 located.

10 As far as the schedule, Notice the
11 Preparation was released on December 19. Normally
12 there's a 30-day review period for a Notice of
13 Preparation, that's a mandated period under California
14 law, but the Department has extended that quite a bit
15 to closure to 45, 50 days to February 4th. So that's
16 when the Notice of Preparation period ends. Here we
17 are today at our scoping meeting.

18 Again, comments on the Notice of Preparation
19 will be used -- including comments from you here today
20 at the scoping meeting, will be used to help prepare
21 the Environmental Impact Report, things that you feel
22 that we should be addressing.

23 The Draft Environmental Impact Report will be
24 released in the summer. The final EIR will be
25 prepared and released in the fall and then the EIR

1 will be certified following the preparation of the
2 final EIR.

3 Do you want to do the public?

4 MR. SLEPPY: Yeah, at this time we want to
5 invite you to come up, if you want to, and if you have
6 any questions or comments for us, formal or informal.
7 We have a court reporter, so if you just let us know
8 who you are, you're not required to get up and testify
9 if you don't want to, written word is just as
10 important as the spoken word.

11 We're glad to have some folks here,
12 especially available to answer questions about the
13 project, it's a little unusual. And we look forward
14 to hearing any of those comments.

15 So there you go. We appreciate you guys
16 coming out and we appreciate our two wardens finding
17 time to leave the house. If you run into others that
18 want to know about it, you know, we've got lots of
19 notices in the community and lots of ways to get ahold
20 of us. The City manager's office is very good about
21 getting ahold of us -- knows how to get ahold of us.
22 So we're glad to come back and talk to you
23 individually or other groups in town that might be
24 interested in what we're doing, because there's still
25 time to get their initial input as well as their Draft

1 EIR. We're just about trying to get the word out,
2 that's all we're doing.

3 (Recess.)

4 (Whereupon the proceedings were concluded at
5 5:53 p.m.)

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**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING**

**IONE, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 17, 2013**

LEVEL II INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY PROJECT

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OFFICE OF FACILITY PLANNING CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

Reported by:

Maricela P. Jones, # 13178

JAN BROWN & ASSOCIATES

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APPEARANCES:

- Robert Sleppy**
- Gary Jakobs**
- Brain Covey**
- Keith Beland**
- Vince Hayes**
- Warden William Knipp**
- Chris Mundhenk**
- Amanda K. Olekszulín**
- Jessica Mazlum**
- Dana Simas**

PUBLIC COMMENTS

- Gary Thomas**
- Jim Scully**
- Richard Forster**
- Larry Rhodes**
- Laurie Wilson**
- Beverly Miller**
- Jerry Cassesi**
- Warden William Knipp**
- Dale Haney**
- Brian Oneto**

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PUBLIC COMMENTS (continued)

Leo Ruiz

Ron Smylie

Lloyd Oneto

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Ione, California
Public Scoping Meeting
January 17, 2013, 3:31 p.m.

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MR. SLEPPY: Okay. Well, thank you very much for coming out. We're doing this same session twice, we're doing it now and we're doing it again at 5 o'clock.

This is the start of the environmental impact review process for our proposed infill expansion up here in Ione. So this is the best time of all to tell us what you think should be in the EIR in terms of what gets addressed, so that's what this step is about.

We haven't gotten an Environmental Impact Report done yet, we're just starting it, but we're required and we think it's a good idea to come out and ask folks what they think would be appropriate to be in the EIR.

So I'm going to just hit a lot of high points real quickly, who we are, how we got here. Gary is going to talk about some of the issues we're going to address in the EIR. And then, you all get to testify, if you like, don't have to testify, but you can get up

1 and let our court recorder write some stuff down. You
2 can also do it by letter or by website, so there's
3 lots of ways to get ahold of us. If you want to have
4 input to the scope of the EIR, we need to get it by
5 the next two weeks.

6 So Department of Corrections is in a new
7 place than it's been in lot of years, a lot, a lot of
8 years. We have operated at extreme levels of
9 overcrowding for many, many years, we couldn't do much
10 about it. Inmates came in, we have to take them, we
11 don't have a choice, we're sending inmates back home
12 again.

13 We have tried to avail new prisons and
14 sometimes succeeded and sometimes we haven't. We have
15 several court orders, medical treatment for inmates,
16 mental health treatment for inmates, even dental, so
17 we've been trying to operate in this realm of
18 overcrowding, not enough facilities, everything costs
19 a lot of money.

20 We adopted a plan this last year, along with
21 the Governor's office and Department of Finance, that
22 sets forth a lot of overarching ideas to try to run
23 our prison system a little differently. One of those
24 is to spend less in total. We're an expensive
25 department, and so this plan helps us spend less.

1 We had a significant change in the Penal Code
2 about a year ago, and that resulted in fewer inmates
3 being committed to state prisons, ones with nonviolent
4 crimes, things like that, called realignment. And
5 those who ended up in the county jail, which the state
6 has separately been funding expansions of. But we
7 have had our population drop substantially from these
8 real high 200 percent of capacity down to -- in some
9 cases down to 150, 140.

10 One of the things that comes out of our -- of
11 this plan is that, we are projecting the need for more
12 low security housing opportunities for inmates,
13 instead of high security. The current prison at Mule
14 Creek is a little bit of a high security and medium
15 security, what we call Level III and Level IV, which
16 is our highest security prison.

17 So we also have a level called Level II,
18 which is still not necessarily a good person, but it's
19 a person that isn't inclined to start fights and
20 things like that, so they can live in a dormitory
21 setting and we can be a little more efficient in the
22 cost of operation, get a few more inmates in an area.

23 So we have projected, because we're going to
24 change our classification criteria, that we're going
25 to have a lot more need for Level II inmates than

1 these higher security. And so out of that came a
2 proposal from the legislature, a Bill -- and we always
3 have to have a Bill to do something -- that said, why
4 don't you go build 2,376 Level II beds, and we're
5 going to line up seven prisons that you can
6 potentially build on.

7 These will not be brand new stand-alone
8 prisons, they'll be little annexes to existing
9 prisons, so we don't have a whole new infrastructure
10 of staff, have a little more efficiency with staff.
11 We are using an existing prototype that we have in the
12 system, it's down at Corcoran, it's a little dormitory
13 that we think is just fine, so we're not designing a
14 new prison. But this comes out of our plan, of
15 course, there's many, many other things in our plan.
16 But realignment in particular has really changed the
17 landscape in state prisons, in that we're getting down
18 to a lower level and then change of classification to
19 be able to put more inmates in dorms.

20 We've converted two prisons statewide to
21 Level II from higher security standards, just showing
22 that that's the trend, that's where things are going.

23 This is hard math to catch fast. The
24 legislature said, go look at seven -- these seven
25 prisons and see if you can find places that you can

1 build either a 700-bed, 800-bed facility or a double
2 of 1,500 beds. So these are the only prisons that we
3 get to pick from for the infill project, that's why
4 it's called infill.

5 To make the math worse is, there's only five
6 sites between all those prisons. There's only one
7 site between Folsom and Sacramento prison up in
8 Folsom, City of Folsom, and there's only one site in
9 Vacaville where we have Medical Facility and Solano
10 State Prison. So we actually only have five places
11 statewide that we've been told to go look at.

12 Those five places are: Starting from the
13 north, we have one site up at Folsom State Prison and
14 Sacramento, that's two prisons side by side; we have
15 one site in Vacaville and Medical Facility; we have
16 one site down in Chino, which is a real big prison we
17 have down in the Riverside, San Bernardino area; we
18 have one of our older prisons down on the Otay Mesa,
19 right at the border, RJ Donovan; and then of course we
20 have Mule Creek.

21 Of those, we decided -- at the start of the
22 process we had to pick what we thought we might do, so
23 we had to come up with a proposal. And, you know,
24 these are all going to do great things for us, lower
25 costs, these are -- these are complete facilities.

1 For once we're going to build everything we need in
2 one prison, all the training space and all the
3 clinical space, so it's a new day.

4 But we have a proposal to build a 1,500-bed
5 facility here on the grounds of Mule Creek and an
6 800-bed facility down in San Diego. Now, we're going
7 to look at all five sites equally, so we're going to
8 look at all the sites equally. But we already have a
9 nod the towards Mule Creek site and the RJD site -- RJ
10 Donovan site.

11 That was because they felt this was a very
12 well operated prison, thanks to our prison staff,
13 they're here today, that it's a good community that
14 tends to be part of the prison operation and support
15 it. It's a good location in terms of Northern
16 California. We have a lot of land up there to build
17 on and we have the infrastructure.

18 These are all still standard prisons, be it
19 either the single one, 800-bed or the 1,500-bed. They
20 have all the security perimeter that we have in any
21 other prison we have in California, they operate 24
22 hours a day, they have a lethal electrified fence that
23 surrounds the perimeter, so there's no difference.

24 It is a stand-alone prison that's going to be
25 operated as part of the bigger prison. I just lost

1 this picture again. What did I do? There we go. So
2 there's -- we have a picture of this back.

3 This is what a single looks like. And as I
4 said, we call these prototypical because we didn't
5 want to start over. If you put two of those together,
6 this is about a 1,580-bed facility.

7 So how does this work here in Mule Creek?
8 Mule Creek -- we looked at all the property and we're
9 proposing to locate this 1,500-bed facility up the
10 hill, up between the existing prison and the old
11 Preston School of Industry, it's a big open area, part
12 of our spray field system. It's about a little over a
13 half mile from 104.

14 We would have access to it in the current
15 prison entrance, we would brig a new road up and
16 around to it. It would be operated as part of Mule
17 Creek, but it would be like a little branch prison
18 associated with it. It wouldn't have a new warden, it
19 wouldn't have a new chief deputy, it would be
20 appropriate custody standards just to operate that.

21 These are designed now -- in the past -- you
22 all know this here in town, that Mule Creek is
23 designed to have 1,700 single-celled inmate beds, so
24 its design capacity is 1,700. It's operated at
25 200 percent for a long time, because we put two

1 inmates in every cell, so that's how you get to
2 200 percent.

3 We're now committed to operating prisons at a
4 single operational level that's someplace more
5 rationally in between, it's the level where you've got
6 all the support space you need, plus the space for the
7 inmates to live. So this one is 1,584 beds, but
8 that's inclusive of all the other space it needs.
9 That it would never operate -- we have no intention of
10 operating it higher, not double bedding it, all that
11 kind of stuff. That is the level it would operate at.

12 I want to emphasize this because it's always
13 important to communities, there's no difference in the
14 perimeter. We have our double outside fences, we have
15 the lethal electrified fence in between those two
16 fences, it's the real thing, it's not fake. It's like
17 wet paint, you don't want to touch it. We've been
18 very successful in reducing escape attempts in
19 California prisons to -- right down to zero with this.
20 It's still safe for the environment. But it's got its
21 towers, it's got fencing, it's got all the standard
22 stuff that goes with a prison.

23 Transport is the responsibility of the
24 warden, to go back and forth between, but we have all
25 kinds of hardcore protocols from moving inmates when

1 they're outside the secure perimeter.

2 In terms of the staffing and opportunities
3 for jobs, the 800-bed one is about 190 jobs, the one
4 we're proposing here would be about 375 new jobs. And
5 that helps Mule Creek to get back almost to where it
6 was. Mule Creek has gone down in inmates and we've
7 gone down in staffing in the last couple years
8 following the realignment. So we'll actually only be
9 sort of getting back to where we were in terms of
10 capacity.

11 Operational budget for a double is about
12 \$11 million a year, so that's our wages and buying
13 food and things like that. Some flows out to the
14 community, some flows to other parts of the state.

15 These are big construction jobs. We have
16 authority for \$810 million to do the total of 2,300
17 beds. This project, as proposed, would have a total
18 construction cost, which includes design and
19 inspection and all that kind of stuff, of 530 million
20 plus. So that's what it would take to get this one
21 built.

22 We're going to use a design-build process,
23 which means we get a contractor and designer together
24 and say, go get it done. It's much faster than a low
25 bid kind of thing, we've been doing this on a lot of

1 state projects. But these are big projects. We're
2 hopeful of accomplishing what we did down in Stockton
3 where we had a lot of local outreach to contractors
4 and labor force and seeing if we can kind of give
5 people within a decent radius a chance to work on it.

6 We need to get this done. We need these beds
7 pretty badly. This is not an emergency but we need to
8 get it done. By statute we have to have it done by
9 the end of 2016. Because at the end of 2016 we have
10 to close our oldest and most expensive prison -- so we
11 need to have both things come together -- which is a
12 prison down in Norco, California, which is a very
13 old -- it's an old Army base converted to a prison and
14 it's always very expensive.

15 So that's our construction schedule, which
16 means we would be through the EIR process by the end
17 of this year and then getting into construction by the
18 beginning of 2014 if everything moves along nicely.

19 Everybody wants to know what the state's
20 going to pay when it comes to town, and besides that
21 construction budget, which hopefully some portion of
22 that ends up in the community, we have a state
23 statute, a Penal Code statute that says, for every new
24 bed we build -- a new bed, not a renovated bed but a
25 new bed -- we pay 800 bucks one time to -- half of it

1 goes to the school district, Superintendent of Schools
2 of Amador County and half is agreed upon between the
3 county and the City of Ione, how it gets spent. So
4 there's the initial about 600,000 split between the
5 two entities. So as soon as we go into construction
6 we would negotiate these sums and hand them over.

7 This is important for everybody, whether you
8 like our prison project or not, we are still, though,
9 we're talking about Ione and talking about San Diego,
10 we're going to do all five of these sites equally. So
11 when we get down to the end of the process, some other
12 site is cheaper, better, more people like it,
13 whatever, we can potentially pick it. But this is our
14 proposed site, as is the San Diego site.

15 I'm going to give it to Gary Jakobs who's the
16 world's best EIR guy, really boring, really boring,
17 but he really knows how to do this stuff. I was going
18 to say I taught him everything he knows but that would
19 be insulting. But Gary is going to talk about what's
20 in the EIR a little bit and how we're going to go
21 through the process.

22 MR. JAKOBS: Bob, you made me feel like I
23 need to stand on my head or something like that to
24 make this entertaining.

25 The CEQA -- first of all, let me just

1 introduce a couple of people from my team. I'm with a
2 firm, Ascent Environmental, and over on the table
3 there is Amanda Olekszulín and Chris Mundhenk, and
4 they're both with Ascent also, so you'll be seeing
5 them on this project a lot.

6 The CEQA process is about evaluating
7 environmental impacts and disclosing them. But it is
8 also about involving the community, and that's why
9 we're here today. It's trying to get your input and
10 trying to answer your questions and evaluate the
11 issues that are important to you also.

12 So yes, it's a bit boring but it's also
13 extraordinarily important. And it's very important
14 that we hear from you so that we can make sure that
15 the issues that we're addressing are issues that are
16 important to you.

17 The CEQA process is many steps. There's a
18 Notice of Preparation, it's a notice that says, we're
19 preparing an Environmental Impact Report. The next
20 step is a scoping meeting, and that's where we are
21 today. So that's where we're going to get some input
22 from you. Then there's a draft Environmental Impact
23 Report. The Draft EIR will discuss the impacts that
24 are significant.

25 And what is a significant environmental

1 impact? It's an impact -- it's where there is -- it's
2 called a substantial, an adverse change in the
3 environment, that's the legal definition, a big
4 change, a bad change in an environmental condition.
5 And we'll talk about what we're going to be
6 evaluating -- at least what we're proposing to
7 evaluate in just a moment.

8 So a Draft Environmental Impact Report will
9 discuss all of these issues, it'll be sent out to the
10 public, it'll be available in local libraries, it'll
11 be available online, we'll announce that.

12 By the way, if you're interested in receiving
13 notice, I know there's a sign-in sheet that you all
14 saw and most of you signed in on when you came in
15 here, make sure that your e-mail address is on that
16 and if you would like to receive written notice, make
17 sure that your mailing address is on that too. So if
18 you didn't do that, please go back and put that on the
19 sign-in sheet.

20 There will be a public hearing on the Draft
21 EIR. So you'll have two ways on commenting on whether
22 or not we address the issues properly. One is in
23 writing on the Draft Environmental Impact Report and
24 the other is at a public hearing, you'll be able to
25 come to a hearing and you'll be able to let us know

1 whether we got it right. In either instance, we'll
2 respond to those comments, we'll respond in writing.
3 So we'll respond to written or oral comments, neither
4 has -- outweighs the other. And then we'll prepare a
5 final Environmental Impact Report, which will respond
6 to the comments on the Draft EIR. We'll revise it as
7 necessary to correct any mistakes we make, and then
8 it'll be something that'll be together with the Draft
9 EIR, a final Environmental Impact Report. And after
10 that, the Department of Corrections will decide
11 whether or not to approve the project, and where to
12 approve it.

13 As Bob said, this community is one of the
14 communities where the site is proposed, but we're
15 looking at five -- all five locations at an equal
16 level of detail so that the Department has the freedom
17 to choose amongst the five, if they so need to.

18 These are the issues that we're going to be
19 evaluating in the Environmental Impact Report. We'll
20 be looking at visual resources, we'll be doing some
21 simulations of what the project will look like from
22 different key viewpoints. And I believe we even
23 brought a map today, didn't we? Yeah.

24 So we brought a map today that if you think
25 there's an area of town, if you want to help us

1 identify where some sensitive viewpoints are, you can
2 put them on the map and we'll go out and we'll look at
3 those areas and see if those are areas where we should
4 do simulations from. We can't simulate from every
5 single location because it's just not practical, but
6 certainly we can from representative locations, so you
7 can help us identify where those areas are.

8 Agriculture and forestry resources, tree
9 removal, things like that. Air quality, biological
10 resources, cultural resources, archaeological
11 resources, cultural resources, important historical
12 buildings, those are the sorts of things that we look
13 at in cultural resources. Geology and soils, you all
14 have heard about climate change and the importance of
15 that issue to the State of California, we look at
16 greenhouse gas emissions and how that relates to
17 climate change.

18 Hazardous materials, hydrology, how the storm
19 water runs off the site, clean water, things like
20 that. Land use and planning, mineral resources,
21 noise, whether noise impacts will be created.
22 Population in housing, whether or not this project
23 will increase the local population, and if it'll
24 induce the need for more housing or not, we'll be
25 looking at that.

1 Public services, so impacts on local police,
2 fire services, schools, we'll be looking at those
3 issues. Recreation, traffic and transportation,
4 certainly a very important issue and we know that
5 here, we want to hear your comments on that.

6 Utilities, wastewater, electricity, natural
7 gas, any kind of utility systems, those are things
8 that the EIR will evaluate. Water supply and
9 distribution, whether the project will induce growth
10 in the local community and whether this project will,
11 along with other projects that you guys are
12 considering, that the City is considering, that Amador
13 County is considering, that the Department is
14 considering, whether together they compound impacts,
15 cumulative impacts.

16 Our schedule, the Notice of Preparation was
17 released on December 19th. Now normally there's only
18 a 30-day review period for the Notice of Preparation.
19 We recognize that we released it right around the
20 holidays, the Department wanted to extend that time
21 beyond 30 days to make sure people had enough time to
22 comment. So the NOP review period ends February 4th.

23 Now, what does that mean? The NOP is an
24 opportunity for you to respond in writing, and today
25 is really part of that process too, to tell us in oral

1 comments what the scope of the Environmental Impact
2 Report should be. Now, we told you what we're going
3 to be evaluating, but there might be issues within
4 this that you find important or that you want to
5 emphasize or other issues that you think that we
6 should evaluate. So you'll -- the purpose of today's
7 meeting is to get those comments, or you can provide
8 them in writing before the end of the Notice of
9 Preparation and review period on February 4th.

10 In the summer we plan to release the Draft
11 Environmental Impact Report for review and then the
12 final Environmental Impact Report is proposed to be
13 prepared in the fall and the certification of the
14 Environmental Impact Report following that.

15 MR. SLEPPY: I just want to summarize and
16 invite you -- we're going to invite you to come up and
17 testify if you want to, don't have to, it's not like a
18 high school project. We do have the most important
19 person here, our court recorder, who can only take
20 down stuff that she can hear and you're clear. Don't,
21 you know, speak badly like I do. But you need -- at
22 least need your name so we have some idea who the heck
23 made those comments. We will have probably
24 availability of the transcript in a couple three weeks
25 if somebody really wants to see it.

1 I want to get back -- a few folks had
2 comments at the City Council meeting. I want to make
3 sure you knew that the Mule Creek State Prison has
4 always been a Level III/Level IV prison, it's never a
5 Level II. It is a 1,700-bed capacity, but we've
6 always operated our prison someplace is the 180 to
7 190 percent or most recently at 200 percent. So it's
8 been the same prison it's been for a long time. It's
9 gotten a little higher in security over time, but it's
10 stayed pretty much a high security prison.

11 There were concerns about visual simulations,
12 and of course, we haven't done them yet and we're here
13 to talk about that. But basically it's going to look
14 a lot like Mule Creek, it's going to have a lot of
15 fencing around it, it's going to have a two-story -- I
16 was wrong about this, I thought it was one story --
17 two-story building stucco. Nice looking building if
18 you got committed. If you want to go commit a crime
19 and get committed to it, it's a nice looking building.
20 But you'll mainly see the perimeter fencing, that's
21 probably what you're really going to see. We are
22 going to try very hard to visualize through
23 simulations, can you see it from the highway, can you
24 see it from your house, can you see it from the golf
25 course, whatever.

1 We have some really great staff here tonight.
2 If you want to stick around, ask questions, including
3 the warden, which we have and a lot of his staff. We
4 have Keith Beland, who's our overall -- overall
5 responsibility is to get this thing built, so he knows
6 a lot about the construction process. Vince Hayes,
7 who's a great civil engineer that helps with a lot of
8 stuff.

9 Brian Covey is here -- back there. Brian is
10 in charge of the design of our prisons, he makes sure
11 they're safe and makes sure they're the same. So
12 Brian is really good in talking about, if you've got
13 questions about how we get inmates in and out and what
14 a lethal fence does and all that kind of stuff. We
15 also have our press office here, who's really good at
16 realignment and they probably know the new secretary's
17 name.

18 Unlike a City Council, the person who makes
19 the decision on this project is our -- we call him a
20 secretary, he's the director of the Department of
21 Corrections and Rehabilitation, it's a single person.
22 But you know, he'll take the input of this whole
23 process when we get it to him in the fall, including
24 the costs and the different options. So it comes up
25 to a single person through staff and through all these

1 documents that tells him the stuff, so that'll be the
2 person who gets to make the decision. And you'll all
3 know about it, you'll know within a couple days of his
4 making that decision.

5 We're really glad you're here. You can tell
6 us your opinion about it, you can ask questions about
7 what the scope is going to be, but we're just glad
8 you're here. We're going to do the same thing about
9 5 o'clock to 6:00 tonight, if you want to come back
10 and make sure I'm saying the same thing twice, but
11 you're invited to do that too. We're always
12 available. The City manager knows how to get ahold of
13 me as does the police chief. We're easy to get ahold
14 of if you have follow-up questions you want answered.

15 So with that, we're not doing this very
16 efficiently, but if somebody wants to stand up and say
17 their name and talk for a few minutes to the court
18 recorder, this is your chance. The written comment is
19 just as good as the spoken but you're here, what the
20 heck.

21 MR. THOMAS: Gary Thomas. Nobody wants to
22 speak? Hey, I happen to know a little bit about Mule
23 Creek. It was built, actually, with double bunks. So
24 the 1,700 beds was kind of debunked from the
25 beginning, there was 15 units and there's 200 beds in

1 each facility -- in each unit, so there's about 3,000
2 there, so I kind of question those numbers.

3 But you're saying that the single facility
4 would be 792 and the double facility would be 1,584
5 beds? How many bunks are there going to be there
6 actually?

7 MR. SLEPPY: That's the number of bunks,
8 that's the number of places to sleep.

9 MR. THOMAS: So then you're not going to
10 expand on that?

11 MR. SLEPPY: No.

12 MR. THOMAS: A Level II, is that appropriate
13 for a Level III facility? Maybe the...

14 MR. SLEPPY: The only -- dormitories are only
15 used for Level II. When it's a Level III or Level IV
16 it's a celled-unit --

17 MR. THOMAS: Yeah, I know a little bit about
18 that. But I was kind of -- there's no way that this
19 facility could go into a Level IV --

20 MR. SLEPPY: No.

21 MR. THOMAS: -- like Mule Creek was.

22 MR. SLEPPY: No.

23 MR. THOMAS: I believe Mule Creek was --

24 MR. SLEPPY: We have very strict --

25 MR. THOMAS: -- Level III when it was opened.

1 MR. SLEPPY: -- design guidelines in that --

2 MR. THOMAS: Yeah. And then in '94 it was
3 reopened as a Level IV. And then the lethal fence
4 came in in '94 also.

5 And one of my big concerns as an electrician
6 working for the prison system is -- is just that, the
7 lethal fence. I mean, we've spoke at the EIR process
8 for the medical facility that's going to come online
9 in Stockton and still, Corrections has not come up
10 with a qualified electrical worker, which I think I am
11 one, I are one or whatever the proper lingo go is.
12 But they still are not addressing jobs, scope of work
13 and everything else in that, so I think that is an
14 impact that needs to be addressed, and I didn't see
15 that up there on your impact. So qualified electrical
16 workers along with every other job that is out there
17 for planned operations.

18 Visual lighting, the high-mast. I would like
19 to have some kind of concern on the high-mast
20 lighting. I know that we're switching over to the new
21 type of lights, so I would be willing to look and see
22 what we're putting up for high-mast lights. The
23 perimeter lights, I know that we've changed over
24 ourselves, and that seems to be a lower glare.

25 The noise, we can hear sometimes -- I live

1 about probably under two miles as the crow flies, we
2 can hear the loud speakers from Mule Creek facility
3 where I work over to our houses and stuff, especially
4 in the summertime, so kind of really worried about the
5 noise.

6 Traffic. We have a bridge in town with --
7 it's basically two lanes, it needs to go to three
8 lanes and we need a left-turn lane for Main Street
9 going north to Shakely Lane and probably something
10 done at Shakely Lane to improve that intersection.
11 It's really bottle-necked there.

12 Water supply. I'm kind of curious what
13 you're going to do about water supply. I know some
14 people on the water agency and -- a couple directors,
15 and we're kind of concerned about what's going to
16 happen there. I might be one of those directors.

17 Jobs. 15 miles is, I think, your local -- is
18 what you're calling the jobs, is that correct or not
19 correct, 50-mile radius for locals?

20 MR. SLEPPY: No. In Stockton we were able to
21 have a pretty robust outreach, you know, within a
22 radius.

23 MR. THOMAS: Let me ask you in a different
24 manner then. What is your definition of local jobs?

25 MR. SLEPPY: Don't have one. Don't have one.

1 MR. THOMAS: When Mule Creek came in it
2 was -- local jobs were promised, and then it was
3 determined that it was 50-mile radius. We have
4 concerns about the local jobs and then there's no
5 local jobs. And we understand -- some of us
6 understand that there's -- folks can bid on all these
7 other processes and then it comes down to actually
8 local jobs as being a lot smaller number. So we're
9 really curious about the local jobs. That's a big
10 concern here, especially after shutting down Preston
11 and so forth.

12 So there's a lot more I can talk about but
13 I'll give it a rest. Thank you very much for your
14 time.

15 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

16 MR. SCULLY: Can you give me some --

17 MR. SLEPPY: Name? Just -- at least a name.
18 Make one up.

19 MR. SCULLY: Jim Scully (phonetic). Can you
20 give me some rough idea of what your plans are with
21 the wastewater? Because right now it's not looking
22 real good for Ione. And your prison, your -- both
23 presently, in my opinion, violating your cease and
24 desist orders.

25 We have our own problems now, so with this

1 addition alone, what are you going to do, not only to
2 take care of what you're proposing but to make good on
3 the promises from '86?

4 MR. SLEPPY: We operate our own wastewater
5 treatment plant for the prison's exclusive flow. So
6 all the sewage that comes out of the housing units and
7 all of our administrative space gets treated on -- by
8 the State of California on prison grounds. We don't
9 have a cease and desist right now, that plant is just
10 fine.

11 We then take the treated fluid and we spray
12 it and distribute it through a lot of our grounds, and
13 some goes down to the City through its tertiary system
14 for the golf course. We have to make sure that --
15 when we add 1,500 inmates plus staff, that we won't
16 exceed the current capacity of that sewer plant, we
17 have to do that. So we're going to do the studies to
18 make sure that we don't exceed the current permitted
19 level of the plant -- capacity of the plant, and if we
20 do, we're going to have to upgrade that plant.

21 We may need to seek additional land for the
22 effluent disposal. We're probably going to look at
23 joining in with the City if they do come through with
24 their proposed effluent expansion, or we'll seek
25 either additional lands within our ownership right

1 now, because we have a lot of land up inside the
2 prison ground, or see if we have a local rancher that
3 might want to enter into a contract for our sewer
4 flow. So right now, that's our plan.

5 MR. SCULLY: So there's no plan to bring a
6 tertiary plant and treat this to tertiary standard
7 whatsoever?

8 MR. SLEPPY: No.

9 MR. SCULLY: Okay. And you're not aware of
10 any problem with your secondary effluent today running
11 into Mule Creek, you're not aware of that?

12 MR. SLEPPY: Not -- we had some issues in the
13 past but we don't have an issue today.

14 MR. SCULLY: Well, we'll get to that later.
15 Okay. Just wanted to confirm that, though, there's no
16 plans for any tertiary --

17 MR. SLEPPY: No. No, we would -- if we did
18 change our sewer plant it would probably remain at
19 secondary treatment level, and just have the
20 additional offer to make sure we take care of all of
21 our sewage.

22 But we don't have any idea of coming down and
23 having the City expand their plant or any of that kind
24 of stuff. We may participate in the City's increased
25 disposal of effluent, especially if it's to their

1 advantage, but we have to wait and see if we even have
2 the need for it and how the particulars of that would
3 work out.

4 MR. JAKOBS: Jim, may I ask, you express some
5 concern with Mule Creek. Could you expand on that
6 little bit?

7 MR. SCULLY: Well, I was born and raised
8 here. Every year Mule Creek would dry up and it would
9 stay dry until late fall when the rains come. Ever
10 since the prison opened up, Mule Creek dries up in late
11 spring, then for three or four days it runs six,
12 eight inches deep and runs very freely. And then it
13 dries up and -- this summer it ran two different times
14 with that in -- going up and down. And that's not
15 going to be -- the volume that's coming down through
16 there cannot be just landscaping water. It's just too
17 much. So I'm afraid you may have a problem you may
18 not be aware of.

19 MR. SLEPPY: Okay. Anything more?

20 MR. SCULLY: If you have some question --

21 MR. SLEPPY: No, that's good. I just want to
22 make sure you're done with -- so next.

23 MR. FORSTER: Richard Forster, District 2
24 Supervisor, Amador County, I represent this area with
25 Chuck Iley our County Administrator Officer here.

1 On the wastewater side, Amador Regional
2 Sanitation Agency will be sending a letter by the
3 February 4th date regarding wastewater issues and any
4 regional approach, and the County, likewise, will be
5 sending a letter addressing any impacts that we
6 believe may be compounded because of the prison coming
7 in on health and human services to the county.

8 MR. SLEPPY: Okay. We look forward to that.
9 Thanks for coming out. Anyone else.

10 MR. RHODES: Are you going to -- Larry
11 Rhodes. Are you going to address anything about the
12 parolees being paroled here, get arrested at the Mule
13 Creek Prison and they end up getting released here?

14 MR. SLEPPY: Typically we wouldn't because
15 that's state law on how they get paroled, and we
16 wouldn't -- it's not an environmental issue. If we
17 can find some information about it, we'll put in it
18 EIR, what the process is.

19 MR. RHODES: It's going to be a problem, they
20 get arrested first somewhere and they do something in
21 prison and they get released here because the last
22 crime they did was here. I don't think that's right.

23 MR. SLEPPY: We'll see if we can get some
24 information about that.

25 MS. WILSON: Laurie Wilson, Ione. This whole

1 facility is going to encompass 55 acres?

2 MR. SLEPPY: About 55.

3 MS. WILSON: Is all of that --

4 MR. SLEPPY: It's pretty rough right now but
5 it's a good number for today.

6 MS. WILSON: Is that 55 acres all on spray?

7 MR. SLEPPY: About two-thirds of it are
8 currently doing --

9 MS. WILSON: So how much increased capacity
10 are you looking at in Level II water? How much is
11 that going to be increased, that you're going to have
12 to get rid of or probably come into Ione tertiary?

13 MR. SLEPPY: Yeah. We're currently trying to
14 get -- look at all the data for the last two years of
15 what comes out of the sewer plant that has to be
16 sprayed. And we had some data collection issues so
17 we're trying to make sure it's all the right data.

18 We have to first decide -- the prison inmate
19 population has dropped quite a bit here, by quite a
20 few inmates, so we have a lower generation of
21 wastewater than we did before. Now we're going to add
22 1,584 inmates so we need to see if we can get all
23 these numbers to come together, we need to compare and
24 make sure our sewer plant can even process that much
25 sewage without being altered. And then, what is the

1 consequence to the spray fields? Do we need more
2 spray fields? Do we -- since we have so much land,
3 can we make sure it fits within the current landscape?

4 MS. WILSON: Do you have another 47 acres
5 sitting around someplace?

6 MR. SLEPPY: We have a lot of land, some of
7 it is being used, some of it is not. We think there's
8 maybe some chance to make the spray field a little
9 more efficient, we will have the chance to do that
10 with the construction fund. But we just don't have
11 the numbers yet, but that's a real EIR issue. That'll
12 be a very significant EIR issue.

13 MR. BELAND: I would like to add too, that,
14 in 2010 we completed retrofitting toilet fixtures with
15 that -- with water conservation measures and we saw
16 the water used and the sewer generation go down
17 significantly at that time, so that's another thing
18 that's working in favor of creating more availability
19 for development. So you have a decrease in population
20 and a decrease in the per capita, per population, per
21 inmate water usage.

22 MR. SLEPPY: These newer prisons we build are
23 very efficient in terms of the electricity
24 consumption, gas, sewer generation. So we're not like
25 the old days we had leaking pipes and people flushing

1 toilets continuously so they are much better and we're
2 going to figure that in.

3 MS. WILSON: Second question: You are making
4 this a Level II facility, does that mean you are going
5 to be moving current Level II inmates over to this new
6 facility, and if that is so, are you going to fill
7 that space with Level III or Level IV inmates?

8 MR. SLEPPY: Generally if inmates are coming
9 out of a Level II, that mission would remain Level II.
10 It would be very unusual for it to go up in
11 classification. Inmates will come both -- to some
12 degree they will be new commitments to the system,
13 people that have committed crimes and have been
14 sentenced and they're coming in our reception centers.
15 Some might be -- by the fact we're closing a prison
16 down in Southern California, some might find their way
17 all the way up here. So they will be a combination of
18 new commitments. There's always some movement of
19 inmates within the system, and especially now that we
20 have more Level IIs, there's more places for them to
21 go.

22 MS. WILSON: But you must have some idea of
23 whether you're going to use that as a III or a IV.

24 MR. SLEPPY: No, we would -- Level II inmates
25 are in multiple living conditions, dormitories.

1 Level IIIs, Level IVs are in cells, so they can lock
2 the door at night and separate them.

3 MS. WILSON: That's what I was asking. Are
4 you moving the Level II in the old facility over to
5 the new facility and using the empty beds, the empty
6 cells, are you going to be increasing the Level IV
7 capacity then?

8 MR. SLEPPY: Be no change in capacity in the
9 system. Those cells will remain what they're allowed
10 to be, especially if they're celled, then they can be
11 IIIs or IVs. But we're not building new IIIs, new IVs
12 to make up for those moving out.

13 MS. MILLER: I think what she's saying is,
14 are you going to replace the people you move over to
15 the new facility with Level IV inmates in your
16 existing facility?

17 MR. SLEPPY: If there is a bed and it's
18 within our operational objective, then that bed would
19 be filled.

20 MS. MILLER: And it could be a Level IV?

21 MR. SLEPPY: Well, it'll be the inmate that
22 qualifies for that type of housing unit. So if it's a
23 celled unit, it's going to be a III or a IV.

24 MR. JAKOBS: Let me ask. If I'm hearing your
25 question, what you're asking is, if they're a Level II

1 inmate at Mule Creek and they move from where they
2 are, their current housing to this housing, would they
3 be backfilled -- would that housing be backfilled with
4 a higher level inmate?

5 MS. MILLER: Yes, that's what we're asking.

6 MR. JAKOBS: And what Bob is saying is that,
7 if the mission doesn't does not allow that, then it
8 wouldn't be.

9 MS. MILLER: But it could happen?

10 MR. SLEPPY: No. We're not going to put a
11 Level III in there or a Level IV into a dormitory. So
12 if an inmate comes out of a dormitory or a Level II --

13 MS. MILLER: No. No. I'm not talking
14 about -- we're talking about the existing facility --

15 MR. SLEPPY: Yeah. If a cell becomes empty
16 and we have an operational objective of, say, 150
17 percent of capacity, so half of the cells have two
18 inmates in them, then someone is going to backfill
19 that cell.

20 THE REPORTER: Your name, ma'am?

21 MS. MILLER: My name is Beverly Miller.

22 MR. SLEPPY: But where the inmates come from
23 is over time, very well could be coming from the
24 county system, new commitments to state, some could be
25 circulated, as we do with inmates to breakup things or

1 improve treatment, things like that, so they come from
2 lots of places.

3 But if there is a vacancy in a Level III or
4 Level IV, it's likely to be filled within the
5 operational capacity objective of that prison.

6 MS. MILLER: Thank you.

7 MR. SLEPPY: Okay. We're going to be here a
8 while. If you want to talk to us individually or --

9 MR. THOMAS: Can we go around again?

10 MR. SLEPPY: Sure. No problem.

11 MR. THOMAS: Gary Thomas. I think what
12 Laurie was trying to ask was, if you took enough
13 inmates out of Mule Creek, would you then expand the
14 Level IV capacity at Mule Creek?

15 MR. SLEPPY: There's nothing to expand.
16 There's a fixed number of cells at Mule Creek --

17 MR. THOMAS: I know that. But what the level
18 capacity, from III to IV, would you take -- when the
19 inmate's out to the yard, would you then place it as a
20 Level IV? I believe that's what her question was.

21 MR. SLEPPY: If it's a Level IV now, it's
22 going to be a Level IV -- well, No. 1, there would be
23 no Level IVs moving into Level II. Level IIs are
24 going to come in through our classification system as
25 well as --

1 MR. THOMAS: I think we're all clear on that,
2 but you might not be. Okay.

3 At one time we had 4,000 inmates and we had a
4 great need for those spray fields and so forth. I've
5 discussed this with Mike Williams at work. So how do
6 you plan on -- so the inmate population is going to
7 drop at Mule Creek to around 2,500 and then you're
8 going to have 1,584 double-bed capacity -- double
9 capacity out there, but you're going to use 55 acres
10 for your spray fields. So you're going to have to do
11 something with wastewater, I don't care to get into
12 those details now but I know that you are.

13 But in as much as I commented on water a
14 while ago, I should have went further on water supply.
15 Is that, when the water agency -- the flushometers
16 that were put in, the water agency would backflush,
17 use a capacity of the Ione sewer plant, about
18 one-third of the capacity, since that reduction of
19 inmates -- with the flushometers and so forth, the
20 reduction of water, we use about one-fourth of
21 capacity.

22 Is the state also going to look at this new
23 increased beds, the combination going back up over
24 4,000 beds, the impact back to the Ione City
25 wastewater plant, because it's going to go up again

1 with the backflushing and everything else? So along
2 with water supply of backflushing, it'll be impacting
3 and going into the wastewater stream for the City of
4 Ione. So I would just like to have that addressed in
5 your EIR as well. Thank you.

6 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

7 MR. SCULLY: You mind taking that picture and
8 leaving it at City Hall so people can eyeball it and
9 get an idea of what it looks like?

10 MR. SLEPPY: All yours. So long as people
11 don't draw bad faces on it, you know, or bad things
12 about me because I can't understand her question.

13 MS. WILSON: Would it also be possible to get
14 an elevation rendering?

15 MR. SLEPPY: That's all we have for an
16 elevation right now. We're not there yet. We don't
17 have --

18 MS. WILSON: And when would that be
19 available?

20 MR. SLEPPY: In the EIR.

21 MR. JAKOBS: It'll be in the Environmental
22 Impact Report.

23 Just to be clear. So the projects in
24 development right now. We're going to simulate -- in
25 the Environmental Impact Report there will be

1 depictions of the facility, elevations, whatever is
2 available. We're also going to simulate what it'll
3 look like from different viewpoints. So not only will
4 you be able to see on a two-dimensional page what
5 it'll look like, but then also -- which is only as
6 helpful as what it'll look like on a page. What will
7 it look like from the street? What will it look like
8 from other viewpoints that are important viewpoints?

9 And we're actually asking for your help on
10 identifying what those are. We can drive around and
11 look at them and say, that looks like a nice
12 viewpoint, but we would really like to hear from what
13 you feel the important viewpoints are. So I hope that
14 answers your question.

15 MS. WILSON: Yeah. Because my concern is
16 that the only good view is going to be the one the
17 prisoners get as they're looking down on us.

18 MR. JAKOBS: I can't comment on that.

19 MR. SLEPPY: Because of your question the
20 other night, we did bring just a few pictures of the
21 exact type of housing unit we're going to copy, which
22 is -- this is an existing prison we have down in the
23 Valley, which is our model. And it's basically a
24 two-story stucco, metal-roofed structure. And then
25 you have a little longer view. But of course, it's

1 hind two rows of cyclone fencing, so it's pretty hard
2 to get much of a typical elevation of a building.

3 They're not big on demonstration. We like
4 them to make them look nice but they're architectures
5 and not --

6 MS. WILSON: Okay. Clarify then. It wasn't
7 just the building, it was also the view that you're
8 going to get of the cyclone fencing and the guard
9 posts, what that whole thing is going to look like.

10 MR. JAKOBS: Yes. The whole thing will be
11 illustrated.

12 MS. WILSON: Because I understand that you're
13 probably not going to be able to see the building
14 itself.

15 MR. SLEPPY: Not very well. Okay. But these
16 are simulations of existing -- that's why we brought
17 the map tonight. But no, we'll leave that -- we'll
18 leave that drawing downtown and we can send a PDF to
19 the City manager also, he can distribute it around.

20 Okay. We're here for a while and we
21 appreciate you coming out and --

22 MR. CASSESI: I've got one more question.

23 MR. SLEPPY: Sure.

24 MR. JAKOBS: And your name, sir?

25 MR. CASSESI: Jerry Cassesi, C-A-S-S-E-S-I.

1 Laurie's question here, do you house Level II inmates
2 in cells at the prison right now?

3 MR. SLEPPY: No.

4 MR. CASSESI: So I think that's her -- how
5 many of those are going to move to this new prison so
6 that the community knows how many more Level IVs are
7 going to be in Mule Creek than there are right now?

8 MR. SLEPPY: Mule Creek has a operational
9 objective in our blueprint of about 2,600 inmates. So
10 it would come down to a permanent operational level,
11 so we don't have this high and low anymore. It's
12 good. It has all the space it needs for about 2,600
13 inmates. So it's going to come down on its own just
14 because we're having fewer inmates coming into the
15 system. You know, there could be a few that get
16 classified from IIIs to II, but they will always try
17 to be about 2,600, 2,400 inmates at Mule Creek.

18 MR. CASSESI: And I think that's -- I don't
19 want to speak for her but I think that's what she's
20 asking. If you're going to -- let's say you've got
21 200 Level IIs in cells at Mule Creek, and you're going
22 to replace those with 200 Level IVs, is that going to
23 impact the community and is this EIR going to speak to
24 that?

25 I think that's the question. You're upping

1 the level at Mule Creek right now -- when this
2 happens, you're going to up the level, does that have
3 any impact?

4 MR. SLEPPY: We'll try to do that math.
5 Mainly there's just not a lot of inmates at Mule Creek
6 that would directly qualify to become Level IIs and go
7 across the street.

8 MR. CASSESI: Well, you know, you've probably
9 already been there in the past with overcrowding so
10 it's a trade off.

11 MR. SLEPPY: Oh, no. We are -- you know, we
12 have been at 35- to 3,600 inmates for a long time
13 until about a year and a half ago. We are now down to
14 about 2,800 and we're headed towards about 2,600. And
15 that is this three-judge panel and Supreme Court
16 that's responsive to that. We're not going to go back
17 to 200 and gazillion percent.

18 MR. JAKOBS: And, Bob, if I can -- there
19 aren't any Level II inmates right at Mule Creek State
20 Prison, correct?

21 WARDEN KNIPP: I can kind of answer your
22 questions.

23 MR. SLEPPY: Answer the question, would you?

24 WARDEN KNIPP: You've got three facilities at
25 the main Mule Creek facility. A is Level IV, B is

1 Level III, C is Level II. Within those facilities
2 what they're trying to tell you -- and I understand
3 the concern -- back in '94, and Gary spoke to it, we
4 were all Level III inside, okay? And then the state
5 made a decision based on need to flip one of those
6 facilities to a Level IV, that's what got people
7 upset. I think that's the question.

8 So the answer to the question is, because
9 right now I house about 900 Level IVs. We're not
10 getting anymore Level IV beds. As the Level III
11 inmates in B and C, if their points drop to Level II
12 and this facility is built, yes, I would move them
13 over. It would not increase the Level IV cells, I
14 would just backfill Level III facility. So as my
15 Level IIIs go down to Level II, which very commonly
16 happens almost daily, if this facility is built, it
17 would allow me to move those inmates to this other
18 facility.

19 The backfill behind that is what you're
20 concerned about. Are they going to backfill Level IVs
21 into those Level IIIs if there's a point -- the answer
22 is no. That being said, I understand the community's
23 concern. Because we have flipped an entire facility
24 from Level III to Level IV in '94. That did happen.
25 There is no -- nothing in the works right now, nothing

1 that we can foresee that that would ever happen again.
2 But it did happen in '94.

3 We would only backfill the Level III with
4 Level III, the Level IV with Level IV. As the points
5 went down, it wouldn't affect those specific numbers.

6 Does that answer that?

7 MS. WILSON: Yes.

8 WARDEN KNIPP: We're not going to convert --
9 as the Level IIIs become Level II and I move them
10 across the street, we're not going to convert those
11 Level III beds to Level IV. Level IIIs would go in
12 behind it.

13 MS. WILSON: Can we get that in writing?

14 WARDEN KNIPP: I'm telling you how that
15 works. It's on record. But I understand the concern.

16 MS. WILSON: A lot of things are here on
17 record.

18 WARDEN KNIPP: I completely understand what
19 you're saying, I really do. But that's not the
20 intent. So right now I have about 900 Level IVs,
21 that's what it'll maintain. Okay.

22 MS. WILSON: Thank you.

23 MR. SLEPPY: And from a community standpoint,
24 you know, all of our prisons, but this is a good
25 example, have dropped in -- from these terrible

1 overcrowding levels, you know, down to a much better
2 operational, and they're, in our opinion, going to
3 stay there. So when we gets down to 26-, 2,400,
4 that's where the population is going to stay in the
5 current Mule Creek Prison. We're not going back in
6 3,000, 3,500 like we did for a long time.

7 MR. FORSTER: Richard Forster, it's
8 F-O-R-S-T-E-R. I would like comments in the EIR about
9 the plans that appear to be well in place and well
10 along the way of planning for a relinquishment by
11 District 3 and Caltrans of Highway 16 from Grant Line
12 Road to Watt Avenue, and they would relinquish that to
13 the City of Rancho Cordova, a portion of it to the
14 City and County of Sacramento.

15 I would like the impacts addressing that now
16 that is considered a terminal access for truck traffic
17 and transportation that could come to either of the
18 facilities there, the potential or the existing
19 facility. And I would also like comments based on
20 greenhouse gas emissions that would be caused by the
21 placement of about 16 intersections and lights there
22 over the next 20 years, how that would impact your
23 employees who use that as a transit route, and the
24 emissions that would be created because of that.

25 MR. JAKOBS: Richard, can I -- that's an

1 interesting comment but I'm not quit with you yet.
2 Can you expand on that a little bit?

3 MR. FORSTER: Well, this is a plan -- I'll
4 have the Amador County Transportation Commission
5 submit a letter by the February 4th deadline, that
6 they've already objected to the relinquishment by
7 Caltrans. Because basically Caltrans would turn over
8 all of their authority for taking care of the highway
9 to the three entities that I stated. And they would
10 plan on, over the next 20 years, developing that
11 corridor. And with that, putting surface and side
12 streets in place and redirecting some of the roadways
13 there, so it would substantially increase drive time
14 from Sacramento to Ione and to Amador County in
15 general.

16 MR. JAKOBS: Generally projects like that
17 are -- because it's not CDCR's project, our EIR is
18 somewhat limited in how we evaluate that, although,
19 certainly from a cumulative standpoint we would look
20 at that, but we would like the comments from the
21 Transportation Commission, we would like to see what
22 those are so we can understand the issue a little bit
23 better. So I appreciate your mentioning it.

24 MR. FORSTER: Yeah. Caltrans along with the
25 entities has already done a traffic study, a two-year

1 traffic study, so that's in place. I believe there's
2 enough data where you can analyze it and at least come
3 up with some of the potential impacts from their
4 planning on whether it's greenhouse gas emissions,
5 transit time, other impacts to the facility.

6 MR. JAKOBS: Thank you.

7 MR. SLEPPY: Okay. We're still here for a
8 while. We have lots of resources to answer questions,
9 better than I did, and we're glad you came out.

10 MR. THOMAS: One more thing, what about the
11 schools? Gary Thomas again. Schools, are you going
12 to study that, the impact?

13 MR. SLEPPY: Yeah, we always do. Always do.
14 Thank you.

15 (Recess taken from 4:26 p.m. to 5:27 p.m.)

16 MR. SLEPPY: I'm Bob Sleppy, I'm with the
17 Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. We're
18 going to give a little presentation about the infill
19 project. Gary Jakobs is going talk about the EIR
20 process and then we invite you to give us some
21 comments, if you have any, and talk about the ways you
22 can give us some comments.

23 We have the court recorder, who's recording
24 all this, so when we get to your turn there'll be
25 somebody writing down what you said.

1 We're pleased to be here tonight, good little
2 town. And you're the second town we've been to to
3 talk about how the EIR process works for new projects.

4 This meeting is really about how an EIR gets
5 started, Environmental Impact Report gets started.
6 The very first thing the law requires us to do is to
7 ask communities and regulatory agencies what do they
8 think should be in the topics in the EIR. So this is
9 very much about something you might want to give us
10 your thoughts on.

11 EIRs still are boxed into certain topics.
12 They don't do every topic under the sun, but they do
13 environmental high topics and it's pretty
14 comprehensive.

15 So we're going to talk about the process
16 tonight, and we're going to talk about what we want to
17 build in Ione. Going to hit a lot of topics, just
18 kind of how we got here, who the lead agency is, how
19 we got to Level II -- need for Level II, how we're
20 going to approve this project, this is a departmental
21 only decision, so it goes back to our agency
22 secretary.

23 The Department of Corrections a while back
24 adopted a new vision, it finally had a comprehensive
25 idea of where it should be going. And we've tried to

1 do this in a long time and couldn't seem to ever get
2 it off the printer.

3 It's a huge document, it's over 100 pages,
4 but it talks about a lot of stuff. And one of the
5 things that tax payers usually appreciate is it talks
6 about how to reduce the cost of running prisons. We
7 are a big part of the state budget.

8 It talks about the fact that we realize now
9 that some our -- the way we classify inmates by the
10 four levels, the high security, medium security, low
11 security, probably could be improved upon to where we
12 have more inmates at the lower security levels, which
13 cost us a little less and is a little better
14 environment for the inmate.

15 We have just gone through, beginning in
16 October 2010, a change in the way the Penal Code
17 potentially convicts people of crimes committed in
18 California. There's a new set -- there's a set of
19 crimes now that don't result in you coming to state
20 prison, you stay in the jail system. And the state
21 has compensated by paying the counties more to run
22 their jail systems. For us it's meant that our
23 population has come down considerably.

24 In Ione, Mule Creek is good example that
25 forever and ever -- it's a 1,700-bed design, so if you

1 had one inmate in each of the cells you would be 1,700
2 inmates. We've operated that prison at over 3,200
3 inmates for a lot of years, just because we've had so
4 many inmates coming in the system and there's no place
5 for them to go.

6 The prison is headed towards a operational
7 goal of about 2,600 inmates, and we're currently at
8 about 2,800 inmates. So we're really down from where
9 we were, which has resulted in staff layoffs and
10 staffing changes, things like that.

11 But our prison system is moving away from
12 being terribly overcrowded all the time and this
13 project helps achieve that.

14 What did I do? We'll do that. We'll do
15 this.

16 We have an unusual charge. And that's that,
17 when the legislature said, why don't you go build a
18 new Level II prison to address the projected increase
19 in the lower classification inmate? They said, we're
20 going to give the choice, Department of Corrections
21 and Rehabilitation, of potentially cutting one of
22 these and calling them infill prisons at seven
23 different prisons, existing prisons in California. We
24 don't get to build a new prison, we get to build on
25 land we've got at one of your existing prisons.

1 If you take these seven prisons, two of them
2 are paired, they sit side by side, so it turns out we
3 only have one site between them. So we actually only
4 have five sites. But we do have a choice of a site up
5 at Folsom Prison, Sacramento Prison in Sacramento
6 area. Down in Vacaville we have a pair of prisons
7 that have one site. Here we have one site. Down in
8 Chino we have one site and then down in San Diego. So
9 they're kind of arranged geographically throughout the
10 state.

11 Part of their -- the way they're picked is
12 their medical care is similar and similar quality.
13 But we're looking at all these as places to put up to
14 2,370 new Level II beds.

15 We -- you know, we're trying to achieve a lot
16 of things in our blueprint. Mentalized costs stay
17 within what the statute told us to do. We're
18 particularly trying to build a facility, that for the
19 first time, comes equipped with all the spaces you
20 need to house and program the inmates.

21 A lot of our earlier prisons like Mule
22 Creek -- Mule Creek especially when it was at
23 200 percent capacity didn't have any room for
24 education, didn't even have enough room for the
25 kitchen. These facilities we're aiming to build now

1 will come with that other support space you need to
2 operate a prison, medical space, clinical space for
3 psychiatric work, education, vocational training,
4 things like that. So we're kind of trying to build
5 the right range of facilities, besides just having the
6 bedrooms for the inmate to begin with.

7 A big difference between a Level III and
8 Level IV, which is what Mule Creek is now, the higher
9 security, and a Level II is, a Level II is -- the
10 housing unit is dormitory. Not quite a college
11 setting but it's a multiple-person housing unit. All
12 of our other prisons are operated with pretty much the
13 capacity of two people to a cell, enclosed cell that
14 you can lock the door on.

15 So the dormitories are a little more cost
16 effective, fit two more people in there. It depends
17 on the inmate getting along. If you're a Level II it
18 means you get along better, you don't start fights,
19 things like that. But our objective is either to
20 build a single -- one of these facilities which is
21 about -- just about 800 beds or we can actually double
22 them up and get about 1,500 beds.

23 The design is just the same as every other
24 prison we have in California. It's got all the
25 fencing you've ever wanted, it's got security, it's

1 got towers, it's got a lethal electrified fence. So
2 it's still a complete prison but it's its own little
3 village.

4 We have two models. These come from an
5 existing prison down in Corcoran, so we're not
6 starting with a new and improved kind of cell, we're
7 actually taking one we already have because we know it
8 works. This would be a footprint for about an 800-bed
9 facility. And you can kind of bubble two of them
10 together and you get about 1,580 beds. This doesn't
11 quite look like what we're proposing here because it
12 doesn't fit on the property.

13 We have brought tonight, and we're going to
14 leave at City Hall, our current site plan. We're
15 talking about cutting this 1,500-bed facility just
16 uphill of the main prison, between Preston School of
17 Industry and Mule Creek, there's a big open area up
18 there at the top of our spray fields. We think it's a
19 pretty good place in terms of we have to get a flat
20 landing, but it's a good place. The entrance would
21 still be the main Mule Creek entrance, so you wouldn't
22 have a new entrance to the prison, you just come on
23 out to it.

24 This would be operated, you know, by Mule
25 Creek. This will just be an accessory prison, housing

1 structure run entirely by Mule Creek. It is not a new
2 prison, doesn't have a new warden, doesn't have a new
3 chief deputy, it's probably at best a captain running
4 it.

5 I want to emphasize that, you know,
6 everything Corrections builds is very safe. We are
7 very, very safety conscience when it comes to
8 community and inmates. So there's no cutting a corner
9 on this in terms of design. It has a full lethal
10 electrified fence, it has the double perimeter
11 fencing, it has the lighting, all those things that
12 goes into a standard prison. So it may be kind of a
13 smaller footprint but it meets all of our
14 requirements.

15 A few folks have asked about what a lethal
16 fence looks like. A lethal fence is between the inner
17 and outer fence. You can't accidentally bump into it.
18 You have to climb over one fence to get to it, so the
19 community is not at risk for just walking into it.

20 Of the two types of facilities, either the
21 800-bed or 1,500-bed, the smaller one is about 190 new
22 jobs, the bigger one is about 375 new jobs. And in
23 the case of Mule Creek, that's in light of the fact
24 the prison staffing has come down quite a bit as the
25 population has dropped. So we're actually in some

1 cases bringing these prisons back to just about where
2 they were maybe a year ago.

3 Operating budget for the double would be
4 about \$11 million, that's salaries and all the things
5 that go into running a prison on a daily -- and some
6 of that ends up in the community and some of it is
7 just, you know, where salaries go.

8 Of the five sites we can build on, we've
9 decided to make two of them our proposed, likely to
10 succeed sites. And the first one is Mule Creek.

11 Mule Creek is something we're proposing to
12 do, we're doing the most work to fit it on there and
13 everything. And the second one is down in San Diego
14 at RJ Donovan, way down on the border. The one in
15 Southern California would be the 800-bed, this would
16 be a 1,500-bed for a total of 2,300 beds.

17 These are our proposed projects. We are
18 looking at all five equally, just in case one of them
19 comes to pass that one of them doesn't -- can't afford
20 it or there's community issues, utility problems.

21 We want to activate these two new facilities
22 by the end of 2016. Partially that reflects the fact
23 we have a need for Level II inmate housing units,
24 we're gaining a lot of Level II in the system. We've
25 actually converted two prisons to Level II recently.

1 So we have a big need for Level II.

2 And also, the legislation interestingly,
3 tells us to close our oldest and most expensive -- one
4 of our oldest and most expensive to operate prisons.
5 So there's a lot of interest in getting inmates out of
6 that older, very much in need of renovation prison
7 down in Norco. So that's our plan.

8 The big key points are making a decision by
9 our secretary this fall, getting contractors on board
10 by the beginning of next year and starting the
11 construction in the springtime.

12 Under the Penal Code, when you come into and
13 build -- expand a prison with a new bed, not a
14 renovated bed but a new bed, there is a one-time
15 payment between the community and the schools of 800
16 bucks.

17 So you take the 800 bucks, you split it in
18 the middle and -- for example, the Amador
19 Superintendent of Schools would get -- we would reach
20 an agreement of how to spend about \$600,000 and Amador
21 County and Ione would come back to us with a plan of
22 how they would spend their initial amount of money.
23 We don't have any other payment that continues in
24 terms of a support payment. But this is a benefit of
25 the initial construction of a prison.

1 Gary Jakobs is going the talk about EIR a
2 little more. This is very important. We are doing
3 all five sites equally, so we are going to be ready
4 just in case to consider approval of another one. We
5 like Mule Creek. We're spending a lot of time trying
6 to make sure it's all going to work, especially the
7 sewer and water and traffic, visual simulations,
8 things like that.

9 This is a very well regarded prison in terms
10 of operational standards and the kind of community
11 around it, so we like it. We also like the San Diego.
12 The others are good sites too, but these are the ones
13 that we've initially considered our proposed sites.

14 So Gary is going to go over the EIR process,
15 I'm going to have a few comments at the end of that,
16 and then we're going to ask you if you have any
17 comments and she's going to write them down.

18 MR. JAKOBS: Okay. I'm Gary Jakobs. I'm
19 with the firm of Ascent Environmental. We're a
20 contractor to the state and we are responsible for
21 preparing the Environmental Impact Report. We've got
22 a couple of staff here, Amanda Olekszulín, who is a
23 project director and Chris Mundhenk, who is the
24 project manager for this project.

25 This CEQA process is a very public process.

1 California Environmental Quality Act is CEQA. It's
2 not only about preparing an Environmental Impact
3 Report, it is also reflecting your interests, your
4 comments and trying to evaluate those issues that are
5 of importance to you and to each of the communities in
6 which we are going to be working.

7 The CEQA process begins with the Notice of
8 Preparation, it's the notice that is mailed out and
9 also published in the newspaper that announces that we
10 are preparing an Environmental Impact Report, that has
11 already been prepared.

12 Today is the scoping meeting. What will
13 happen today, as Bob has said is, we're going to turn
14 this over to you in a few minutes, and we want to hear
15 what your comments are as to the issues that we should
16 be addressing in the Environmental Impact Report.

17 I'm going to describe in just a moment what
18 we're going to be addressing, but we also want to hear
19 specifically from you those areas of interest that
20 might also help us understand issues that should be
21 addressed.

22 The Draft EIR is then prepared. The Draft
23 EIR describes the significant environmental impacts of
24 the project. A significant environmental impact is a
25 substantial and adverse change in the physical

1 environment, big changes, bad changes in the
2 environment. They're not -- it doesn't look at
3 economic issues, it doesn't look at social issues.
4 It's strictly focused on environmental impacts of a
5 project, that's what an EIR is for.

6 The Draft EIR is then submitted to the
7 public, yourselves, to public agencies, who would be
8 responsible for permitting the project. It'll be
9 available on the Department of Corrections' website,
10 it'll also be available at local libraries. If you're
11 interested in receiving a notice, by the way, that the
12 EIR is available, please make sure that on the sign-in
13 sheet at least your e-mail address is included. And
14 if you would like to receive by mail a notice that the
15 EIR is available, make sure that your mailing address
16 is also included. So that's in the list that you
17 signed in tonight.

18 Once the Draft EIR is released we'll have a
19 public hearing. So you'll have two opportunities to
20 comment on the EIR. One opportunity would be to
21 provide comments in writing, one will be at a public
22 hearing, both have equal weight. So if you comment
23 orally -- same with today at our scoping meeting, if
24 you comment orally or if you comment in writing, we
25 equally consider the comments, we evaluate them and we

1 respond to them. So either way is an opportunity to
2 comment.

3 And then a final Environmental Impact Report
4 is prepared. The final EIR looks at the comments that
5 were received, it corrects any errors in the EIR and
6 it addends the Draft EIR and together we have a final
7 EIR. After that, the Secretary of the Department of
8 Corrections will review the EIR and decide whether or
9 not to approve the project.

10 The EIR does not mean the project will be
11 approved. And as Bob said, we're looking at five
12 sites. Doesn't mean it'll be approved here. Of
13 course, it's proposed here, but we're looking at all
14 five sites equally. So that's just -- just so you
15 know.

16 These are the issues that the Environmental
17 Impact Report will address: Be looking at visual
18 resources, we're going to be doing simulations, what
19 the project will look like. And there's a map over
20 there that shows the project site and several -- if
21 you feel there are some important viewpoints that we
22 should be looking at, please mark them on the map.
23 Doesn't mean we're going to be looking at every single
24 viewpoint, we'll be looking at representative
25 viewpoints. But we will be simulating what the

1 project will look like.

2 Agricultural and forestry resources, air
3 quality, biological resources, cultural -- this is a
4 full list of issues that we'll be addressing in the
5 Environmental Impact Report right here. So it'll be
6 very comprehensive. We'll be looking at cumulative
7 impact, growth inducing impact, impacts on utilities,
8 impacts on traffic, impacts on public services. So in
9 utilities we know that wastewater is a very important
10 issue here, we'll be evaluating that.

11 With regard to schedule, the Notice of
12 Preparation was released in December. Normally
13 there's a 30-day public review period for a Notice of
14 Preparation, we've extended that to February. We
15 recognize that the NOP was released during the
16 holiday, so we just want to make sure that there's
17 enough time for you to comment on the Notice of
18 Preparation.

19 Today is the scoping meeting. Today is an
20 opportunity to provide comments. You can also provide
21 comments, by the way, on the comment sheet that we
22 provided. If you do, please provide that sheet to
23 Chris in the back when you're done so that he can
24 collect those comments.

25 The Draft EIR will be released in the summer

1 of this year. Final EIR is planned to be prepared in
2 the fall. And after that, the EIR will be considered
3 for certification. So it's all going to happen this
4 year.

5 MR. SLEPPY: Just a few last comments. It's
6 always nice when we can bring out some of our really
7 good staff so if you do have questions after this is
8 over, Brian Covey is in the back there. He's actually
9 the guy in the State of California that's in charge of
10 how we design a prison and make sure it's safe. He's
11 an officer and a darn good guy designing prisons and
12 talking about fencing and security systems and how you
13 handle inmates and so he's your resource.

14 Keith Beland standing up there in the blue
15 tie is our overall associate director over this
16 project. So he knows about the construction,
17 construction contracts, construction processes and is
18 available.

19 Vince Hayes, one of our engineers, is just
20 good at all kinds of nerdy stuff, so he's really good.
21 And then we have some other staff here. Our public
22 affairs staff, Jessica and Dana and an actual traffic
23 engineer. So we have a good crew here after we get
24 done.

25 We've had some interesting comments over the

1 last -- since Tuesday. From the visual simulation
2 standpoint, we just haven't got them yet. We need to
3 do them. So we don't have much in the way of what
4 it's going to look like.

5 We know it's over half a mile from 104 up the
6 hill, we know it's probably barely going to be visible
7 from the highway, but we're still going to be doing
8 that. You'll mostly see fencing, if you were to walk
9 up there to it, the housing units are low two story
10 buildings, pretty typical of stucco and metal roofs.
11 But we will have when the EIR comes out simulations
12 from the different vantage points where you might live
13 or you might travel.

14 From the wastewater standpoint, which we know
15 is a big issue in the City right now, we do have our
16 own sewer plant and treat all of our own sewage on
17 site to a point at which it can be sprayed for final
18 disposal.

19 We may have to secure additional spray fields
20 because we're using part of our land up that's
21 currently in spray fields, but we just haven't gotten
22 that math done yet. We may end up sharing a system
23 with the City, since the City is also looking at spray
24 fields. But right now we are a stand-alone system
25 when it comes to treating our own sewage.

1 We will always use the same entrance so
2 you'll not see any change in the entrance to the
3 prison in the traffic. We may have a construction
4 entrance, temporary one, but it's going to look and
5 feel a lot like the current prison.

6 Mule Creek will run it and be responsible for
7 it. There won't be another administration to deal
8 with, it'll be the same people you're used to dealing
9 with already.

10 With that, you're welcome to get up and maybe
11 give us your name at least. Only one person can talk
12 a time, and if you can talk up a little bit, so she
13 can record it, we welcome your comments. You don't
14 have to. The written word, as Gary said, is just as
15 good, or just come up afterwards and dictate to it
16 her, but we welcome your comments or questions or
17 thoughts.

18 MR. HANEY: I've got a comment.

19 MR. SLEPPY: There you go.

20 MR. HANEY: Stand up or...

21 MR. SLEPPY: Well, it's up to you.

22 MR. JAKOBS: Please state your name.

23 MR. HANEY: My name is Dale Haney. And this
24 is a personal comment because I'm a City Councilmen
25 here in Ione, but this is a personal comment.

1 I've abbreviated some of this largely because
2 you've answered some of the questions that I had.
3 However, I would like you to note that when the State
4 of California built the original Mule Creek State
5 Prison, very few of the promises were kept. We were
6 told this would never be anything more than a Level II
7 facility and now it's Level IV.

8 The beds were doubled from what we were
9 originally told. We were told the prison would sit
10 behind a ridge and that it would be well hidden. That
11 ridge was promptly bulldozed after the project was
12 approved. We were told no inmates would ever be
13 released locally, yet some were.

14 We were told you would hire 60 percent
15 locally, turns out that your definition of local was a
16 50-mile radius. Thus in effect considering
17 Sacramento, Folsom, Modesto, Stockton, Tracy as
18 locals, which they are not. Local to us is Ione and
19 the surrounding communities of Amador County.

20 Bringing this project to Ione and making us
21 the recipient of all the negative impacts and then
22 hiring the bulk of employees from outside of this area
23 is reprehensible. You didn't keep the promises you
24 made then, why should we believe you now? You were
25 not good business partners then, what kind of

1 guarantees do we have that you will be good partners
2 this time?

3 The increase needs for fire, police services,
4 noise, traffic, all of these impacts, they need to be
5 mitigated. \$800 per bed is \$1.2 million. It's not
6 very much. Thank you.

7 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

8 MR. JAKOBS: If I could just ask Mr. Haney to
9 make one clarification --

10 MR. HANEY: Don't mean to interrupt, but I do
11 want the add, I don't know if I'm for it or against it
12 yet but we need to know more, but we don't have a good
13 history.

14 MR. SLEPPY: Okay.

15 MR. JAKOBS: You discussed the \$1.2 million
16 in mitigation funds. Just to be clear, that's a
17 community mitigation fund, it's not the same as
18 mitigation for direct impact of the project --

19 MR. HANEY: Okay.

20 MR. JAKOBS: -- on the environment, like
21 traffic, noise, air quality, things like that.

22 MR. HANEY: Okay. Great.

23 MR. JAKOBS: Those are separate issues. If
24 the EIR finds significant impacts, then we'll be
25 proposing mitigation that is outside of that community

1 impact.

2 MR. HANEY: Great. Thank you. Thank you for
3 that clarification.

4 MR. SLEPPY: Anyone else?

5 MR. ONETO: Sure. I'm Brian Oneto, Amador
6 County Board of Supervisors. And I was pretty young
7 when the first prison came but there was -- you hear
8 stuff, the community people were not real happy with
9 how business was conducted between the City, the
10 County, and the state kind of outcome.

11 I think one thing as an individual
12 Supervisor, I would like to see -- I represent
13 District 5 -- I would like to see, if you construct a
14 prison here, that there's a fairly substantial
15 component of your work that is done by local
16 contractors, materials provided by local businesses.
17 I would like to see a number put in place. That would
18 be a big help to this area.

19 Also, and if you do construct your prison,
20 could there be some provisions to put local businesses
21 on par with your Prison Industry Authority, PIA? I
22 hear it's very hard to get your foot in that door and
23 that would be a big help if some of those contracts --
24 if the local businesses were at par as far as
25 preference with PIA.

1 And I would be real curious to know, when you
2 built the original prison, I don't know what the
3 impact fees that were paid to offset the coming of
4 prison, you're talking about \$800 per bed. When you
5 were double bunking that prison, were those -- were
6 the fees paid predicated on what was 1,700 beds
7 roughly or your up to one time 3,600 -- 3,200,
8 3,600 --

9 MR. SLEPPY: There wasn't a fee paid in those
10 days.

11 MR. ONETO: Okay.

12 MR. SLEPPY: Didn't come along until a little
13 bit later.

14 No. 2 is, we're proposing a operational
15 capacity of 1,584 beds. We do not intend to suddenly
16 have 17-, 1,800 inmates living there. We're under a
17 couple federal orders about overcrowding. We don't
18 expect to operate this prison any higher than 1,584
19 beds. So the 800 bucks is based on that number of
20 inmates that was a bed in there.

21 MR. ONETO: To expand on that a little
22 further, say you don't change facilities but you put
23 more beds in that facility, would you then pay those
24 additional fees?

25 MR. SLEPPY: On paper if it's a new bed and

1 we had to construct it we would pay that extra 800
2 bucks. We don't pay if we renovate a facility. If
3 for some reason we went back through Mule Creek and
4 made it newer and better, those are renovated beds, so
5 we don't have the authority to pay the 800 bucks. So
6 yeah -- so seemingly if for some reason, I can't
7 contemplate how it'll ever happen now --

8 MR. ONETO: So you're saying -- oh, sorry.

9 MR. SLEPPY: Well, if we went above 1,584 and
10 we -- it would be a construction project, so it would
11 be a recognized expenditure of money, we should be on
12 the hook for another 800 bucks for each of those beds.
13 But we're not expecting --

14 MR. ONETO: Renovated beds you're talking
15 about in that facility, would that still pay those?

16 MR. SLEPPY: No. If it's a renovated bed,
17 we're not allowed to pay it.

18 MR. ONETO: You can renovate to more beds or
19 just renovate an existing bed?

20 MR. SLEPPY: Existing bed. So if it's an
21 existing bed, existing cell, we go back in there and
22 bring up to current codes or something, or a different
23 program shift to mental health, to medical or
24 something, so when it's a new bed, which all 1,584 of
25 these will be new beds, we will have an increment of

1 800 bucks.

2 MR. ONETO: So that 1,584 beds you -- say you
3 go in there, that's your existing beds, say you
4 renovate the facility, you bring in an additional 500
5 beds, would you pay fees on the additional beds?

6 MR. SLEPPY: If we physically added a bed,
7 didn't renovate it, we physically added another bunk
8 bed, we would, I'm pretty sure, be on the hook for the
9 additional 800 bucks. But under the federal orders
10 we're under, you know, we do not expect to operate
11 these facilities much above 150 percent, so that's one
12 of every other bed is double-bunked.

13 We don't expect to go to 200. We don't
14 expect to suddenly have 2,000 beds in this facility.
15 That would be a blatant conflict with the current
16 overcrowding orders of the federal judges. So we
17 really think 1,584 or 792 for the smaller one are the
18 targeted inmate capacity that we're going build and
19 operate at.

20 MR. ONETO: Well, I believe the County will
21 be sending in more great comments. And I do
22 appreciate your time for coming.

23 MR. SLEPPY: Yeah. We appreciate you coming
24 out.

25 Okay. We're sticking around for a little

1 while -- oh. Wait. There you go.

2 MR. RUIZ: Leo Ruiz. I've lived here in Ione
3 pretty much all my life. I got -- a few things was
4 mentioned about the prison. I was here when it was
5 built, of course. I tried to get a job there, didn't
6 get a job there. Same thing was told, I believe, it
7 was only 30 percent at that time, but it doesn't
8 matter, it would be local. We found out then that it
9 was a 50-mile radius, wasn't too happy about it.

10 Came up a few years later that they were
11 going to expand Mule Creek, they were going to put
12 another prison there, infrastructure was there, blah,
13 blah, blah. I was one of them that spoke up that I
14 didn't want it. Well, I end up getting a job at
15 Preston, which closed down. Didn't have a job for
16 15 months, finally got a job at CHP down in
17 Sacramento, which I'm grateful for.

18 So I guess what I want to tell anybody that's
19 opposed to it or even thinking of it, yes, we do need
20 some things in this town with the sewer, of course,
21 roads, this and that. And I know that San Joaquin
22 County has a fairly decent prison project going on
23 now, and they were opposed of having prisoners and
24 prisons and stuff in their county. Well, they got
25 some pretty good deals.

1 Ione was built around a prison. So pretty
2 much anybody that lives in this town came into this
3 town with a prison in this town, and it's been good
4 for this town. When Preston shut down it was kind of
5 hard. So keep an open mind.

6 But we do need some things really clarified
7 and really in writing, I think. Also, I would like to
8 know on the staffing, what is that considered?
9 Staffing, is that free staff, security, maintenance...

10 MR. SLEPPY: It's all positions that we
11 project are needed to run that facility.

12 MR. RUIZ: Another thing I would like to say
13 is, I have worked at three different institutions in
14 the State of California as maintenance. As you can
15 tell, I'm a painter, sorry, but I just came home from
16 work.

17 MR. SLEPPY: That's all right.

18 MR. RUIZ: And I would like to say that some
19 of the environmental issues that come up in some of
20 these older prisons, or even newer prisons, needs
21 maintenance staff. And I don't know what you, you
22 know, square footage, blah, blah, blah, prisoners,
23 I've heard both sides, I don't know, I'm just a
24 painter, but I think you need to look at that, that,
25 you know, some of the problems in the -- with these

1 facilities is they need to be ran properly with proper
2 people, personnel and staffing. So I'd just like to
3 say that.

4 If you guys ever need anybody to sit on a
5 panel, I would be happy to do it. I've got a lot
6 invested in the State of California prisons.

7 MR. COVEY: Sir, if there's any other
8 questions on staffing or jobs, I can help you out with
9 this after this. You can come and see me, I have the
10 positions that are being proposed for this job.

11 MR. RUIZ: Thank you.

12 MR. SLEPPY: We have -- you mentioned
13 Stockton. The receiver, the medical receiver who's in
14 charge of medical service to inmates in California had
15 initially proposed quite a large facility in Stockton,
16 because it was a vacant Youth Authority facility.

17 We are now jointly together, Department of
18 Corrections and the receiver, building a 1,700-bed
19 medical prison. We've just added a project next door
20 with another old Youth Authority that was closed,
21 Dewitt, we're going to add another 1,000 capacity.

22 It's a great project but the community did
23 really speak up about mitigation. A lot of the
24 mitigation we probably would have paid anyway, but the
25 fact was they spoke up pretty well for themselves,

1 traffic, jobs, especially contractor jobs.

2 Little different circumstances down there,
3 there were a lot of, you know, contractors down there.
4 So it's interesting to adapt it to here. But we are
5 really aware of that and we've had actually, we think,
6 a very successful process down there and including
7 folks that are close radius, and so we are hoping to
8 adapt that up here, just don't have the details yet.

9 Brian actually does the staffing package, so
10 I'm sure he's got it actually memorized. If not, you
11 know, we actually have the little spreadsheet, we can
12 send it up to the manager. We do have had -- of
13 course have had a lot of layoffs in the department so
14 a lot of people are going to get recirculated
15 throughout the system, but there surely will be some
16 new people being hired.

17 MR. SMYLIE: Ron Smylie, citizen in Ione also
18 on the Council, speaking as a citizen. Yes, I also
19 was involved when they built the first prison. My
20 concern is also with wastewater. And I know you
21 addressed wastewater because you're going to be taking
22 up part of your spray field. And at this current time
23 you have water that's coming down into the water
24 treatment facility, I hope that that is going to be
25 very fully addressed. I know we will be talking or

1 discussing those things, making sure that you do have
2 your full capacity taken care of by your treatment
3 plant.

4 My concern is that, there doesn't seem to be
5 any other workshops planned throughout the EIR process
6 or during the CEQA process, and I was wondering why
7 there can't be some other community workshops as the
8 process is unfolding before that Draft EIR comes out.

9 MR. SLEPPY: I think that's a good suggestion
10 you could give to us, and myself and the City manager
11 can talk about it. We don't like to sort of, you
12 know, reveal an EIR when the homework is half done.
13 But in terms of keeping the conversation going with
14 the Board of Supervisors as well as the City Council,
15 I know we'd look forward to it.

16 And, you know, at a point here we'll have a
17 little better design so some things will start to get
18 more solid.

19 MR. SMYLIE: Part of my question is, you
20 know, Dale brought it up, and I know originally it was
21 a 17-bed (sic) facility and then you double-bunked it
22 and moved it up to 3,400 or whatever, then it went way
23 above and beyond that. And now you're talking about
24 with the reduction and then with another 1,500 beds
25 you're bring it up to standards where it was. I think

1 there's lot of concern about bringing it back up to
2 standard when it shouldn't have been up to that point
3 to begin with. And I think that you really need to
4 address that, because that is a big concern that
5 people have.

6 The other thing was that -- what was the
7 other thing? I'll think about it in a minute and ask
8 you later. Thank you.

9 MR. SLEPPY: Well, I do extend our -- Jessica
10 Mazlum and I and Dana, you know, we -- it is our job
11 to communicate with you throughout this process. We
12 don't want to give you a half completed EIR, but in
13 terms of checking in, talking about issues that are
14 important to both governments, we look forward to.

15 And there's -- she's got dibs on a question.

16 MR. ONETO: Lloyd Oneto, City of Ione. I was
17 going to ask you about some wastewater questions I
18 would like input, but I think those got pretty well
19 beat up on. Those are pretty sensitive issues here.

20 On the impact fees, the \$800 per bunk, how
21 many years is the prison going to be there.

22 MR. SLEPPY: Quite a while.

23 MR. ONETO: So divide that into 800, what's
24 that make per year for the City impact?

25 MR. SLEPPY: I don't make the laws. I'm just

1 telling you what's available through the Penal Code.

2 MR. ONETO: Has there ever been a study done
3 to know what the true impact is on the PD, how
4 involved the town PD gets. And extended families, I
5 asked this at the last Council meeting, is there
6 anymore crime in Ione and or Amador County of possibly
7 extended families coming to visit?

8 MR. SLEPPY: We actually have done -- it's
9 very hard to do those studies because there's no data
10 collection that's credible. We did do within our own
11 visitor center some surveys of where families moved
12 to, how many, what percentage of total population.
13 We've looked at the attorney general -- the D.A.,
14 increase in court cases because of referrals. So we
15 do have some of that information, but we found that,
16 with all due respect, it's a lot of hearsay when
17 people say, oh, the guy that robbed the gas station is
18 the kid of the guy that's in the prison, because
19 there's no data collected, there's no form when the
20 sheriff arrests the kid that says, oh, father is
21 inmate. So we don't unappreciate that concern, but
22 it's hard to find data, credible data. But we've
23 asked our inmate families, very few of them move to
24 the communities, very few, less than five percent.

25 MR. JAKOBS: If I can add another

1 complicating factor in knowing the balance, and I'm
2 going to say right now, I don't know how the state
3 budget currently works with this, but the inmates are
4 part of a local population, so locals as mentioned
5 includes inmates. So as funds are -- as figured as
6 tax funds, all kinds of funds are returned to the
7 community at a proportionate level, the inmates are
8 considered part of that population.

9 MR. ONETO: Okay. The City gets more
10 money --

11 MR. JAKOBS: Exactly. There's a balancing
12 that goes on.

13 MR. SLEPPY: But we would be glad to share
14 what we do know about that. We've spent a lot of time
15 on it, and especially the last couple years. One of
16 our concerns is there's just no -- it's illegal to
17 collect that data, it's an invasion of privacy to
18 collect that data, but we have done surveys so we
19 have som --

20 MR. ONETO: I've heard stories that it
21 impacts the judicial system, it impacts the county
22 sheriff's office. I was just curious --

23 MR. SLEPPY: We just studied it in another
24 community and found out the D.A. never sent us a bill
25 after 20 years, and we'd actually budgeted for it, but

1 it turned out they never got around to sending us a
2 bill for a case, so what could we say with all due
3 respect to the DA.

4 But you know, I welcome any chance to
5 continue -- as we learned in Stockton, we waited a
6 little too long to talk to people. So it's good to
7 talk to at least elected officials, if not community
8 leaders.

9 So we're still here. We've got some great
10 people that can talk about stuff. We really
11 appreciate you coming out, and probably be up here
12 again one of these days.

13 We're available to get ahold of. The City
14 manager and others know how to get ahold of all of us,
15 we're glad to do that. The prison warden staff knows
16 a lot, but don't blame him about the project, it's our
17 project. So I appreciate speaking to City Council the
18 other night.

19 MR. JAKOBS: Thank you.

20 (Whereupon the proceedings were concluded at
21 6:07 p.m.)
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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

VACAVILLE, CALIFORNIA

JANUARY 24, 2013

LEVEL II INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY PROJECT

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

OFFICE OF FACILITY PLANNING CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Reported by:

Maricela P. Jones, # 13178

JAN BROWN & ASSOCIATES

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APPEARANCES :

- Robert Sleppy**
- Gary Jakobs**
- Brain Covey**
- Keith Beland**
- Vince Hayes**
- Roxanne Henriquez**
- Warden Gary Swarthout**
- Warden Brian Duffy**
- Chris Mundhenk**
- Amanda K. Olekszulin**
- Jessica Mazlum**
- Dana Simas**

PUBLIC COMMENTS

- Warden Gary Swarthout**
- Lt. Matt Lydon**
- Hew Hesterman**

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Vacaville, California
Public Scoping Meeting
January 24, 2013, 3:19 p.m.

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MR. SLEPPY: Hi there. I'm Bob Sleppy from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. We want to give you -- invite you to our scoping meeting. This is the process of starting an Environmental Impact Report. We're repeating this a little later on this afternoon.

This is strictly about the process of starting an Environmental Impact Report. We are both compelled by law to do this and we actually like doing it because we like to hear what the community has to say about a project.

We are -- we have many things we need to do in the Department of Corrections to address overcrowding and court orders and all kinds of interesting stuff. But this is really about our projected need for additional Level II, our lower classification of inmates, capacity. They're projecting an increased need for a Level II as opposed to maximum and medium security prison beds. And that's because we're kind of trending in our

1 classification regulations down that type of
2 classification. So we received legislation last
3 summer that directed the Department to seek the
4 construction of about 2,300 new Level II beds.

5 The big difference in a Level II bed and what
6 we have at Solano, what our group from Solano runs, is
7 Level II is a dormitory situation versus a celled two
8 persons to a closed, locked up door thing. The
9 dormitory is still just as secure as anything else
10 you're going to see. It's going to have lots of
11 fencing and things like that.

12 So we'll just look through these as I explain
13 them. The Department just this last year completed
14 for the first time in a lot of years a real
15 comprehensive overlook at where's it's going. The
16 governor supported this, the Department of Finance
17 supported this and I think probably some people in the
18 audience had something to do with it.

19 We call it the blueprint, corny name, but
20 basically it was our first comprehensive look at where
21 the Department probably needs to go. And, you know,
22 we have court orders about mental health, about
23 medical, about overcrowding, even dental.

24 We have new Penal Code laws that keep a lot
25 of inmates that formerly came to us from counties so

1 our population has dropped almost universally
2 throughout the state. Most of our prisons are nowhere
3 near the levels of overcrowding they used to be. So
4 we've really changed, we have fewer staff, we're
5 saving quite a bit of money over where we were.

6 But one of the things the blueprint does talk
7 about the is we need more Level II. We're likely to
8 have more inmates ending up in that classification
9 than we've had in the past. We also are headed
10 towards something we haven't done also in the past is,
11 having an operational level of a prison. We always
12 said if you had 100 beds, the design capacity was 100
13 beds, but we operated at 190 percent, so 90 percent of
14 those cells had two inmates in them.

15 We have very few prisons right now that are
16 operating at that higher -- traditional higher level,
17 but we're trying to establish what the optimum right
18 level is for a prison and not go up and down, up and
19 down, up and down above that level. And the better
20 level is you've got room for programs, you have room
21 for medical and mental health care, you have all the
22 other support space.

23 This Bill is very interesting, especially if
24 you're in government like a lot of us are. It said to
25 our Department, it told us, we want you to go build

1 2,376 new Level II beds, we want you to consider doing
2 infill projects on existing property you own at these
3 seven prisons. So it described the world for us in
4 these seven prisons. It turns out, to make this a
5 little more mathematically complicated, of these seven
6 prisons, there's only five places you can build. And
7 this is an example here in Vacaville, our Solano and
8 Medical Facility, between them only have one 25-,
9 35-acre area we can build. Some have enough room for
10 a 1,500-bed facility.

11 But -- so we have seven prisons we were
12 supposed to look at, of those, we have five sites.
13 Within those we had to designate at the get-go what
14 our proposed projects were. And our proposed projects
15 are about an 800 bed facility at our facility down in
16 San Diego, RJ Donovan Prison, down in Otay Mesa, we
17 have enough room to build about an 800-bed facility.
18 And up in Ione in Amador County, Mule Creek State
19 Prison we're talking about building a 1,584-bed, a
20 double in one of these facilities.

21 Once again, they're subsidiary prisons,
22 they're not building new prisons. We're just adding
23 on and bringing enough staff in to run that. What's
24 important for Vacaville, you're not one of the
25 proposed sites. But we are going to look at

1 everything equally, we want to be able to go to our
2 Secretary in six months and say here is all the world
3 of choices and here is the consequence of building in
4 each one and the cost of building in each one.

5 Here they are geographically. Kind of spread
6 all over the state, which is intentional, so we have
7 north and south and then in the middle, which for us,
8 a good number of our inmates come from Southern
9 California but still this is a nice spread
10 geographically.

11 They're all pretty simple prisons, they're a
12 stand-alone, and yet they're part of the bigger
13 prison. Here is double configuration, the single
14 configuration. They have all the typical operational
15 characteristics of a prison, 24 hours a day, seven
16 days a week, no weekend passes, all that kind of
17 stuff. So they're just regular prisons but they're
18 kind of a little subsidiary to the main prison.

19 So here is the ones where -- that we're going
20 to come out of gate and say are the ones that we're
21 going to -- we're going to propose, that we're going
22 build at. So those are our -- it's not the word
23 "preferred," it's just proposed. It follows the
24 legislation. But once again, we're going to do all
25 five just because they're listed.

1 This is what -- we're using a typical
2 existing prison configuration that we know works from
3 our Corcoran prison down in the Central Valley. So
4 we're not going to invent a new housing unit, we're
5 going to use one we've already got and kind of works.
6 So that's the size and kind of shape. The
7 crosshatches are the inmate housing dorms and all the
8 support space that goes with that.

9 This is how it -- I mean, we've not done a
10 lot of engineering. We have basically taken maps and
11 seeing how those things land on the ground in terms of
12 fitting them in. As we get into the EIR we're going
13 to get into the particulars, the driveways and
14 lighting and where utility connections are and how big
15 the parking lot has to be and things like that. But
16 that's how it currently images onto the property where
17 we have room. We haven't made any kind of final
18 decision, but probably access to it will be through
19 the Solano entrance, we may look at another street
20 that lines up.

21 It's probably obvious we're going to probably
22 need some type of visual separation. There's a pretty
23 good one already but we'll probably have that. And
24 probably the other noticeable thing will be some
25 amount of lighting. But it would be a little

1 stand-alone, it would probably operate -- well, we
2 haven't decided which prison it would be operated by,
3 but it would be pretty consistent with its existing
4 operations.

5 We like cyclone fencing and we like electric
6 lethal fences even better. We do not build prisons
7 anymore at this security level and higher without a
8 full double security perimeter fence, observation
9 towers, when our fence is down, but we always have a
10 lethal electric fence so you can see in the little
11 cross section there our lethal electrified fence.
12 That's been a very effective barrier to escape
13 attempts. So most of our -- a good number of our
14 state prisons, especially the new ones all have this
15 feature. This would have that feature.

16 Staffing and costs, the smaller one, the
17 700-bed that we're -- 800-bed that we're proposing
18 here would have about 190 staff. The one we're
19 proposing up in Mule Creek would have 375 new staff.
20 But once again, there's not a new warden, there's not
21 a new chief deputy, there's really probably a captain
22 level that's going to be supervising and operating
23 this little additional prison.

24 Operating budget for this will about
25 5 million bucks if you consider salaries and all the

1 stuff that goes with food and stuff we have to buy.
2 Some of that ends up in the community and some
3 doesn't.

4 These are major public works projects in
5 terms of construction dollars. Even the smaller one
6 is, you know, over \$200 million. We have authority up
7 to \$810 million to build both of them completely. We
8 would employ a design-build process, which means you
9 get an architect engineer and a contractor together on
10 a team and we negotiate a price for them. We don't do
11 a low bid. We do this because it's a very effective
12 way of getting things done, we think very efficiently,
13 like we're doing in Stockton right now.

14 But two years to build it. We're hoping to
15 have an approval by this coming fall of the EIR
16 process. And then get into the award of the
17 design-build contract about the end of the year and
18 hopefully be out doing construction at the beginning
19 of 2014.

20 We have an end point that's important to us.
21 While the legislature thought it was a neat idea for
22 us to build 2,300 new Level II beds, they also said,
23 let's take your oldest, kind of most difficult to
24 maintain Level II prison and close it. And we're to
25 close it by the end of 2016. So we have an end date

1 that we need to get these completed and activated by
2 because there's a strong direction to close this
3 older -- it's a very old Level II prison down in Norco
4 in Riverside, California that was never meant to be a
5 prison, it's a bunch of barracks surrounded by a big
6 fence that we got from the military. So what we do
7 have this odd end point of closing a prison when we
8 get these two activated.

9 We have statewide converted a lot of prisons
10 to Level II recently. There's a real trend in
11 Level II. Folsom State Prison is just about to be
12 full Level II, it used to be a higher security. We
13 took one of the two women's facilities in Chowchilla
14 and converted it to Level II because -- made it male,
15 because we just didn't need the women population any
16 longer, it was diminishing. And so we have a lot of
17 direction for Level II prisons.

18 Any time we build one new bed or 1,000 new
19 beds in a community, there is an initial, at about the
20 time we start construction, allocation to the
21 community of \$800 total per bed, one time. One-half
22 of that goes to the superintendent of the schools of
23 the county to spend in some way, we need to know how
24 they're going to spend it, but basically to improve
25 the school system, and one-half of it goes to the

1 community where the facility is, which in this case
2 would be Vacaville. Although, it has to reach an
3 agreement with Solano County as to how the money would
4 be spent. So each would get about \$600,000 based on
5 the -- excuse me, a little lower than that, but it's
6 about 800 bucks a bed. We do it only one time. It
7 goes from a history of us helping communities when we
8 open prisons.

9 This is important. Gary Jacobs is about to
10 start speaking. We really want to emphasize, this is
11 for the planners in the audience, that we are doing
12 one EIR and five prison sites. We do have two that
13 we've proposed initially and we're doing a little more
14 detailed planning on, but we're going to have an EIR
15 that we believe we can walk into our agency Secretary
16 come fall and say, here are your choices, which one do
17 you want to build? We want to hit the 2,376 beds,
18 we're only going to either have an 800-bed or a
19 1,500-bed module.

20 So Gary, you want to say something about the
21 EIR?

22 MR. JAKOBS: Sure. Thanks, Bob. It's going
23 to be a wonderful EIR.

24 I'm Gary Jacobs --

25 MR. SLEPPY: I did not pay him to say that.

1 MR. JAKOBS: You said do I want to say
2 something about it.

3 I'm Gary Jakobs with Ascent Environmental and
4 we've been retained by the Department to prepare the
5 Environmental Impact Report. A couple of folks from
6 our office, Amanda Olekszulín, Chris Mundhenk in the
7 back. And we have representatives from the traffic
8 firm Fehr Peers here too, you'll be working with on
9 this project.

10 The Environmental Impact Report process -- I
11 don't want to go into too much depth because I think
12 that you're probably fairly familiar with it, but I'm
13 just going to walk through the steps -- starts with
14 the Notice of Preparation. Then the Notice of
15 Preparation announces that the Environmental Impact
16 Report process is beginning. It's sent out to the
17 community. It's sent out to agencies that have
18 permitting responsibility and it is also published in
19 the local newspaper.

20 Scoping meeting. That's where we are today.
21 The intent of both the Notice of Preparation and the
22 scoping meeting is to solicit your comments on what
23 the issues are that are important to you that should
24 be addressed in the EIR, so that's the purpose of
25 that.

1 Then a Draft EIR is released. The Draft EIR
2 will be released for a 45-day review period as
3 required by law. During that time, you get a chance
4 to look at the EIR and determine whether or not we
5 adequately addressed the issues of concern to you and
6 then you can provide comments on that. There will be
7 a public hearing at that time too, and there will be a
8 public hearing here. If we're nice to you this time
9 and we treat your facility well, we hope you'll invite
10 us back to hold the public hearing for the Draft EIR.

11 We'll respond to comments on the Draft EIR.
12 And the response to comments plus the Draft EIR will
13 form the final EIR. Sometimes when we respond to
14 comments, you raise errors that we may have made in
15 the Draft EIR, we correct them in the final EIR, we
16 let you know the disposition of issues that you've
17 raised, that goes into the final EIR. And then
18 there's a decision on whether or not to approve the
19 project and where.

20 The EIR is going to be full scope, it's going
21 to address -- and this is at all the sites we're
22 looking at. So each -- each site is going to have its
23 own EIR associated with it, and we'll address each of
24 the issues that are identified here.

25 Visual resources. We're going to be doing

1 some simulations in Vacaville, so that the appearance
2 of the facility is -- you can see what it'll look like
3 from key viewpoints. If you have ideas on where we
4 should be taking those viewpoints, be happy to
5 entertain your thoughts on that.

6 Air quality -- I'm not going to go through
7 each one of these. Greenhouse gases, hazardous
8 materials, hydrology, noise, population and housing,
9 whether or not the project will induce the need for
10 new housing in the community due to employment that's
11 brought in.

12 Public services. Will the project tax police
13 services here? You're certainly here to let us know
14 of your concerns. Fire services. Are there
15 operational issues that you're familiar with with the
16 current facility that we should know about as we look
17 at this project too? So that if there are issues we
18 can certainly look at any increases in demands of the
19 sort that you're already dealing with.

20 Traffic and transportation. Certainly going
21 to be looking at traffic impact issues. Utilities.
22 Will the project consume more water than is available?
23 Will it have an adverse effect on the wastewater
24 treatment plant, on electricity infrastructures? So
25 we'll look at those issues.

1 Growth and cumulative impacts. Are there
2 other projects in the region that could, along with
3 this project, have an increase, an affect we'll be
4 evaluating.

5 In terms of the schedule, Notice of
6 Preparation was circulated on December 19th. Normally
7 there's a 30-day period during which comments can be
8 provided on the Notice of Preparation. We realize
9 that we released the NOP during a difficult time for
10 people to comment during the holidays so we've
11 extended the NOP period to February 4th. So it's more
12 like a 45-day period. We want to give enough time for
13 you to express your comments in writing, if you need
14 to do so.

15 Of course today is the scoping meeting and
16 you can provide comments here. So comments that you
17 provide orally or in writing have equal treatment. We
18 look at both, we look at them to develop the scope of
19 the EIR.

20 The Draft EIR is intended to be released in
21 the summer of this year. Final EIR in the fall and
22 then following that will be the certification of the
23 EIR.

24 MR. SLEPPY: We were going to invite you up
25 to say a few words if you want to, don't have to,

1 there's no requirement. I would like to acknowledge,
2 we have both -- I think they're both still here --
3 there they are -- both of our wardens from Medical
4 Facility and Solano.

5 I don't know if, Gary or Brian, you want to
6 say a few words in defense of your great facilities?

7 WARDEN SWARTHOUT: I will say that, you know,
8 we're obviously open to having the Level II facility
9 if the community will have it. It does bring jobs to
10 the community, and that is a good thing, especially in
11 today's world with what's going on with jobs, police
12 force, fire department, businesses and housing and
13 whatnot. So that's the upside plus for us as a
14 community.

15 As far as a facility goes, I think Brian and
16 I are both in agreement, whatever the decision is with
17 the appropriate staffing it'll be safe, just as the
18 current two facilities are, California Medical
19 Facility and Solano. So that's pretty much where we
20 stand with it.

21 If anybody has any security or custody
22 questions, that's why we're here today. Does anybody
23 have any? Thank you.

24 MR. SLEPPY: And I just want to make it clear
25 that, you know, these are two very well regarded

1 prisons. And they didn't get to this, by not being
2 proposed, anything to do with their great staff and
3 their good operations.

4 So if you would like to get up and say a few
5 words, we have a court recorder here who can get them
6 all down. If you don't want to, that's fine. We have
7 a website, we have e-mail, we have direct mail. We
8 know the City will want to do something a little more
9 formal probably. We have a little bit of time to do
10 that and we are available to meet with you and work
11 with you more as you -- we go through this process.

12 We appreciate everybody showing up,
13 especially our staff and sheriff and -- or the police
14 and planners. So there you go. Microphone is all
15 yours, no pressure.

16 LT. LYDON: Just have a question for you,
17 Bob.

18 MR. SLEPPY: Sure.

19 LT. LYDON: Is there an estimate on how many
20 correctional officers and how many civilian staff
21 something like this will bring?

22 MR. SLEPPY: The size of the facility here,
23 about 790 beds, would on our staffing approach be 190
24 new staff, additional staff.

25 Brian, can you -- do you know the breakdown

1 of the officers versus administrative staff?

2 MR. COVEY: Yeah. I have the staff in
3 totals, I don't have the breakdown of the actual
4 number I just have the --

5 MR. SLEPPY: Okay. So it's not a big jump
6 because it is subordinate to the main prison. It's
7 not like we're building a whole new prison with a new
8 warden and stuff, but it gets us more COs back
9 employed, it'll help us with some of our reductions
10 we've been going through.

11 MR. COVEY: Bob, it looks like there's about
12 102 custody staff coming in out of the 195 positions.

13 MR. SLEPPY: So we're going to be here a
14 while. We're going to do a second round a little
15 later for the community. We're always available if
16 you guys need us to come talk to the City Council. I
17 think we're scheduled in February to come give a
18 little briefing. And we appreciate all of you coming
19 out this afternoon.

20 (Recess taken from 3:46 p.m. to 5:25 p.m.)

21 MR. SLEPPY: We're going to start our public
22 hearing part. Mr. Hesterman is here from the City and
23 we've kind of gone through the slide show with him.
24 So if you want to get up and use one of our
25 microphones and say a few things.

1 Is this turned on or not? But you can just
2 talk to her.

3 MR. HESTERMAN: I am the City's park planner.
4 So I've been employed with the City for about six
5 years and I'm familiar with the agreements between the
6 prison and the City regarding to the landscaping along
7 Peabody Road, the maintenance of the orchards, the
8 agreement to use some of the City -- some of state
9 owned land for park purposes, which affects both
10 Keating Park and Al Patch Park. I'm also familiar to
11 some degree about the maintenance provisions that some
12 of the -- you said they're Level I prisoners --

13 MR. SLEPPY: Yeah.

14 MR. HESTERMAN: -- that sometimes participate
15 in providing maintenance services to our parks. We
16 also -- I also notice from the drawing that the
17 proposed facility would be quite a bit closer to the
18 adjacent neighborhood, which I would be concerned for
19 them a little bit about sound and light, you know, the
20 standard concerns.

21 And probably the thing that I would think
22 would be -- I see that it doesn't have a direct impact
23 on the adjacent parks, it's not immediately adjacent
24 to either Al Patch or Keating, but I would like to
25 know if there's anything that I'm missing in looking

1 at the drawings that might impact either of those two
2 parks. I will also go on record saying that there
3 was -- there has been in years past a history of
4 problems with visitors lining up on Peabody Road and
5 waiting for access into the prison, and that caused
6 some issues with -- while the visitors were waiting to
7 be allowed onto the prison grounds they needed to use
8 a restroom or just let their kids play or something,
9 and sometimes that would bleed over onto the
10 adjoining -- or the nearby Arlington Park.

11 And, you know, we just don't want people
12 running back and forth across Peabody Road. It's
13 signed as no parking along there so there's concerns
14 about, you know, the safety of just being out there.
15 So adding more prisoners, in my mind, would equate to
16 more visitors, which would want me to be sure that
17 we've got the visitation issue under control.

18 MR. SLEPPY: Good. Thanks.

19 MR. HESTERMAN: Thank you.

20 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you for coming out. I see
21 you're all us, so we're okay.

22 (Whereupon the proceedings were concluded at
23 5:28 p.m.)

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**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
CHULA VISTA, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 29, 2013**

LEVEL II INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY PROJECT

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OFFICE OF FACILITY PLANNING CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

Reported by:

Maricela P. Jones, # 13178

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1 **APPEARANCES:**

2

3 **Robert Sleppy**

4 **Gary Jakobs**

5 **Brain Covey**

6 **Keith Beland**

7 **Vince Hayes**

8 **Warden Daniel Paramo**

9 **Chris Mundhenk**

10 **Amanda K. Olekszulín**

11 **Suzanne Enslow**

12 **Jessica Mazlum**

13 **Dana Simas**

14 **Steve Cook**

15

16

17 **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

18 **Warden Daniel Paramo**

19 **David Wick**

20 **Yolanda Apalagetui**

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Chula Vista, California
Public Scoping Meeting
January 29, 2013, 3:36 p.m.

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MR. SLEPPY: We're glad to be here. We appreciate folks coming out for this. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is in the process of planning a new set of prisons in California. And it really pivots on the need for more Level II beds in our prison system.

We have four classifications of inmates. The Level III/Level IV are high security celled inmates. The Level Is are the ones you see doing ditch cleanup along the road that are very low security. But we have this medium -- this low to medium security classification of Level II. The difference is they're in a dorm. A dorm is a little more flexible housing unit for an inmate but it has to reflect that the inmates get along and don't beat each other up. But it's a good operation. Once we can get the right inmates in that setting, we get a few more inmates per square foot, so that's a good thing.

This meeting is strictly about -- our state's environmental review process says, when you start an

1 EIR, go out and ask the community what they think
2 should be in it. Because this is a document as much
3 for the community as it is for our Secretary who's the
4 decision-maker. So this is specifically for you and
5 for the community and any neighbors that may be
6 interested in this.

7 We're going to go through kind of a little
8 background of what the project is and then most
9 importantly, we have a court recorder and we're going
10 to take testimony. You can write us, a letter is just
11 as important as testimony, or you can do both. You
12 can tell us about your thoughts on the project, what
13 you think should be in the EIR or, you know, how the
14 49ers are going to do. Oh, wait. There's another
15 team, isn't there?

16 We at the Department about a year ago in the
17 spring did something it hadn't done in a long time.
18 It came up with a cohesive overview of where it was
19 going -- where it is going. We have tons of court
20 orders we're operating under, overcrowding, mental
21 health, medical.

22 We have overcrowding as a big theme in the
23 Department. We have the -- adjusting to realignment
24 where we're getting fewer inmates into our prison
25 system, but a different kind of inmate. But one thing

1 that comes out of the blueprint is the need for more
2 Level II beds. We project a pretty substantial
3 increase. As evidence of that, we've actually
4 converted two prisons in the last about nine months
5 from a different level to a Level II prison, Folsom
6 State Prison and one of our women's facilities up in
7 the Valley. So there's a definite trend towards
8 Level II.

9 The hard math on this project is, the
10 legislature passed a Bill last year that funded and
11 authorized us to do this project. And when they did
12 that they were being real creative. They said, you
13 know, we're going to give you seven potential prison
14 sites where you could build these new beds and we're
15 going to let you go. You can figure out which ones
16 work for you, but we're going to define where you can
17 put these new facilities.

18 And that this is -- these facilities are
19 subsidiary to the existing prison. They're not
20 stand-alone new prisons. We call them infill for a
21 very particular reason. They're simply a little
22 additional facility within a current prison operation.

23 These are our seven. It turns out that from
24 the hard math problem is that two of them are paired
25 prisons, you only get one site out of them. Folsom

1 and Sacramento are side by side, we have one site
2 between those two. And our Medical Facility in
3 Vacaville and Solano are side by side, so we get five
4 sites.

5 Five sites are there throughout the state.
6 One up at our prison in Ione, Mule Creek, one up on
7 the grounds of Folsom and Sac, one on the grounds of
8 our Medical Facility in Vacaville, one at CIM where we
9 have kind of an assemblage of prisons, and then down
10 here.

11 The legislature also was very thoughtful in
12 saying, when you get started on this you need to make
13 up your mind right off the bat where you think you
14 might build it. So to get started we had to designate
15 our proposed sites. We took a look statewide at what
16 we had for facilities and how they operate and these
17 guys came out one of the winners. So we're proposing
18 to build a 792-bed facility at RJ Donovan, over here
19 in the picture, and we're proposing to build a
20 1,584-bed facility up in our existing prison in Mule
21 Creek in Ione.

22 But Gary Jakobs is going to talk about this,
23 we're doing an Environmental Impact Report on all five
24 equally, because we still haven't made up our minds
25 until we get through the EIR process and some of the

1 construction planning that starts this kind of thing
2 to make sure we've got the right sites. But we are
3 starting from the perspective of designating the RJD
4 site and Mule Creek site as our proposed facilities.

5 We decided not to go back to the drawing
6 board when it comes to the prison prototype, so we're
7 using an existing prototype that we used for a
8 Level II up in Corcoran, a prison we have up there.
9 So we're kind of starting from a little module of 780
10 beds that works pretty well and we're going to
11 supplement that with the support space it needs to
12 provide all the other aspects of being incarcerated.

13 We can sort of put two of those together and
14 get a 1,584-bed facility, and that's the biggest we
15 would potentially build, which is currently the
16 proposal for Ione. We wouldn't build them all in one,
17 three together.

18 So there's our proposed sites. But once
19 again, it's very important for all communities that
20 we're looking at everything equally.

21 When you look at RJD we have a little flat
22 spot just south of the prison, it kind of lends itself
23 to construction without a lot of movement of existing
24 utilities and range and stuff like that. So that is
25 generally where we would place the single.

1 We're also, in the EIR, going to look at a
2 double facility, so we'll at least look at the
3 analysis of that. That facility kind of pushes out a
4 little bit, we have to move the -- our rifle range to
5 a different part of the prison and it gets -- we --
6 because the prison population and staffing has gone
7 down with realignment, the single, the 792, actually
8 brings it back about to where they were. This would
9 push them a little higher.

10 Security is, you know, really the watch word
11 at the Department of Corrections, we're always kind of
12 proud of this. I don't run prisons, other people do.
13 But we really take it seriously so we design them, we
14 operate them to protect the community. And one of
15 interesting physical aspects of that are our fencing.
16 Always have a double fence around the prison with a
17 lethal electrified component between the two fences.
18 It is lethal, it isn't just for looks. And it's been
19 a very effective barrier for preventing escape
20 attempts. But, you know, we have all of our other
21 processes for how we move inmates from place to place,
22 how they come in, how they go, but security is a big
23 aspect of these projects.

24 You know, little facts about staffing, the
25 smaller is 190, the bigger is 375 new staff on top of

1 what's at the prison already. That's inclusive of all
2 the positions we need to operate the stand-alone
3 little unit.

4 Community-wise, one has about a \$5 million
5 budget, one is slightly greater than that by twice, so
6 that's salaries, benefits, contracts, things like
7 that.

8 These are substantial construction projects.
9 Maybe not high speed rail substantial but by public
10 facilities, these are substantial public works
11 projects and, you know, you can see the prices on both
12 of these, so there will be significant community
13 contribution to labor and materials and stuff like
14 that.

15 We're trying to get these done certainly well
16 before the end of 2016 because we have a requirement
17 to close a prison as a balancing act for these new
18 ones, so we're trying very hard to get to 2016.

19 When we build a new prison and it's a new
20 bed, so we're not renovating a bed, we're not cleaning
21 up a bed, we're not putting new sheets on it but we're
22 building a new bed or more, we have in the Penal Code
23 a requirement to pass to the community a combined
24 amount of 800 bucks per bed, one time as the prison
25 goes to construction. Half of that goes to the

1 superintendent of schools of the county we're in and
2 half goes to the city and county where the project is
3 and they tell us how they're going to spend it.

4 Gary, you want to get up here and talk about
5 our great EIR project?

6 This is Gary Jakobs, he's -- I don't know,
7 he's an important guy at Ascent Environmental. He's
8 our contractor that's doing the environmental
9 document. He brings a lot of objectivity to us. He
10 even bought me lunch today. But Gary is going to talk
11 about what's in the EIR and how we're doing it.

12 MR. JAKOBS: Great. Thank you, Bob.

13 An important guy at Ascent Environmental,
14 that means it might be a big fish in a smaller pond
15 for all we know.

16 I do have a couple of staff here today.
17 Amanda Olekszulyn, Chris Mundhenk and Suzanne Enslow
18 from Ascent. These are all good people working very
19 hard. And then Steve Cook from Fehr Peers is here,
20 traffic engineers, major players on our team working
21 on the Environmental Impact Report.

22 As Bob said, we're looking at all five
23 locations at an equal level of detail. And what this
24 means is in the end when the project goes for approval
25 any of the sites can be selected for the project.

1 Donovan and Ione are the locations where they're
2 currently proposed, but any of the locations could be
3 selected in the end.

4 I'll learn how to do this too. There we go.
5 All right.

6 A little bit of the EIR process to get you
7 familiar with how it works. It starts with the Notice
8 of Preparation. It's a notice that says we're
9 preparing an Environmental Impact Report, talks about
10 the basic issues we're going to cover, the project in
11 general and presents a time frame during which the
12 public can comment on that.

13 At the same time a Notice of Preparation is
14 released, it is published in the local newspapers, so
15 that there's a general announcement that we're
16 starting on an EIR, that is, again, the information is
17 accessible to as many people as we possibly can.

18 Scoping meeting today. Notice of preparation
19 and the scoping meeting together, input that we
20 receive on that helps us to prepare the EIR. We take
21 input from you, from public agencies, from anybody and
22 we use that to develop the scope of the Environmental
23 Impact Report.

24 Draft EIR is then released for public review.
25 During that public review period, you again have an

1 opportunity to review the EIR, what we said in the
2 document, whether we got it right, whether there are
3 issues that need to be addressed or corrected. So the
4 Draft EIR is circulated. There's a public hearing on
5 that, comments can be provided in writing on the Draft
6 EIR or orally at the public hearing, it's equal
7 weight. Doesn't matter whether you provide them
8 orally or provide them in writing, we give them the
9 same level of attention.

10 And then we prepare a final EIR. The final
11 EIR responds to comments, all comments received on the
12 Draft EIR. It focuses on environmental issues but we
13 prepare a response to comments. And together with the
14 Draft EIR the response to comments forms the final
15 EIR, and that goes to the Secretary of Corrections for
16 a decision on whether to approve the project.

17 Completion of an EIR. Certification that an
18 EIR is adequate does not mean that any project has to
19 be approved. An EIR is an evaluation, it's a
20 disclosure document. An EIR doesn't necessarily mean
21 there's a project in the end, but usually it's why
22 they're prepared.

23 So the EIR is going to be full scope. What
24 that means is that there are a list of about 17 areas
25 or so in the CEQA guidelines that one looks at when

1 they prepare an EIR. Visual resources, air quality,
2 biology, are there any sensitive biological resources?
3 Cultural resources, greenhouse gas emissions,
4 hydrology, noise, population and housing, public
5 services, will the project tax schools? Will it tax
6 police, fire services in the area?

7 Transportation and traffic. Obviously a very
8 important issue and we look at that in detail.

9 Utilities. Are the utility systems that serve the
10 project, wastewater, water, electricity, natural gas,
11 are they sufficient to serve the project or do more
12 need to be built?

13 Growth. We look at the impacts of the
14 project of providing employment and the economic
15 engine of the project to whether or not growth in the
16 community might occur.

17 And then cumulative impacts, what that is is
18 this project in combination with other projects in the
19 region that will happen in the same general time
20 frame, will they combine to exacerbate impacts. So
21 we'll look at all of this in the EIR.

22 This lays out our schedule. The Notice of
23 Preparation was circulated on December 19th. Normally
24 an NOP is circulated for 30 days, that's the
25 requirement in CEQA. In recognition of the importance

1 of the project and the fact that we did circulate it
2 right around the holidays, we decided to extend the
3 review period, the comment period for the Notice of
4 Preparation to February 4th, which is about a 45-day
5 review period. So it's much more lengthy than
6 typical.

7 Today is the scoping meeting. So again,
8 comments on the Notice of Preparation, comments today
9 have equal weight. It'll help us define the scope of
10 what the EIR will address.

11 The Draft EIR is expected to be circulated in
12 the summer, this coming summer. So be on the lookout
13 for that. And then the final EIR -- and by the way,
14 the Draft EIR will be available at local libraries.
15 It'll also be available on the Department's website.
16 So it'll be very accessible to anybody who wants to
17 look at that.

18 In the fall we intend to prepare the final
19 EIR. And then following that the EIR can be
20 circulated.

21 MR. SLEPPY: We're going to open this up to
22 testimony, comments here in a few seconds, but I was
23 going to invite our Warden Paramo to say a few words,
24 put you on the spot?

25 WARDEN PARAMO: Not really.

1 MR. SLEPPY: Well, we're pleased to have you
2 here as well as your staff. Great prison. Nobody has
3 been -- snuck out lately?

4 WARDEN PARAMO: No. I can just say a couple
5 of things, that's fine. And I'll leave it at that.
6 Take two minutes.

7 So Daniel Paramo, warden -- current warden at
8 RJ Donovan. It's always good to say that as a warden.
9 Been there since July 2011, so we're pretty excited
10 about it. The staff are aware, we've been making
11 contact with outside community also to discuss the
12 possibility of the infill project.

13 We've got a lot -- I can say publicly, we've
14 got a lot of support on it so far up to this point.
15 And with the mission change that we've gone currently
16 from a reception center to a Level III facility, I
17 know that we welcome that possibility. So thank you
18 for that.

19 MR. SLEPPY: Just when we get done here, we
20 have a couple of really important resources, Brian
21 Covey is back here. Brian is in charge of our -- in
22 our office on the design of prisons, including our --
23 what we call the back standards, the way we make sure
24 a prison is safe and operating and designed
25 consistently with our rules.

1 And we have Keith Beland here, who's our
2 associate director for our construction branch. So
3 good folks talk to. As well as our environmental
4 consultant.

5 At this time if you want to get up and
6 testify, either direction, it's up to you, but we
7 welcome testimony. Just give us your name and
8 speak -- speak so she can pick you up.

9 MR. WICK: My name is David Wick, and I
10 represent the property owners that are adjacent to
11 Donovan in East Otay Mesa, as well as the city portion
12 of Otay Mesa.

13 What amazes me is here is a project that's
14 \$810 million that affects our community and it doesn't
15 appear much of the public showed up. It kind of
16 bewilders me, but...

17 Everyone in the community that we're familiar
18 with is supportive of this project. I'm supportive of
19 this project. I think this brings jobs, construction
20 jobs and permanent correctional officer jobs to the
21 region, so from that aspect we're supportive of the
22 project.

23 The aspect that we want to make sure is
24 adhered to is that the impacts that this project has
25 in the community are identified and are addressed and

1 mitigated. So that's the point of my presentation
2 here today.

3 One of the -- or a few items that I noticed
4 in the items to be addressed in the EIR that aren't
5 indicated were construction impacts, health and safety
6 impacts to the area and -- well, under the health and
7 safety would be fire and sheriff and police, and
8 et cetera. I didn't notice that on the list.

9 One of the -- well, understanding that this
10 is a State of California project and they're exempt
11 from many of the rules and regulations that the
12 private developer is obligated to deal with, any
13 development in East Otay Mesa or in the city portion
14 of Otay Mesa is obligated to join our recently
15 formed -- or to be formed, it's in the process of
16 being formed, the sewer CFD.

17 It would be very appropriate for this project
18 to take a look at that CFD and to join that CFD as all
19 the private development in the region has to.

20 Another CFD that was formed and is up and
21 operating, that was formed approximately two years ago
22 is, another obligation of all property owners in the
23 region, all development in the region, and that is a
24 CFD for the fire and sheriff in East Otay Mesa.

25 As you're well aware Donovan houses the fire

1 department for East Otay Mesa, but the actual costs of
2 that fire department is being paid for by the property
3 owners. So any -- you know, the staffing, if you
4 will, of that facility that's at Donovan today is
5 being paid for by the property owners in the region,
6 which I do not think includes Donovan at this point.

7 There's a temporary sheriff facility at the
8 corner of Enrico Fermi and Otay Mesa Road that is also
9 being paid for by the property owners in East Otay
10 Mesa under the CFD. The operating costs of that
11 facility is being paid by the county, the property
12 owners are not paying for that. That's a temporary
13 CFD -- or temporary facility that the goal is to build
14 a permanent facility at the intersection of Enrico
15 Fermi Road and Lone Star under that CFD.

16 Again, that would be a CFD we would like to
17 see Donovan join because of the benefits that they
18 would receive and their employees and visitors would
19 receive as they travel to the facility.

20 The approval that this facility has is 2,200
21 beds that dates back many years. And if you look at
22 the Notice of Preparation you see that the baseline
23 today is June 2012, and there's 3,504 beds. And I
24 understand under CEQA what's going to be analyzed is
25 that baseline to the additional beds, whether they're

1 going to be additional 792 beds or 1,584 beds.

2 Although I don't see the equities in that
3 because, you know, they're only approved for 2,200
4 beds and they're currently at 3,504 beds, which is
5 significantly greater than the approval, what I
6 understand in talking to people that are knowledgeable
7 in the CEQA law is that the analysis of the EIR can't
8 rely upon any of the technical studies or the previous
9 approved EIR for the 2,200 beds. So I hope that the
10 new EIR is relying upon new studies and new -- and all
11 brand new information, not relying whatsoever on the
12 previous EIR.

13 The next issue is the idea that the community
14 would like to see less traffic on Alta Road, in Otay
15 Mesa Road and the intersection of those two
16 facilities. The present situation is Alta Road is
17 used by all the personnel and the correctional
18 officers and visitors and transportation of inmates to
19 Donovan and to Bailey. So you have a very congested
20 two lane county road.

21 We've improved several portions of that road
22 to its full width as the warden has seen in front of
23 his facility, and there's portions of that road that
24 remain to be built at the intersection of Otay Mesa
25 Road and Alta Road, both a quarter of a mile north and

1 a quarter of a mile west.

2 The idea would be for the traffic engineer
3 and the technical studies and the traffic impacts to
4 look and see what the costs -- or I guess, first step
5 is what are the direct improve- -- or what are the
6 direct impacts of this additional traffic of
7 correctional officers and visitors and all personnel
8 supporting the expansion that's described. And how
9 much those impacts would cost to build on Alta Road
10 and Otay Mesa Road and the signals and the road
11 improvements and the other obligations that, again,
12 the private developer would have to go through with
13 the county. And then take that cost and compare it to
14 another idea that we've talked to many people in the
15 room about is, taking Enrico Fermi northward from Otay
16 Mesa Road up to the prison property. What that would
17 do, would save about a half a mile of time and
18 impacts, whether they be greenhouse gas or pollution
19 or gasoline.

20 I was just thinking here in a moment, if you
21 have 190 staff members in addition to what you have
22 today and their trip is two trips to the job and away
23 from the job back home and they save a half mile each
24 day, that adds up to a huge number annually that could
25 be beneficial to meeting your greenhouse gases under

1 AB30. So there's a lot of things that can be analyzed
2 that will be beneficial to the community and, at the
3 same time, would have the project meet its
4 environmental impacts.

5 So by extending Enrico Fermi northward from
6 Otay Mesa Road to the state's property, would be
7 beneficial to the project and to the community. So
8 then we take that cost and we compare it to the cost
9 of the improvements that would be necessary of the
10 direct impacts on Alta Road and Otay Mesa Road and
11 there would be a fair share -- sharing by the state
12 and by the property owners to build those
13 improvements, so it would be a win-win for everybody
14 in the room.

15 That what's we'd like to do. And that's what
16 we would propose would be analyzed in this EIR so that
17 we develop a project in a fashion that's good for the
18 community and good for the State of California.

19 I think I've addressed everything that was of
20 concern that I didn't see in the EIR -- or in the
21 Notice of Preparation that should be addressed in the
22 EIR.

23 If there's any questions, more than happy to
24 give me a call and let me know, but otherwise, thank
25 you very much.

1 MR. SLEPPY: Anyone else? Once again, the
2 written word is just as valid as the spoken if you
3 don't like getting up and speaking.

4 MS. APALAGETUI: Good afternoon. Yolanda
5 Apalagetui on behalf of Assembly Member Hueso. Just
6 to echo a little bit of the concerns that were
7 expressed by the Otay Mesa Property Owners
8 Association, to pretty much the whole spectrum of the
9 project and environmental impacts and community
10 impacts, just to continue on this open dialogue here.

11 We really do appreciate the availability of
12 the Department to meet with the property owners and
13 to, you know, talk about the impacts, specifically
14 traffic, which is, you know, a big issue right there
15 in Otay.

16 Our office is also willing and available to
17 discuss further options for mediating -- mitigating
18 that. Thank you.

19 MR. SLEPPY: We're going to stick around for
20 another cycle of this, if you see any reason to hang
21 out with us. We're glad you came. We appreciate you,
22 Warden and your staff for coming out.

23 (Recess taken from 4:03 p.m. to 5:48 p.m.)

24 (Whereupon the proceedings were concluded at
25 5:48 p.m.)

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**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING**

**CHINO, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 30, 2013**

LEVEL II INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY PROJECT

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OFFICE OF FACILITY PLANNING CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

Reported by:

MARICELA P. JONES, # 13178

JAN BROWN & ASSOCIATES

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APPEARANCES :

- Robert Sleppy**
- Gary Jakobs**
- Brain Covey**
- Keith Beland**
- Vince Hayes**
- Warden Brenda Cash**
- Chris Mundhenk**
- Amanda K. Olekszulín**
- Suzanne Enslow**
- Jessica Mazlum**
- Dana Simas**
- Roxanne Henriquez**
- Audrey Kennedy**
- Jeremy Klop**

PUBLIC COMMENTS

- Ynez Canela**
- Howard Gaines**
- Mary Sutton**
- Diana Zuniga**
- Ryan Copeland**
- Aref Fakhoury**

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- PUBLIC COMMENTS (continued)**
- Sheila Pinkel**
- Ceci Mendoza**
- Marty**
- Juan**
- Daletha Hayden**
- Andrew**
- Warden Brenda Cash**
- Dianne Woodrow**
- Glenn Durlington**
- Gary George**
- Arthur**

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Chino, California
Public Scoping Meeting
January 30, 2013, 3:23 p.m.

--o0o--

MR. SLEPPY: Okay. Thank you very much for all who come out. My name is Bob Sleppy, I'm with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, sort of working on this Environmental Impact Report process for our infill project.

We want to take you through a little slide show, talk about what the project is and how we are defining it. And then at the end of that, which is pretty short, we invite you to come up and give comments or testimony or opinion or whatever you want to do. We have a court recorder so everything, one person at a time is saying, will get recorded.

We're going to repeat basically this entire same thing beginning at 6 o'clock this evening for the other folks that want to come.

So No. 1, thank you for coming out. We're always glad to get a few people interested in what the Department is doing.

We're here tonight because we've been going through a pretty extensive planning process at the

1 Department about our future, what do we need to do to
2 get the state prison operating on a little better
3 keel.

4 And one of the things that came out of that
5 process last year was we had four levels of inmate
6 classification, how we rate inmates for their behavior
7 and what kind of housing units we put them in.
8 Sometimes people use maximum and minimum, we use
9 something called a classification system.

10 And the highest ranged inmate, the most
11 dangerous ones are Level IV. So those types of
12 inmates go into a real secure environment, especially
13 the fact that it's a celled housing unit. We have an
14 in between classification, Level III. So they're just
15 a little nicer, get along a little better, but they're
16 still in very secured cell-type housing unit.

17 When you prove that you can get along with
18 folks in our state prison system you can potentially
19 be housed in a dormitory setting, and that's our
20 Level II inmates. So dormitory is more open, at least
21 within the housing unit setting, and it gives us a
22 little more flexibility, we have a few more people per
23 square foot so it's a little more efficient operation.

24 We determined that we need more Level II beds
25 in the state, in our state prison system, in our 33

1 prisons. And that's the inmates we want to make sure
2 we've got room for them. Just in the past year the
3 Department has converted two prisons to full Level II,
4 kind of showing how this trend is going towards more
5 Level IIs. Today, though, it's about the start of the
6 state's environmental review process. And the very
7 first step in that process is to come out to
8 communities, cities, regulators and tell them what
9 we're doing, what's going to be in our Environmental
10 Impact Report and ask you if you've got any comments
11 about what we should study, got an opinion about the
12 project, but we want to -- if you have thoughts on
13 what we should do in the Environmental Impact Report
14 process, this is a good time to give us those
15 comments.

16 So this is really about getting input from
17 you. We're going to end with an opportunity to give
18 us comments. It's always important to remember that
19 in this process the written word or the e-mail word is
20 just as good as getting up here and testifying if
21 you're not one who looks to do it and testify. If it
22 comes to it, you can just stand over here and talk to
23 our court recorder.

24 So here is our first little slide in our
25 slide show. So the Department completed the study and

1 we adopted something called a blueprint. That
2 blueprint is very comprehensive, it addresses all
3 kinds of issues. A lot of this comes down to
4 realignment where we changed.

5 The Penal Code was changed and we're getting
6 far fewer inmates into our prison system, which is
7 helping with overcrowding. It addressed our cost of
8 operation, we're trying to lower our cost of
9 operation. We're trying to make sure we've got the
10 right beds for the right number of inmates that are
11 going to be in the system in the future.

12 So pivotal to that is something called Senate
13 Bill 1022 which was passed last summer and gave us the
14 authority for the project and defining how we're doing
15 it.

16 Now the legislature thoughtfully told us, you
17 need to build 2,376 new Level II beds. They gave us
18 the authority, financial authority to go build that
19 many prison beds but they told us where they thought
20 we should consider building them. So they listed in
21 the Bill these seven prisons, so they said, right off
22 the bat, we agree that you're going to build 2,300
23 beds and you're going to use what we call a
24 prototypical design, we're not going to start from
25 scratch, but you only get to consider these seven

1 prison sites.

2 For some kind of difficult math, it turns out
3 that of these seven prisons, two of them, two pairs of
4 them only have room for one site. So it turns out
5 from a statewide perspective we only have five
6 possible places from these seven.

7 This also shows you, though, that we are
8 simply building kind of an annex on to the prison,
9 we're not building a new prison. We're using the
10 existing structure of the prison in terms of the
11 staffing and its operation to also oversee this
12 addition.

13 In the bottom slide you'll see there's two
14 sites that are in darker print, Mule Creek State
15 Prison up in Ione, Amador County by Jackson, and down
16 south of us in Otay Mesa, RJ Donovan. As we got
17 started the legislature also thoughtfully said, tell
18 us what your proposed sites are, which ones do you
19 think are the ones you're going to focus on?

20 These are the two that we are -- are called
21 our proposed sites. The others we're going to talk
22 about are potential sites, potential alternatives. So
23 here is where they are on the state, they're kind of
24 spread north and south. We, of course, have a lot of
25 inmates from the southern part of the state. This is

1 nice because it kind of balances where inmates come
2 from, where they're housed and where their family and
3 communities are.

4 So of that five places we might build, these
5 two are the ones that we're looking at as proposed
6 sites. They have room, they have infrastructure to
7 accept a new prison, they are -- operate pretty well.
8 Some are a little smaller and have the room to add,
9 but those are our two main proposed sites. And then
10 we have the three potential alternative sites.

11 This is going to be surrounded with all the
12 bells and whistles of what we're going to build and
13 how big they are. Our security standards, of course,
14 are always overriding anything we design, they're
15 typical prisons, three watches, seven days a week,
16 visitation only on weekends.

17 We are -- we agree too, it's our idea and the
18 legislature agreed with us, to use the existing prison
19 prototypical, we like to use the same thing over and
20 over if it works for us because we're so concerned
21 about security and sight lines and making sure the
22 community is safe.

23 So we have a single prototype facility we're
24 using as a planning starting point. This has a
25 capacity for 792 inmate beds. And we can take one of

1 those and double it, put them together, and we can get
2 two that are about 1,580 beds.

3 These are the first prisons we've ever
4 planned on where we don't expect to have a high and a
5 low. We expect these to be operated at no more than
6 either 792 inmates or 1,584 inmates. And this is
7 reflective of new court orders, overcrowding we're
8 dealing with statewide, that we no longer expect to
9 have inmates in every room, in every nook and cranny
10 of the prison. So this one would house 1,584, the
11 other one is 792.

12 At CIM, which is one of our alternative
13 sites, not our proposed site, but an alternative site,
14 we have tentatively placed where we think it'll fit
15 into the prison system and prison layout. And one
16 thing that's different here is that we can fit one of
17 these singles and we can fit one of these doubles,
18 there's enough room. So this is what a single looks
19 like, this is just kind of southeast of the main
20 prison complex. Stark is way across to your right.
21 But this is kind of contiguous within the main prison,
22 we think it's a good place to put it, there's room for
23 it, doesn't affect other operations.

24 You can squeeze in a double, we'd have to
25 kind of move a few things around to make that work,

1 but this is one of the sites where the environmental
2 process will look at both of these.

3 Security is so important at Department of
4 Corrections. Can't -- you know, can't have enough of
5 it. And this will be just like any other contemporary
6 prison we've ever built. It's going to have two big
7 cyclone fences in parallel, they go around it, going
8 to have guard towers, observation towers, it's going
9 to have a pedestrian sally port, but it's also going
10 to have a lethal electrified fence. This is a
11 standard we use in all of our standard current
12 Level III, Level V, Level II prisons. So this has got
13 all the same standard security provisions as a high
14 security Level IV prison.

15 If you're looking at a single, it's about 190
16 new jobs for the community. If it's the double, the
17 1,500, it's about 300- -- 375 new staff. And this
18 is -- this is an important time to talk about that.
19 All of our prisons in California have gone down in
20 population by quite a bit since the changes to the
21 Penal Code a year and a half ago. We're getting fewer
22 inmates in, we're kind of getting the ones that are
23 not likely to graduate to the street, so -- but we
24 have come down quite a bit. This prison has dropped
25 substantially in our prison population. So in some

1 cases when we add, even a larger facility, will not
2 have as many folks and inmates here as we used to.

3 From a community standpoint, one is about a
4 \$5 million annual budget, one is about 11 million, so
5 a good part of that flows out to the community between
6 salaries and local purchases.

7 We have 810 million in authority to build
8 these. They're both substantial construction
9 projects. This is the total construction and design
10 process to do the whole prison at the two locations.
11 These are big job creators for about 24 months so they
12 have a lot of positive affects to the community. In a
13 couple years or so they'll be built.

14 One of our control points is, at the end of
15 2016 this legislation, this thoughtful legislation
16 also said to close our oldest Level II prison which is
17 over in Norco. And so we will actually, as we bring
18 these prisons up on line, we'll actually close, it's a
19 Level II, and it's a prison that is not in a condition
20 to renovate, it needs a lot of work.

21 When we come into a community and build one
22 new bed or 500 new beds or 782 new beds, the state
23 Penal Code allows us to give the community 800 bucks
24 collectively one time per event of starting
25 construction. Per these two Penal Code, \$400 of that,

1 for the number of beds, goes to the superintendent of
2 schools to use for school programs and expansion of
3 schools, and the other half of that, 400 bucks, goes
4 to the city and the county to work out how they're
5 going to spend that on infrastructure.

6 Gary Jakobs is our leader of our
7 environmental analysis team, Ascent Environmental from
8 Sacramento. Very well regarded firm, worked on a lot
9 of prisons. He's going to take the rest of this
10 presentation. But I just can't emphasize enough,
11 especially for this audience because there's been some
12 community concern about this, that we are looking at
13 all five sites equally. We want to be ready to look
14 at each one at the end of day, we have this proposed
15 and we have this potential and so, Mr. Jakobs.

16 MR. JAKOBS: Good afternoon. Wanted to
17 introduce a couple other folks from my firm, Amanda
18 Olekszulin in the front, she's the project director,
19 Chris Mundhenk is helping to manage our efforts on
20 this. And then we have a couple of folks from our
21 traffic engineering firm, Jeremy and Audrey from the
22 firm Fehr Peers, they're going to be looking at
23 traffic and transportation impacts.

24 So what I'm going to do is I'm going to
25 describe, very briefly, what the EIR process is, what

1 issues we're going to evaluate and where we are today.
2 And then we're going to turn it over to you to provide
3 comments.

4 The CEQA process begins with what's called a
5 Notice of Preparation. It's a document that we've got
6 some copies of here, it announces that we're going to
7 begin preparing the Environmental Impact Report. It's
8 sent to all of the cities, all the agencies that might
9 have a role in the Environmental Impact Report and to
10 people who may have expressed interest directly to the
11 Department in receiving this. But in addition to
12 that, we publish the Notice of Preparation in each of
13 the newspapers, general circulation in the communities
14 where the projects are to be built.

15 Following the Notice of Preparation we have
16 what we're going to do today, which is the scoping
17 meeting. The purpose of both the Notice of
18 Preparation and the scoping meeting is to hear from
19 you the comments, the interests, the issues that you
20 would like to see us address in the Environmental
21 Impact Report, in addition to what we're already
22 planning on addressing. So we'll hear your comments.
23 And as Bob said, comments provided orally, comments
24 provided in writing have equal weight, so we'll pay
25 attention to both.

1 Following this process we'll be releasing a
2 Draft Environmental Impact Report. It's our best
3 attempt to try to articulate what the impacts of the
4 projects are. It's sent out to all the local
5 libraries, to the various responsible agencies that
6 might have permitting role in it. It'll be announced
7 in the local newspaper and it'll be available on the
8 Department of Corrections' website. So there will be
9 a lot of ability to access the document and to review
10 it.

11 The process here is for people to review the
12 document. And sometimes we make mistakes, sometimes
13 we don't address the issues that people want us to
14 address, so that's an opportunity to provide written
15 comments. And there will also be a public hearing at
16 which you can provide comments.

17 We respond to all comments in writing. We
18 focus on the environmental issues but we will respond
19 to all comments that are provided. The response to
20 comments which might have corrections to the EIR,
21 might just be explanations, but the response to
22 comments with the Draft EIR together forms the final
23 EIR.

24 That document then goes to the Secretary of
25 the Department of Corrections, and the Secretary then

1 decides whether or not to approve the project and
2 where, as Bob said, we're looking at five sites, we're
3 looking at them at an equal level of detail. But
4 there are two proposed, the one in San Diego and one
5 in Ione. So those are the proposed locations. But we
6 are looking at an equal level of detail to provide the
7 Secretary with an opportunity to approve any of them,
8 if he should so decide.

9 The issues that we are going to be addressing
10 in the EIR are listed here. I'm not going to talk
11 about each of them. But in general, we'll be looking
12 at visual resources, we'll be looking at air quality
13 effects, biological and cultural resources, we'll be
14 looking at hazardous materials, land use and planning
15 issues, mineral resources, noise, population and
16 housing, public services, whether the project could
17 affect schools, police or fire services in the area.

18 Transportation and circulation, very
19 important issues. Utilities, we'll be looking at
20 water, wastewater, electricity, natural gas and the
21 infrastructure that goes with that and whether or not
22 there's sufficient capacity. Water, that's simply
23 distribution, that's a very important issue that we'll
24 be focusing on.

25 Whether or not the project will cause growth

1 in the community, economic growth, that's also a
2 requirement of CEQA and we'll be looking at that. And
3 then finally, cumulative impacts. What those are are
4 impacts from this project and other projects in the
5 area that might be combined to exacerbate the
6 environmental impacts with this project.

7 In terms of overall schedule, the Notice of
8 Preparation, which I talked about earlier, was
9 released on December 19th. Normally we have a 30-day,
10 CEQA requires that you provide a 30-day review period
11 for the Notice of Preparation. In this case, because
12 one, we know of a lot of interest in the project and
13 the time during which the NOP was released during the
14 holidays, we extended that time frame to closer to
15 50 days. The NOP review period ends on February 4th.
16 Today's scoping meeting, January 30th, so that's where
17 we are today.

18 The EIR will be -- is planned to be released
19 in the summer. And then the final EIR is going to be
20 prepared and completed in the fall after which the
21 secretary will decide whether or not to certify the
22 EIR.

23 There's one thing of note, certification of
24 an EIR does not mean project approval, just means that
25 we evaluated the impacts and we evaluated them

1 sufficiently to provide an informed decision for the
2 Secretary. Whether or not he decides to approve the
3 project after, that is his decision.

4 MR. SLEPPY: We're really pleased to have
5 anyone show up for these kind of meetings, but
6 especially all of you. I want to say just a few last
7 things before we invite you to come up and speak.

8 No. 1, we have some real great staff here.
9 Keith Beland is our overall manager for the
10 construction of the project, so he knows how to get
11 this thing built and the process we're going to use.
12 Keith has done a lot of work for the Department and is
13 one of our two senior managers of our construction
14 division.

15 Brian Covey is around here someplace. Brian
16 is in charge of our design of the prisons and how we
17 secure them and how we operate them. Brian is really,
18 really knowledgeable. And all of us are going to be
19 around until probably 7:30, 8 o'clock, who knows,
20 tonight, so you'll have a chance to talk to us
21 one-on-one.

22 We also have two people from our press and
23 public affairs office which are really knowledgeable.
24 Dana's out there someplace and Jessica.

25 We have had a little correspondence already

1 about this project. We have a nice letter from the
2 two mayors of the cities here, and we've got copies
3 floating around here if you want to take one home, and
4 we can get you one if we run out of them. It's a real
5 nice letter.

6 I can't emphasize enough that this is a
7 chance to talk about the scope of what you think we
8 should study. Or if you just want to express an
9 opinion about the project for or against it, this is a
10 good time for that.

11 If you just have a questions, what the heck
12 we're doing and why we do something, this is a good
13 time to ask that. The written is just as compelling
14 as the spoken word. But in terms of the spoken word,
15 we are fortunate to have a really good court recorder
16 who will take down, hopefully, most of your words.
17 Means only one person at a time can speak, so we hope
18 you give us that courtesy.

19 And I was just going to start by inviting up
20 Ynez from Assembly Person Torres' office. Do you want
21 to say a few words? Just hit that little mute key and
22 it goes to me.

23 MS. CANELA: Well, to everybody, my name is
24 Ynez with Assembly Member Torres' office. I'm just
25 here because she wanted to thank everybody who --

1 that's here that's involved in this process. Because
2 it's not only important to the prison officials but,
3 of course, always to the Assembly Member who of course
4 wants to hear the public's input on this location.
5 Because this -- because your interest is very
6 important, she wants me to be here to take notes of
7 all public comment, of course report it back to her.

8 She also wanted me to share with any folks
9 who wanted to be in contact with her or who may have
10 additional comments or just want to stay updated on
11 the project, feel free to pull me aside, I have a
12 contact sheet that you can also fill out. And so
13 again, thank you for letting me be here. And to all
14 of you who are here involved, thank you for being
15 here.

16 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you. I just wanted to ask
17 Howard Gaines, do you want to say anything else or --
18 community resource officer, he didn't know I was going
19 to ask him. Do you have anything thoughtful -- you
20 want to talk about the 49ers?

21 MR. GAINES: Thank you everybody for coming.

22 MR. SLEPPY: There you go. There's Brian
23 Covey, who's the guy that knows how you design and
24 operate prisons. So he's around to answer any real
25 particular questions.

1 So you're all invited to get up, it would be
2 nice if you gave us your name, but you don't need to
3 give us your address. If you want to get on our
4 mailing list, we'd like you to sign up at the door.
5 As I said, we kind of have you one at a time because
6 she's trying to get your words.

7 You can take that microphone out of the spot
8 if you want to, hold it like being on a TV show. We
9 hope you stay around five or no more than about ten
10 minutes so other people can speak. We're real glad
11 you're all here.

12 MS. SUTTON: Hi. My name is Mary Sutton. I
13 work with Californians United for a Responsible Budget
14 and I'm a member of Critical Resistance. Californians
15 United For a Responsible Budget is in alliance with 50
16 organizations across the state fighting all jail and
17 prison expansion in the state.

18 I'm sorry I missed the presentation, but
19 honestly, I don't need to see it. There's no more
20 room for more prisons and jail beds in California. We
21 have filled all the prisons up with double capacity
22 and has been full now in the last couple years, only
23 reduced the prison population due to the Supreme Court
24 order at the beginning of 2012.

25 Prisons were filled double capacity after

1 building 22 prisons in 20 years, one state university,
2 three community colleges, filling them double capacity
3 and creating laws that make crimes. This is what we
4 need to look at. The tough on crimes policy, the
5 mandatory minimums, the three strikes laws and all the
6 things that put poor people and people of color in
7 jail and prison.

8 We have the answers, there's plenty of proven
9 reports, studies, The Barron Report (phonetic), the
10 Austin Report (phonetic), on all the ways to reduce
11 the prison population and to stop the recidivism rate
12 that now exists in California, particularly in
13 Southern California. It's outrageous, it's cruel and
14 unusual.

15 We are leading in -- the country world leads
16 in incarceration rates around the world. And this is
17 not an exaggeration, 716 people per 100,000 people.
18 China doesn't do this, Rwanda doesn't do this, Iran
19 doesn't do this. Other European countries have
20 incarceration rates of 65, 78 per 100,000 people.

21 These are bad policies. It's time to turn
22 them around. And now it's time for responsible
23 stakeholders to take responsibility and turn it
24 around. We can't afford it, we can't afford to run
25 them. Whole communities are devastated and

1 disenfranchised. And it's people of color, poor
2 people of color, women, Latinos and black people,
3 youth, transgender people are being criminalized.

4 We have no more room for prisons, no more
5 room for more jails, anywhere. The dollars that the
6 state can give us, the AB 109 dollars for realignment,
7 it can be put into transitional housing, rehab, job
8 training, youth centers, all the things we know are
9 more cost effective and the things that work when it
10 comes to building a safe community. It is not rocket
11 science.

12 This is a crime, continually investing and
13 investing in locking people up and putting them behind
14 bars and taking parents away from their children. It
15 has to stop. It has to stop here, it has to stop in
16 Chino. It can't happen in any of these locations
17 because there's a better way to do it, and we know how
18 to do it. Thank you.

19 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you for that.

20 MS. ZUNIGA: Hello. My name is Diana Zuniga,
21 and I'm also representing Californians United For a
22 Responsible Budget. I'm the organizer locally in
23 Southern California. We connect our issues to the
24 statewide fight against prison expansion. You know, I
25 grew up not too far from here. I grew up in Pico

1 Rivera, which is really not too far from here and has
2 a lot of similar aspects that Chino does. I remember
3 coming over here, playing basketball at Ayala High
4 School and Chino High School and having a great time
5 and not even recognizing the fact that there's a
6 prison within this area.

7 You know, it saddens me that this is what the
8 alternatives are, that you all are proposing. It's
9 not -- this should not be the way -- we should not be
10 expanding. We should be looking at alternatives.
11 There's several different ways that we can reduce the
12 prison population and we really need to look at those
13 ways. Prop 36 was passed by the voters by a huge
14 amount.

15 We need to look to get those people out,
16 those people that are Prop 36 eligible out and not
17 shift them from prison to prison like we have been
18 doing up in Chowchilla. And now we're trying to build
19 this facility and shift more people down here.

20 There's also compassionate release. We can
21 look at letting out people that are medically
22 incapacitated, that are sick, that are elderly, that
23 we're paying a huge amount of dollars for, that the
24 whole State of California is paying a huge amount of
25 dollars for because we continue to house people that

1 are no longer a danger to public safety.

2 We need to look at reforming our drug
3 policies. We need to look at letting out elder
4 prisoners on parole and trying to figure out smart ways
5 to reducing the amount of people that are in our
6 prison and not expanding and not constructing and not
7 creating more facilities that are just going to
8 further exacerbate what's already going on.

9 There's problems and we need to figure out
10 smart, alternative ways of approaching them and not
11 building them, building structures which you've been
12 doing for the past 30 years. I really hope that you
13 guys are looking at the impact on the entire Chino
14 community and the California community at large,
15 because this is not what we should be doing.

16 We need to educate our people, we need to
17 help our people, whether that be the substance abuse
18 program, whether that be with, you know, educational
19 services, there's so many other aspects of social
20 services that we could be contributing to instead of
21 building these structures. And I really hope that you
22 all look into those alternatives.

23 Like Mary was saying, The Barron Report --
24 there are several reports that are out there that look
25 at these alternatives. And we do not need expansion,

1 we need education, we need to help our youth and help
2 our people and let them free.

3 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

4 MR. COPELAND: Hi. I'm Ryan Copeland, I'm
5 with the Citizens Bible Committee. I'm a paint
6 contractor also. And I also minister in the prisons,
7 in the Chino prison also.

8 So I got quite a few ways of looking at this
9 from a lot of different aspects. We know that, hey,
10 you really don't want to build prisons, but, hey, you
11 need them, okay? There's no doubt about it.

12 Schools and everything else, they would be
13 nice, there's another community good, let's go for
14 that, we're going to talk about prisons here.

15 One of my main objectives is ministry.
16 That's why I go into the prisons, to minister to the
17 prisoners there. I go to different ones. Chino is
18 the main one, it's right down the street from my
19 church.

20 I started a petition also and I'm just going
21 to read on the petition what it says. Pretty much my
22 reason why. We grew up having a prison built here in
23 Chino. So the ministries in this area will have the
24 opportunity to minister the word of God to the inmates
25 as it states in Matthew 25:34 through 36. Then the

1 King will say to those on his right, come, you who are
2 blessed by my Father; inherit the kingdom prepared for
3 you from the foundation of the world. I was hungry
4 and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me
5 drink, I was a stranger and you took me in, I was
6 naked and you clothed me, I was sick and you visited
7 me, I was in prison and you visited me.

8 Right down the street from my church -- I've
9 talked to somebody else in ministries that go into
10 Chino prison, they're right here. I only talked to
11 them just a few days ago when we -- at our meeting.
12 But a lot of the ministries are for this. It also --
13 I also will say, one thing, I'm in construction, and
14 the opportunity for construction jobs are just off the
15 hook with that. And also the permanent jobs are off
16 the hook.

17 We pay our taxes for different things. You
18 know, you guys are coming in mindful of the community
19 and stuff like that, it'll be spending the right -- in
20 the right direction. And also, in the statement, in
21 your view over there, it says construction of the
22 facility will allow CDRR -- CDCR the flexibility to
23 provide programming space for education, training,
24 medical and mental health, a true place for
25 rehabilitation and not just incarceration. So this is

1 a whole new way of looking at prisons. It needs to be
2 built and maybe some changes will come to the existing
3 structures that we already have there. Thanks a lot.

4 MR. FAKHOURY: Good afternoon, my name is
5 Aref Fakhoury. I made a living of working in the
6 prison system. I retired as the warden, chief of
7 prison, but I owe a lot to this community as well.
8 They were always helping -- one in this room here had
9 helped the prison and kept the prison secure when we
10 had issues.

11 Got a few questions and then I'll make some
12 comments. If you could just let the audience know
13 what influenced your decision to have Mule Creek,
14 Ione, and RJD being the two proposed sites versus CIM.
15 I have an answer for it but I think it would be good
16 for everyone to know.

17 Also, considering this prison been in this
18 area for so many years before Chino existed as a city
19 or Chino Hills existed as a city, and not much through
20 the years has been done to renew the infrastructure.

21 I was there since -- I'm sure there's plaques
22 of old piping, wire burning underground, we kind of
23 functioned on emergency basis only systemwide and
24 specifically at CIM. I remember when pipes break down
25 and we pay \$2,000 just for a seal because it has to be

1 designed for it, and we had to purchase cups of water
2 to give the inmates and the staff.

3 There's so much contamination in the water,
4 we had started with probably 11, 12 wells, probably
5 have four of them operating, some we had to monitor
6 because of contamination.

7 The location where you proposing the
8 facility, it's been proposed before for the hospital
9 as well. It seemed like this decision wasn't planned
10 five years ago, and I don't know what's happening five
11 years from now, if we have another five years planned.

12 We have about 10,000 inmates out of state. I
13 believe the majority are Level II inmates. Is there
14 any plan to bring those people and provide jobs for
15 thousands of correctional officers that had to be
16 displaced from Southern California and other places?
17 You have a husband working in Chino and the wife was
18 displaced and sent to Pelican Bay. We have so many of
19 these. These are important, the human -- the human
20 element of this is important for the community to
21 know.

22 I believe I said enough, thank you.

23 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

24 MS. PINKEL: Hello. My name is Sheila
25 Pinkel. I'm a professor from Pomona College. I'm a

1 member of CURB and very concerned about the growth of
2 the prison system in California and the United States.

3 You may have seen the front page of the New
4 York Times last week in which the state and the City
5 of New York are very proud of the fact that they, in
6 recent years, have been reducing their prison
7 population and looking for additional ways to stop the
8 growth of incarceration in the state of New York, and
9 they have been doing a great job.

10 And I have a couple of quotes from that
11 article. Dr. Jacobson former correction commissioner
12 of New York said, if you had a dollar to spend on
13 reducing crime, and you looked at the science instead
14 of the politics, you would never spend it on the
15 prison system. There's no better example a big
16 government gone -- run amuck. That was on the front
17 page of the New York Times last week.

18 William Braxton describes his experience as
19 New York's police commissioner in 1990, said, we show
20 in New York that the future of policing is not to
21 handcuff, the United States has locked up so many
22 people that it has the highest incarceration rate in
23 the world. But we can't arrest and incarcerate our
24 way out of crime, we need to focus on preventing crime
25 instead of responding to it, former Police Chief of

1 the City of New York.

2 Ruth Gilmore in her book Golden Gulag has
3 described what happens to communities when prisons and
4 jails come to those communities. The places on where
5 they're built that couldn't provide social services
6 and revenues to a community end up being prisons and
7 being tolled both economically and socially on those
8 communities, it's devastating, and she describes that
9 in great detail in the book.

10 We know that when prisons are built there's
11 an inherence to fill them and keep them filled by the
12 people who benefit from that system. We don't want to
13 provide anymore reasons to fill prisons here in Chino.

14 The city itself is against this project, it
15 wants much more standardized use of that land than
16 building another prison on it. And instead of trying
17 to incarcerate more people, it does strike me that the
18 direction throughout the United States in jurisdiction
19 after jurisdiction is to try to figure out how to stop
20 from imprisoning people in the first place, and
21 second, how to keep them out of prison through reentry
22 programs, community-based reentry programs that
23 actually help people make a life once they get out of
24 prison rather than allow the 70 percent recidivism
25 rate to continue, which is what we have in California.

1 So for these reasons I do hope that you will
2 not support the expansion of the prison system here in
3 Chino and consider alternatives to incarceration and a
4 community reentry program.

5 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you very much.

6 MS. MENDOZA: Hi. My name is Ceci Mendoza.
7 I'm a youth organizer with Youth Justice Coalition and
8 I'm also a member of CURB.

9 I'm here because I'm mad that CDCR plans to
10 build unnecessary costly prisons in California. And
11 instead of doing that, why don't you start investing
12 money in our youth? Start giving them jobs, a better
13 education, teach them college prep classes.

14 Investing in expansion of prisons in
15 California is a problem. California needs to keep
16 trying -- sorry. California keeps trying to build
17 itself out of the overcrowding crisis for over 30
18 years. You want to know how we can fix California's
19 prison problem? CDCR, you need to release Prop 36
20 eligible strikers, release terminally ill and
21 medically incarcerated prisoners, and provide real
22 resources for the inmates, not just throw them in the
23 cage like animals and throw away the keys. We're
24 humans, not animals.

25 California used to be No. 1 in education and

1 No. 50 in prison spending. Now we're -- now we're
2 No. 1 in prison spending and No. 50 in education.

3 Come on California, it's time to wake up.
4 Thank you.

5 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

6 MARTY: Good afternoon. My name is Marty and
7 I'm here with the Youth Justice Coalition and also a
8 member of the CURB. The expansion of over 50 prisons
9 has forced cuts to education, health and human
10 services which has led to 170,000 people living in
11 cages, a number that has been internationally
12 standard. And I want to leave all you guys with a
13 thought that, we're talking about human beings, not
14 animals.

15 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

16 JUAN: Hello. My name is Juan, and I'm here
17 with Youth Coalition and also a member of CURB.
18 Building a bigger prison is a waste of land.
19 Shouldn't prisons try to solve overcrowding totally?
20 Individuals living in them in just terrible
21 conditions. More building and at least way of --
22 alternative ways can be useful to benefit our
23 community. Chino doesn't need a new prison, they
24 can't afford a new prison. Their use of prison
25 expansion that there is a prison system that was so

1 overcrowding on humans that it is considerable --
2 considered cruel and unusual, especially by the
3 Supreme Court.

4 The real solution is reducing the prison
5 population and to end overcrowding. The real solution
6 is providing inmates with real resources, like
7 rehabilitation and expanding good time credit. Need
8 to be -- eligible strikers need to be released and
9 terminally medical -- medically ill prisoners. Thank
10 you.

11 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

12 MS. HAYDEN: My name is Daletha Hayden, and
13 I'm with California Families to Abolish Solitary
14 Confinement. I'm here because it really saddens me
15 that we're -- that we've become so narrow-minded as to
16 think the only jobs that there are to have are prison
17 jobs and construction jobs.

18 I won't repeat what the others have said
19 because I do fully agree that we need all of the
20 community outreach, the reentry and all those things,
21 that's what I stand for. But there are so many other
22 jobs that we can have besides being -- think jobs that
23 are affiliated with prisons, you know.

24 We need to have our community built up where
25 people can come out of prison. Personally, I don't

1 understand why when, as a member of this community, I
2 live here in this area, in the Inland Empire, and I
3 don't understand why when the CDCR has been told to
4 reduce prison population, that they do everything to
5 spread out. If they release people that are supposed
6 to released, if they have the special task force or
7 groups that can evaluate the prisoners that really
8 deserve a second chance, an opportunity to come out
9 and be in the community, that's what we need to be
10 working on instead of building more.

11 Crime is going to be with us. We don't need
12 to be afraid to let people come out and have a second
13 chance because we're afraid that it's going to set
14 some precedence, or that we're afraid that somebody
15 might shoot somebody. It's going to happen. It's
16 like death attacks, it's with us, it's a part of us.
17 But for the most part, for the one bad thing you hear,
18 there are dozens of success stories. But we've got to
19 where we are industrializing everything to such a
20 point where it's an economy force, we think that it's
21 jobs, it's -- you know, it's building. Building these
22 prisons is going to take, what, a couple years, and
23 then where are those construction jobs going to be?
24 You know, those are my concerns.

25 I want to let the prisoners out that deserve

1 to come out, the people out that need a second chance,
2 reinforce the things in our community, not have that
3 pipeline from our schools into prisons and, you know,
4 support the communities. And then the facilities we
5 already have will work for us and we don't have to put
6 anymore money into that. So that's basically where
7 I'm coming from with it. Thank you.

8 ANDREW: Hello. I'm Andrew. I'm involved
9 with the ISC. I just recently got involved with
10 prison ministries, with Ron Copeland that spoke
11 earlier. And I just -- I don't know too much about
12 it, I mean, like I said, I just recently got involved
13 and my job description is to document the things that
14 are happening in the ministry.

15 But on our behalf, I just want to say that,
16 you know, we're for this prison system that is
17 proposed with the best intentions. You know, what --
18 our intentions are not to look at these people as
19 caged individuals but to really rehabilitate these
20 people with the best intentions. And I can just say
21 on my behalf and our behalf in a sincere matter that
22 we will be praying for these individuals if it gets
23 approved or not. And if it does get approved, like I
24 said, you know, we'll just -- it gives us the
25 opportunity to minister these individuals and minister

1 them with good intentions and to sincerely see these
2 people rehabilitated. So that's it on my end.

3 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you very much. Anyone
4 else? Okay. Thank you -- there you go. Take your
5 shot.

6 MS. PINKEL: So can I ask a question?

7 MR. SLEPPY: Sure.

8 MS. PINKEL: Can you tell me the process that
9 will occur in terms of -- decision-making process in
10 terms of whether this prison gets made or not?

11 MR. SLEPPY: Sure. No problem. The contract
12 with City Council or county supervisors where
13 development proposal comes up before ultimately Board
14 of Supervisors or your City Council, you know, new
15 office buildings. In the Department of Corrections,
16 we have a single person. We have our new Secretary
17 who's in charge of our entire department and is solely
18 responsible for making decisions like this as well
19 many others.

20 So we're going to -- Mr. Jakobs here is going
21 to produce this really accurate Environmental Impact
22 Report that's going to describe what would happen in
23 each of the five sites and what the differences are
24 between those. We've got a good engineer group that's
25 going to make sure we have the utility capacity and we

1 have that kind of stuff. So Keith here is going to
2 make sure we know what each proposal would cost, each
3 alternative as well as proposed.

4 We're going to take that up to the Secretary,
5 along with his senior staff, and say, okay, here is
6 what we recommend, here is your choices. So it will
7 come eventually through a lot of collective analysis
8 to our Secretary for that decision. It would be, you
9 know, announced after that. And that's why these --
10 this is another good venue to get your comments to
11 him, he'll be seeing these comments and documents that
12 we produce. So that's our new Secretary.

13 MS. PINKEL: And I'm sorry for my ignorance,
14 those five venues are being considered for just one
15 facility?

16 MR. SLEPPY: No, we have a total of 2,300 new
17 beds, and we either build that in three 792-bed
18 singles or a single 792 and a double 1,500-bed. So
19 worst case three, smaller case is two. Right now
20 we're proposing two.

21 MS. SUTTON: Mary Sutton again. So I was
22 wondering, could you talk a little bit about where the
23 construction dollar comes from? I believe it will
24 come through the fund that the public will invest in,
25 these are high yield, high interest funds which by the

1 time the construction is over, tax payers will be
2 paying much more than the original construction
3 dollars that were borrowed.

4 MR. SLEPPY: I can answer that. The way the
5 State of California, including what Caltrans pays for
6 a lot of major -- for example, construction
7 infrastructure, highway facilities, is through taking
8 a long-term loan from the financial community. Kind
9 of like getting your mortgage for your house, you go
10 to a bank and someone loans you the money. And
11 because we're a fairly low risk investment, our
12 interest rate tends to be very low on these types of
13 operations. But when you collect over the 35 -- 25,
14 30 years, that mortgage is collecting interest, and so
15 the actual cost would be more than the current
16 construction costs will be.

17 So -- but we are -- we do a lot of things in
18 the State of California and public entities, cities,
19 counties use lease revenue, it's a lease of the
20 facility for revenue, that's where the phrase comes
21 from. But we go to Wall Street with underwriters,
22 they look at the proposal, they look to make sure it's
23 legal and everything. We borrow the money long-term
24 and we do have a pretty low interest rate, probably
25 lower than even your mortgage.

1 Thank you.

2 Anything else? We're going to stick around,
3 if you want to talk one-on-one. We're going to repeat
4 this whole deal at 6 o'clock, and we're glad you came.
5 Thank you.

6 (Recess taken from 4:16 p.m. to 6:23 p.m.)

7 MR. SLEPPY: We're going to get started. We
8 know you want to watch more of the Super Bowl coverage
9 in anticipation of who's going to win. If you want my
10 opinion about that...

11 We have a little presentation we want to make
12 and then we'll open it up for comments from the floor.
13 We have a court recorder so we're going to get
14 everybody's words pretty clear.

15 I'm Bob Sleppy with the Department of
16 Corrections and Rehabilitation. I'm sort of
17 overseeing the environmental review process for what
18 we call our infill project.

19 The Department of Corrections, of course,
20 runs a lot of prisons. We have a responsibility to
21 house folks that come to us from the counties that
22 have been convicted of crimes. And we've gone through
23 a lot of challenges, court orders of medical treatment
24 of inmates and mental health, we even have a court
25 order about access to clients. One of the biggest

1 court orders is overcrowding. Prisons for many, many
2 years have been operating well beyond their rated
3 capacity.

4 We had started through some changes of the
5 Penal Code to see fewer inmates coming to us, called
6 realignment. Some of the crimes have now stayed in
7 county jails, so our prison population has come down
8 quite a bit. But we still have, in particular, one
9 need for a particular kind of inmate.

10 We have four levels of inmates. The real
11 high ones are what we call our Level IVs and
12 Level IIIs, which are in celled housing units, typical
13 prison. But we also have in some of our prisons
14 dormitories where the inmates get along better, aren't
15 as a danger to each other or to our staff. Dormitory
16 is a little more -- we get a few more people in there,
17 so it's kind of a cost savings on operating fees.

18 We figured out about a year ago that we
19 needed more Level II housing capacity in the state.
20 So we're going to talk about that tonight. And in
21 particular, tonight, it's really about the community.
22 Our state's environmental review process tells us to
23 come to the community first, tell them what we're
24 going to do and get their ideas of what we're going to
25 analyze in the Environmental Impact Report. So this

1 is really a chance for you to tell us what you think
2 we should analyze, or if you've got an opinion about
3 the project, some comments on it, that's a good time
4 to talk about it.

5 So we have this thing called the blueprint,
6 it's kind of a cohesive look at the Department, and
7 it's led to a number of things. We're working hard to
8 reduce costs in building our prison systems. We're
9 talking about having a different way of evaluating how
10 we classify inmates, there's some concern we've been a
11 little too strict about that. But it's in this plan
12 that we've identified a need for these lower security
13 Level II inmate beds, and that's because of this plan
14 we went through.

15 Back last summer the legislature passed the
16 Bill called Senate Bill 1022, which is how we create
17 the authority to go do a project. And that Bill
18 said -- gave us three charges. It said, we agree that
19 you should build up to 2,376 Level II beds. But while
20 we're at it, we're going to tell you where we think
21 you should build them.

22 So they identified seven prisons in
23 California where they wanted us to make these little
24 additions. Because we didn't want to build a new
25 prison, start over again, we just wanted a little

1 capacity. So the legislature, you know, of course
2 with some input from us, listed these sets of prisons
3 in California. These are all existing prisons in
4 California.

5 When you sit down and look at each of these
6 prisons it turns out two of them are side by side. We
7 have two prisons side by side in Folsom, east of
8 Sacramento, we have two prisons side by side in
9 Vacaville. We have an old Medical Facility and a
10 Level III prison. Those two sites, those two prison
11 complexes only yield one site a piece. So when do you
12 the math it turns out we've only got five places we
13 could potentially build these Level II additional
14 facilities.

15 The legislature also said, you know,
16 Corrections, you need to make up your mind before you
17 get started on where you think you might end up
18 building these things, just for the purpose of
19 starting the Environmental Impact Review process and
20 getting a budget and things like that, not the final
21 decision, just kind of an initial indication of where
22 we thought would be our proposed site.

23 The last two prisons which are in darker
24 print, one is up in the small town of Ione, kind of
25 southeast of Sacramento in Amador County -- if you

1 know where Jackson is, that's pretty close to Ione --
2 where we have an existing state prison, and south of
3 here right on the border in San Diego is an
4 interesting prison we've had for many years.

5 These two are our proposed projects where
6 we're going to look at building. But as Gary Jakobs
7 here is going to talk about, we're going to look at
8 all these sites equally because we still don't have
9 enough information on which one is the best,
10 environmental-wise.

11 Here is where they lay out statewide. Once
12 again, the main set of prisons are two -- you know,
13 two pairs of these, one site between them. This kind
14 of helps us look at, of course, inmates come from the
15 southern half of the state but essentially we have
16 coverage from both ends of the state in terms of
17 housing inmates.

18 So in this process we've already decided to
19 designate as a proposed site these two prisons, but
20 we're going to still look at the whole world of these
21 five sites, including here.

22 Here is kind of the rundown of all the
23 metrics. It's very important, we've operated prisons
24 for so long, way back in 1860s in San Quentin. But
25 one thing we've never had, we've always assumed that

1 you can stuff more people in them when time got --
2 circumstances were available, and we've gone through
3 this, especially for the last 20 years where we've had
4 inmates in gymnasiums and libraries, in the hallway.

5 These two facilities, we have an operational
6 level, and that is the level we plan to operate at and
7 not exceed that. So the smaller one would be 792
8 inmates, the larger one, where we're simply combining
9 two of those is 1,584. These are now -- we always
10 look at high and low, we're not looking at high and
11 low, we're looking at these being the number of beds
12 that we would occupy.

13 They're prisons, they operate 24 hours a day
14 seven days a week year round, no one gets a pass.
15 Visiting is always on weekends, which helps with
16 traffic in the community and kind of limits our staff
17 challenges to deal with all that.

18 We also agreed with the legislature we should
19 pick something we already know works. We shouldn't go
20 out and design a brand new prison, that he should be
21 efficient and just go look at what we've got. And
22 what we decided, our design chief is here today, we
23 have a prison up in Corcoran that is a Level II
24 facility in there. And there was a lot of agreement
25 that this particular footprint works. We don't have

1 to resign things.

2 This would house 792 inmates. It has all the
3 support space you need for medical treatment, for
4 psychiatric treatment, for aging inmates that may need
5 wheel chairs and things like that.

6 You can put two of those together, that's the
7 most we want to do, and get 1,584 beds, same housing
8 units, which we have a little place for it over here.
9 This is important for this community because we're
10 looking at one of each of these as potential projects
11 here at CIM. We're looking at an area just adjacent
12 to the current prison complex, so we are trying to
13 keep it contiguous to the main prison. So we have a
14 proposal here for the 792 and then we have a proposal
15 for if we double that. We're going to look at both of
16 these in the Environmental Impact Report.

17 Security is, of course, overriding for
18 Corrections. It's always -- you know, this -- this is
19 to keep people locked up and we want them to stay
20 there. So we want to assure you that these
21 stand-alone and separate prisons would still meet
22 every security standard we have in the book. And
23 one -- the big one is that we have two fences around
24 the perimeter with lighting and guard towers, and then
25 in between those two fences we have a lethal

1 electrified fence. This has been pretty successful at
2 keeping inmates from trying to climb over the fence
3 because it is lethal, it isn't just an ouch kind of
4 thing. So these will meet every security standard in
5 existence and designing into our prisons and how
6 they're operated.

7 You know, from the community standpoint,
8 these are economic opportunities. And one of those is
9 that we're going to -- with a single facility bring
10 about 190 staff; if you double it, it would be about
11 375. And this is in the context that this prison
12 alone has dropped over -- well over 1,000 inmates in
13 the last year. So all of our prisons have gone down
14 significantly in inmate count and also staffing.
15 We've lost a lot of jobs so some of these actually
16 bring back prisons up to where they were earlier,
17 which means we have capacity and infrastructure and
18 things like that.

19 These are major construction projects from a
20 community contractor standpoint and commitment from
21 the state. Here is the estimated total construction
22 cost for each of the two proposed sites. These are
23 kind of like any -- you know, the construction, you
24 know, is a little over two years to build one and get
25 it activated.

1 We have a third component of this SB 1022 is
2 that, while we need to build the new facilities, they
3 want us to close one. Our oldest Level II prison over
4 in Norco, it is a facility that's hard to repair, it's
5 very old. It was never meant to be an actual prison,
6 it's actually a World War II medical and Korean War
7 hospital. So when we get this one started up and get
8 inmates moved, we'll be able to close that facility.

9 More about what happens when we build a
10 prison in terms of community. We have a law that
11 says, when we build a new -- a new bed, not renovate a
12 bed but build a brand new prison bed, in this case,
13 it'll either be 792 or 1,584 of them is, we have a
14 requirement to pay the community on a basis of 800
15 bucks for each of those beds, one time if we start the
16 project. And that gets divided under the state law
17 that, half of it goes to the schools, superintendent
18 of schools of this county, and the other half gets
19 worked out between the city where the prison is and
20 the county it's in. So we would, in case of the
21 double, \$2 million will be distributed here locally.

22 Gary Jakobs, who I introduced, he's a
23 principal in our environmental impact team who's
24 writing an Environmental Impact Report for us, has
25 real significant experience in this, he's going to

1 talk about our approach to the analysis because we
2 have this unusual circumstance of five sites
3 distributed throughout the state.

4 So, Gary.

5 MR. JAKOBS: Good evening, everybody. Before
6 I get started with what I'm going to talk about, I'm
7 going to introduce a couple people from our team here.
8 Amanda Olekszulín here is the project director. Chris
9 Mundhenk who is our project manager. And then we have
10 two folks from our traffic engineering team of the
11 firm Fehr Peers, Jeremy and -- where is Audrey? Right
12 there. Right in front of me.

13 MR. SLEPPY: She disappears in the crowd.

14 MR. JAKOBS: It's been a long day, okay.

15 We are preparing a rather unusual
16 Environmental Impact Report. And just to step back
17 for just a moment. The purpose of an Environmental
18 Impact Report is to disclose the environmental
19 impacts, the significant environmental impacts of a
20 project. And significant under CEQA means a
21 substantial and adverse change in the physical
22 environment, air, water, lands, that sort of thing.

23 What is unusual about this project is that we
24 are looking at an equal level of detail at all five
25 proposed sites that are under consideration by the

1 state right now. Usually EIRs look at a proposed
2 project and then at a much lesser level of detail any
3 alternatives to that project. But here we're looking
4 at all five with the prospect that any one of them may
5 ultimately be selected or any two or any three may be
6 selected when the decision to approve the project
7 comes to the Secretary of Corrections.

8 A little bit about the CEQA process. It is a
9 process, it starts with the release of what's known as
10 a Notice of Preparation. That's a notice that says
11 we're preparing an Environmental Impact Report. That
12 notice is sent to interested public agencies, agencies
13 that may have a permitting relationship to the project
14 and also individuals who have -- may have expressed an
15 interest in the project. That notice is also
16 published in the local newspapers in each of the
17 communities that has -- where the potential projects
18 might be located.

19 We have a scoping meeting. That's what we're
20 here for today. Both the Notice of Preparation and
21 the scoping meeting, the intent of those is, to
22 solicit any comments that you may have, that different
23 agencies may have on what issues the Environmental
24 Impact Report should address. Comments that you
25 provide today orally or comments that you provide in

1 writing to the Notice of Preparation are treated
2 equally. So we treat oral and written comments as if
3 they were sent.

4 Following this process, we prepare an
5 Environmental Impact Report, it's called a draft
6 Environmental Impact Report. It's released to various
7 agencies, it's released to the state clearinghouse and
8 it is also put on the state's website. So access to
9 this information will be very, very broad. There'll
10 also be a notice in the local newspaper at the time
11 that the EIR is completed and the Draft EIR is
12 available, so you will have notice that that document
13 is available to review.

14 The purpose of a Draft EIR is to present our
15 findings, what are the significant effects of the
16 project as we best can analyze them. But we are not
17 perfect, sometimes we make mistakes, sometimes you
18 disagree with our findings, so there's an opportunity,
19 at that point, to provide comments on the Draft EIR
20 and we must respond, in writing, to all the comments
21 that we receive.

22 We focus on the environmental issues that are
23 raised as required by the California Environmental
24 Quality Act, that is what we do at the Draft EIR
25 stage. There's a public hearing on the Draft EIR that

1 will be in this community and the other communities
2 where the projects are proposed. You can provide
3 comments verbally at that hearing, and again, in
4 writing. So much like the scoping process we're
5 talking about here today, with the Draft EIR comments
6 in writing and comments provided verbally are treated
7 equally.

8 When the final EIR is prepared, it's the
9 response to comments, which may correct a Draft EIR in
10 another document, that, together with the Draft EIR,
11 will constitute the final EIR. That's the document
12 that goes to the Secretary of Corrections and he looks
13 at it and makes sure that he believes that we have
14 objectively evaluated all the environmental impacts of
15 the project. And at that point, if he believes that
16 we have done that, then he certifies the EIR at that
17 point. That's what happens at the end of that
18 process.

19 Only after that can the Secretary decide
20 whether or not to approve the project at any of the
21 five locations, particularly the two proposed
22 locations, but if not those, than any of the other
23 locations.

24 The Environmental Impact Report will be full
25 scope, which means that we're going to be evaluating

1 each and every environmental topic that is suggested
2 in the California Environmental Quality Act. We've
3 got them listed up here, I'm not going to go through
4 each one. But some of the important ones, visual
5 resource, air quality, air pollution, biological
6 resource impacts, cultural, archaeological, historic
7 resources, geology, hazardous materials, noise in the
8 community from construction and operations, any
9 population in the housing differences. Does the
10 project cause a lot of people to move to the area and
11 an increased demand on housing?

12 Public services. So affects on police
13 services and fire services. I see a gentleman here
14 with the police force, so affects on police and on
15 fire services. We look at transportation and traffic.
16 So any adverse effects on the roadway system.
17 Utilities. Is there enough water to serve the
18 project? Is there enough wastewater capacity to
19 handle the -- wastewater treatment capacity to handle
20 the project?

21 Electricity, natural gas, these are all
22 things that we look at. And then whether the project
23 will cause growth in the community, economic growth.
24 And cumulative impacts would be, whether there are
25 other projects proposed in the region nearby that in

1 combination with this project will exacerbate the
2 environmental impacts. These will all be evaluated in
3 the Environmental Impact Report that we address.

4 As far as scheduling is concerned, the Notice
5 of Preparation was released on December 19th, and
6 normally, the Notice of Preparation is released for a
7 30-day review period. In this case, it was released
8 for a 45-day period. The purpose was the timing, we
9 released it over the holidays, we wanted to make sure
10 people had ample time, given the importance of the
11 project, to provide comments. So the comment period
12 closes February 4th, it's about a 50-day period
13 instead of 30.

14 Today is our scoping meeting. So we're here
15 to hear your comments on that. The Draft EIR is
16 expected to be released in the summer, this summer,
17 and then the final EIR in the fall. And only after
18 that will the EIR be considered for certification and
19 the project for potential approval.

20 MR. SLEPPY: Just a few last comments and
21 then we'll invite you up here to talk.

22 First of all, I want to make sure you all
23 know, this is really a good chance, not the only
24 chance to give us your comments, we have every form,
25 including here on the screen, ways of getting ahold of

1 us. If you just want to scribble something and put it
2 in the mail, this is a chance to talk about the
3 effects, potential, and also if you just don't like
4 prisons, you know, it's a good chance to give input.

5 All of this, as Gary said, material will end
6 up going back to our Secretary, the single person
7 responsible for our Department. Sounds like it's an
8 administrator but it's the head guy, and we'll bring,
9 at some point, all this environmental information, all
10 the comparative analysis we did on the five sites, all
11 the construction cost information for the final
12 decision.

13 We've already gotten some comments from the
14 community. One of them is a signed letter from the
15 two adjacent cities, Chino and Chino Hills, so we
16 appreciate that. We've got copies floating around
17 here, I have a few of them here if you want to see
18 what the mayor said. It's a nice letter, very, very
19 complete and we appreciate getting that letter.

20 We have a court recorder here tonight who is
21 really neat because they can -- hopefully if you speak
22 halfway clear she can get your exact words. You don't
23 need to give us your address, but if you do want to be
24 on our mailing list, we would like you to sign up out
25 there in front, although, it'll be easy to keep track

1 of us without us writing. So we hope you give us your
2 name and who it is you're with and she can get your
3 comments.

4 Lastly, I would like to introduce
5 Assemblywoman Torres' staff member, Ynez.

6 You want to say a few words? And then we're
7 going to have our warden say a few words.

8 MS. CANELA: Again, my name is Ynez Canela
9 with the office of Assemblywoman Norma Torres. The
10 Assemblywoman wants to thank you all for being here
11 and being involved in this process. This process is
12 not only important to all the prison officials that
13 are here in the room today, but also to the Assembly
14 Member because it's important for her to hear the
15 public input on something like this.

16 So of course I'm here to take down all the
17 notes that I'm going to take to my boss, the Assembly
18 Member, present them to her. And she also did want me
19 to bring a contact sheet for any folks who want to
20 provide us with additional comments or stay updated on
21 what our office hears on this project. So the direct
22 communication with the community is very, very
23 essential to her, so please feel free to pull me aside
24 and discuss whatever you'd like with me and I'll give
25 you all my contact info. But thank you for giving me

1 the opportunity to speak and thank you for allowing me
2 to be here.

3 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

4 And now I would like to introduce our warden
5 for CIM, Mrs. Cash.

6 You want to say a few words? You don't have
7 to.

8 WARDEN CASH: Okay. Thank you. Good
9 evening, everyone. I'm Brenda Cash. For those of you
10 that I have not had the opportunity to meet or speak
11 with, thank you for coming. We appreciate you being
12 here this evening to try to obtain as much information
13 and educate yourselves as much as possible regarding
14 this proposed infill site for the California
15 Institution For Men.

16 In addition to being here to also further
17 educate myself about what's going to happen in the
18 future, or what may happen in the future, I'm also
19 here to answer and/or address any questions that any
20 of you may have at this time that, you're curious
21 about or that I can be of assistance to you at this
22 time. I understand the purpose of this meeting is
23 regarding infill, but I do want all the citizens of
24 the community to know that I'm here to assist as well.

25 And any of our community stakeholders and

1 community leaders, any of them here tonight, they're
2 here to address any issues, questions or concerns you
3 may have.

4 So thank you, Bob, I appreciate the
5 opportunity.

6 MR. SLEPPY: So we invite you to come on up
7 to the microphone, give us an idea what your name is
8 and hopefully stay to five to ten minutes. We're just
9 really glad you're out here. If you just want to talk
10 to us individually, we have two significant of ours,
11 departmental folks, Keith here, who's in charge of the
12 whole construction and Brian over here, who actually
13 does oversee our design of prisons and is really
14 knowledgeable on how we design and operate prisons.
15 So we invite you to come on up and say something if
16 you want to. And not about the Super Bowl.

17 MS. WOODROW: Good evening. Thank you for
18 the opportunity to speak. I hope everybody can hear
19 me. My name is Dianne Woodrow. I'm a community
20 citizen resident. Also, I must disclose, I am a CDCR
21 employee currently with adult parole.

22 Chino prison, I support the prison in Chino.
23 I have always supported the prison in Chino and I will
24 continue to support CIM. I think what happened with
25 the closure of what you guys propose for infill

1 bids -- beds brings us back to 8,900. We have some
2 money now and we're concentrating on new development
3 instead of preexisting.

4 Once upon a time YCF, which is already built
5 and you don't see on any of the maps, which could
6 house 2,000 easily, it is single-celled. Open dorms
7 is kind of like in a community, you have high
8 density -- open dorms is equivalent to high density.
9 Because I can tell you, lock me up in a single cell if
10 I have a choice, I don't care what level inmate I am.
11 Give me my own place. We have that already built.

12 When Governor Schwarzenegger did his proposal
13 to close that institution, part of that was to change
14 it over to a -- convert it to a men's facility. It
15 was always on the drawing board as a conversion, it
16 would no longer be JJ, it would be a men's facility.

17 As far as security concerns, these two
18 prisons have been here, of course, well over 50 years,
19 and the community has adapted quite well regardless of
20 it. You have new development, under Schwarzenegger
21 who sold off property to SunCal Development and they
22 were permitted to build houses right across the
23 perimeter, which when you look at security concerns,
24 well, what's done is done, you have housing on the
25 perimeter.

1 And we're not a rural prison, we are clearly
2 a suburban prison. In the suburban prison we have
3 some of the attractions that cause us to be a site, as
4 it should be. But the main concern is the
5 responsibility with what we already have, what we
6 already possess with facility planning. We have a
7 facility that's closed. And I understand the
8 governor's need for overcrowding and reducing and --
9 under lawsuits, I understand that. But there is no
10 overcrowding in an empty facility.

11 That's exacerbated by the current layoffs.
12 Currently, as we speak, within CDCR reduction of
13 force, and the personnel that have always dedicated
14 their careers to Chino and elsewhere are either being
15 redirected or moved when there's an empty prison. At
16 the same time, you have inmates that are going outside
17 the State of California; those are California inmates
18 giving jobs to another state with California tax payer
19 dollars. And I would say if it's a California inmate,
20 it's supervised by a California prison.

21 With jobs, the state provides jobs, these
22 jobs are good jobs, they're mortgage paying jobs. You
23 can actually raise a family on a correction job, and
24 many in this Valley have, for the last 50 years many
25 have raised a family, retired. Working class, working

1 class jobs and have lived that quality of life that
2 this employer offers.

3 The problem comes with the new bed design and
4 those enticements. And sometimes it's not all that.
5 When the same proposal -- well, it wasn't a proposal,
6 when Governor Schwarzenegger gave SunCal the land,
7 state land, you know, there's this myth that it's
8 going to go to the schools, and I can tell you exactly
9 during that same time, we closed three schools right
10 here in the City of Chino. So the idea that the state
11 generated income in the sale of state properties is
12 going to address local educational concerns is not
13 accurate, it's a myth.

14 Furthermore, if we're going to close old
15 sites and not rely on just continuing maintenance,
16 then let's start with San Quentin. Seventy percent of
17 the inmate population does come from the southern part
18 of the state, so I can see where you will be compelled
19 to look at the south, just by numbers.

20 Chino has always been LA's prison, like it or
21 not. It wasn't Lancaster, it's always Chino.
22 Lancaster came on because there's nothing out there
23 regarding Lancaster. And when look at their land use
24 outside, they're definitely more rural than we are.

25 Now, we've done very well as a community with

1 accepting the prison and all that comes with it, but
2 for facilities planning to convert the Chowchilla or
3 the Central Valley from women's to men's and let this
4 prison that can be single-cell, regardless of what
5 classification you want to put two or three or four in
6 there, you could actually put four, you could do all
7 kinds of stuff. But the cost to upgrade the
8 maintenance on that would be minimal, it depends on
9 the contractor of course.

10 When the Department went ahead and converted
11 the female prison in Central Valley to a women's
12 prison, you can see the chaos that's occurred. The
13 citizens in that area said no, let's just keep it
14 female, it overburdened that other women's prison.
15 All the meanwhile, this one was sitting here with
16 nobody that was using it, and that was the men's
17 converted prison.

18 The women's prison that is in the Central
19 Valley, it is now a men's prison, it was built for
20 women, built for that purpose. This prison right here
21 is built for men. You have to put some maintenance
22 cost into it, just like anything, you do have to do
23 that.

24 This prison, Stark Prison is newer than CIM,
25 believe it or not. And many wardens that have toured

1 that have complimented, I like it. So single cell,
2 there's not a problem with that, you have the luxury
3 of having it done. What we don't have the luxury of
4 is having a contractor come in and say, okay, what do
5 we need to do, what do we need to upgrade, what do we
6 need to bring it up to make it functional? The \$800
7 amount for new beds, it's enticing, but it's gone. We
8 as a community really won't see that.

9 I just want to reiterate that we do serve the
10 custody needs of the state but we have a prison that's
11 empty. And if it's only new prison growth as opposed
12 to maintaining what you have, you're converting what
13 AB 900 gave us originally under Schwarzenegger. I
14 don't know if Governor Brown has been aware of that,
15 I'm sure he is, but he has something in Chino that
16 would not be new construction but it would definitely
17 be -- you would have to put, you know, something into
18 it, obviously, but it's there. And there's no reason
19 to let that go idle. It's capacity is 2,000 plus. So
20 I just wanted to give that out to you.

21 I do support the prisons. CIM just
22 celebrated their diver's program. We have a tradition
23 of vocational and trade excellence that has diminished
24 in quality.

25 Treat us the same as you do San Quentin.

1 Treat us the same as you do Folsom. Thank you.

2 MR. SLEPPY: Anyone else?

3 MR. DURINGTON: My name is Glenn Durington
4 and I'm a resident in Chino. I've lived in Chino
5 Valley since 1940, late 1940. And we used to have a
6 dairy on Kimball Avenue, a little bit further east of
7 the airport, so we had -- during the war and I used to
8 go watch basketball games, ride my bicycle. Well, the
9 basketball game was over when it's dark, so I would go
10 down Central, turn on Kimball by the prison, no
11 lights, just little flicker off the towers, you know,
12 you hold your breath the whole way home almost. After
13 a couple of years you get used to it. But it was a
14 little shaky for a while.

15 But anyway, I was also wondering about that
16 Youth Authority being closed too, it's just sitting
17 there empty, so I was concerned about that. But
18 otherwise, I support the prison. I think it's a good
19 thing. It has good jobs. It's got 375 people
20 working, that's roughly three-and-a-half-, \$4 million
21 income a year. And that's new outside money, fresh
22 money coming in. It's not money just circulating in
23 the town constantly, it's new money coming in and it's
24 adding to our economy. And I see no reason to not
25 build it there.

1 I was wondering, you put more weight on what
2 the mayor tells you or what we tell you?

3 MR. SLEPPY: I'm never going to answer that
4 question.

5 MR. DURINGTON: I didn't think you would. It
6 just -- it's good for the economy. We have no natural
7 resources here in Chino anymore. No more -- we never
8 had oil or -- we had farming, that's all gone. So the
9 prison's almost a natural resource. I mean, it's not
10 nice to say that but it's going to go on and on and on
11 forever, you're going to have prisons. And so anyway,
12 I want to thank you for listening to me, and if you
13 have any questions right now -- no? Okay. Thank you.

14 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

15 MR. GEORGE: Good evening. My name is Gary
16 George and I'm an Chaffey College governing board.
17 But I want to make it clear, I'm not representing
18 Chaffey College here. I just happen to live up around
19 the corner so I'm representing --

20 MR. SLEPPY: So you're not going to give us a
21 break on our rent?

22 MR. GEORGE: Well, no, that's something that
23 I'm going to talk to you about.

24 I noticed some calculations you have about
25 792 beds equates to about \$633,000 for the community,

1 split between the city and county and superintendent
2 of schools, or 1,584 beds come in at about a million
3 two to split, again, between the city, the county and
4 superintendent of schools. I didn't hear chief of
5 college mentioned in that at all. And we're a
6 neighbor, so you might want to be thinking about --

7 MR. SLEPPY: Just to interrupt you, that
8 comes out of a state statute.

9 MR. GEORGE: Now the other thing I wanted to
10 talk about -- because I'm not positive I understood
11 exactly what the initial speaker said, but as far as
12 funding is concerned and working with the state and
13 governor, back in, you know, Schwarzenegger at the
14 time, we were able to put a coalition together between
15 Chaffey College, the City of Chino and the State of
16 California to get the land that you're having your
17 meeting at right now for \$1. So there was a benefit
18 to having this land here by the prison, as far as the
19 college is concerned. So anyway, I just wanted to say
20 that there is a benefit that way, as far as money is
21 concerned. That's it.

22 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you.

23 ARTHUR: Hi. My name is Arthur, I'm resident
24 of Chino College Park. I'm totally opposed to this
25 project for two reasons. The reasons is, first one

1 is, there's a checkered history. There's inmate jail
2 break and kill two or three people in Chino. And
3 couple years ago there's fire break out -- broke out.
4 And I think the security problem will make me reject
5 this project. And we -- I'm working -- we have eight
6 family live in the College Park, it's community, I
7 talk to them before I came over here and all of them
8 are rejecting this project, okay? That's it.

9 MR. SLEPPY: Thank you very much. Thank you
10 all. We'll be here just a little while, if you have
11 questions. You'll hear more from us. We really
12 appreciate people coming out for something like this,
13 and I thank you.

14 (Whereupon the proceedings were concluded at
15 7:01 p.m.)
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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

NORCO, CALIFORNIA

JANUARY 31, 2013

LEVEL 2 INFILL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES PROJECT

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
OFFICE OF FACILITY PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

Reported by:

TRACI A. TROLI, CSR# 13302

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Norco, California
Public Scoping Meeting
January 31, 2013, 3:43 p.m.

--o0o--

MR. SLEPPY: I'm going to give our great little
slideshow now. I'm Bob Sleppy with the Department of
Corrections. And then you're all welcome to come up and give
us comments, testify, all that kind of stuff.

We're not giving away any coupons today or
predictions to the Super Bowl.

It's kind of an unusual thing to explain, because
the project we're on is pretty different as construction
planning projects go, and it affects this community in an
interesting way too.

We decided, the Department of Corrections and
Rehabilitation, in looking at our long-term needs as to what
gets us down to not being overcrowded and having the right
mix of cells for the right classification of inmate.

What we really need is about 2,300, almost 2,400
Level 2 new cell/dormitory facilities. And why we need
higher quality -- higher classification ones.

This has been evidenced by the fact we actually
converted one whole female prison to a male prison in the
Central Valley that is all now Level 2, and as is Folsom.

1 Folsom Prison is now 100 percent Level 2 inmates. It used to
2 be a mix.

3 So we have this trend, and part of that is because
4 we're anticipating changes in the way we classify inmates and
5 probably moving them down.

6 This is the start of that process in California
7 where we do an analysis of the consequences of the
8 development proposal, an Environmental Impact Report. Gary
9 Jakobs is going to talk about that in a little more detail,
10 but this is the start of it. This is when we get input as to
11 what things we should address.

12 Here, in Norco, you're faced with, that when we get
13 done, hopefully by 2016, the CRC will close. The legislation
14 we're going to talk about specifically says, shall cease
15 operations. Very unusual. We have a bill that says, go
16 build, and you have a bill that says you also are going to
17 close the facility.

18 This comes out -- of course, this blueprint is
19 about a lot of things, but the Department completed this
20 comprehensive plan about a year ago April. And it's a pretty
21 amazing thing for a government agency, especially one as big
22 as us.

23 It covers just an enormous number of issues:
24 Parole, consequences of realignment, all the court orders
25 we're operating under. But it also says, you know, you

1 should be looking at your classification system and probably
2 ending up with lower classification inmates, or that are a
3 little less costly to maintain. And maybe we were overdoing
4 our classification process.

5 And that turned into, rather rapidly, Senate Bill
6 1022, which was carried as part of the state budget act last
7 summer. That bill -- the bill is an interesting bill. I
8 keep looking at the planning director here because we have
9 done the same kind of business in different ways.

10 It says, corrections, okay, you get to build 2,376
11 beds, and as Brian was explaining, that was us saying we're
12 going to use this existing prototype of the prison that we've
13 got, so we're not going to go off and design a new prison,
14 because we know what works.

15 They told us where we can consider building them.
16 So they looked at these seven prisons. And this turns into a
17 little math problem. Out of the seven prisons, there's only
18 five places among them to build. Five little vacate areas.
19 And that's because two of them, Sacramento and Folsom, are
20 side by side and happen to have a little shared open area
21 between the two prisons outside of the secured perimeters.

22 And down at Vacaville, our medical facility, and
23 Solano, which are side by side, we have just enough to put
24 one of the 800-bed modules. So we actually only have five
25 sites that we can principally look at.

1 In, kind of, darker case at the bottom there of
2 that list is that we also had to get started and we had to
3 tell the Department of Defense which ones we thought would be
4 our -- we'd likely end up developing, our proposed projects.

5 So we -- the warden went forward, the Division of
6 Adult Institutions, took a look around at options and they
7 felt that we should recommend Mule Creek, because Mule Creek
8 up in Ione had a slightly smaller overall prison yard
9 compared to a lot of 3, 4 level prisons, and has a lot of
10 room, has a lot of land because they have a lot of spray
11 fields.

12 And then RJ Donovan, which is on Otay Mesa, way
13 down right against the border overlooking Tijuana, it has a
14 nice little spot and gives us the geography of a north and
15 south, kind of, split of prisons.

16 This is how they are rated statewide. And as Gary
17 is going to talk about, we are doing one Environmental Impact
18 Report, like a builder would do for a subdivision, but we've
19 got five subdivisions.

20 We're going to look at all these sites equally in
21 one document because we haven't even come close yet to making
22 up our mind yet where we're going to land.

23 There are our proposed sites, as I just talked
24 about. So these are, kind of, the leaders of where we think
25 was our favorite choice, but these are just two of these five

1 sites.

2 This is the metrics of the project. The basic
3 authority is for 2,376 beds. We have these two modules. We
4 show -- what Brian was just talking about -- we have a 792
5 bed basic module, and we decided you could put two together
6 and get 1,584 beds.

7 We wouldn't do a triple. That would be a whole new
8 prison. And we want to have, kind of, a little -- just a
9 little addition to it. We don't want to have a whole new
10 prison.

11 These will meet all of our security standards.
12 There will be nothing different about a brand new prison, be
13 it Level 3, Level 4, Level 2. They will have lethal fences
14 and all those kinds of things. They're the same kind of
15 prisons you're used to 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

16 One significant thing -- difference in the
17 operational approach is we are beginning -- Brian's shopped,
18 he's done a lot of work to figure out what really a prison
19 should operate at in terms of inmates.

20 Forever we just -- we had to just take over the
21 open space in a prison to accommodate all the inmates that
22 came in from the sheriffs. So we had gymnasiums full of
23 inmates, we had libraries and hallways, and everything else.

24 So for the first time ever, at least for a long
25 time, we're talking about one number. One operational

1 number. So if it's the smaller one at 792 beds, that's the
2 biggest number of inmates we'd ever have there. If it's the
3 double, it would be 1,584.

4 And that is a reflection of both our responding to
5 the court orders of overcrowding so that we don't have this
6 tide of up and down.

7 And also that we've got the legislation to agree
8 that, and I think everybody here may appreciate this, we need
9 all the space to support an inmate program from population
10 and security, not just part of it.

11 And this allows us, this approach, to have the
12 medical space, the mental health space, the locational space,
13 the educational space. So all the things that go with what
14 792 inmates should be doing.

15 We have two prototypes. These are -- I just want
16 to reemphasize that as a tax payer representative, these are
17 because we don't want to start over and come up with a whole
18 new design.

19 This is one we've got up in the Central Valley and
20 it works just fine. And except for going back through it,
21 you know, with a new eye, we're going to basically use this.
22 This would be an 800 bed one, and this would be the double.

23 I don't have a drawing for Norco, because your
24 prison will be closed, but here was an example. We were in
25 Chino last night talking about how both a double and single

1 would fit on an area within the prison grounds. That's going
2 to be one of our project sites.

3 WARDEN TAMPKINS: I have a question. So the
4 first -- okay. So that's adjacent to what housing unit in
5 Chino? Is that Central -- Central off of -- Palm Hall off
6 Cypress, that area?

7 MR. COVEY: Palm Hall site, yeah.

8 MR. SLEPPY: Can't always emphasis this enough, you
9 know, we're not going to do something different in terms of
10 security. These have full lethal electrified fences, they
11 have the whole shooting match when it comes to security.

12 They will be standalones separate from the existing
13 prison that we're looking at, but, you know, you'll have full
14 control. You can simply transport inmates back and forth, if
15 you even needed to.

16 One thing about these facilities, these will --
17 they, kind of, anticipate aging, lifer inmates, that probably
18 aren't going away, at least for a long time. So they'll be
19 very good for access for compliance, which we have an issue
20 with in some of our prisons, like one over here. So this is
21 another advantage of building these.

22 Staff. 190 for the small one and 1,375 for the big
23 one. These reflect our new staffing. Kind of -- we tried to
24 have more even staffing statewide by prison.

25 These are big construction projects, at least by

1 our standard they are, maybe not like Caltrans and the
2 high-speed rail, but these are big projects for us.

3 We do have the authority for 810 million, which is
4 what we figured out 2,376 beds should cost, and either two or
5 three configurations. But we do have the funds.

6 We would use this design build approach, which is a
7 little faster way of getting things built, a little more
8 modern way of doing things. It's the way we're doing our
9 medical facility.

10 This is how you're affected. The bill says we
11 shall be out of CRC by the end of 2016, not the fiscal year,
12 but the calendar year.

13 That means one of our project directors, who's not
14 here today, is going to have to get this done in about 26 to
15 28 months once we get environmental review approved, funding
16 and all that kind of stuff. But we're confident we could do
17 that.

18 Any new prison comes with it this little quotient
19 of 800 bucks for every new bed. So the community -- two
20 communities will get -- per number of beds, they're getting a
21 one-time payment of 800 bucks at the start of
22 construction.

23 Per state law, per Penal Code, it's split between
24 schools and the community we're going into. This was created
25 back in the '90s when we went into a lot of communities that

1 didn't have schools. We had to keep up with the new prison
2 staffing and things like that. It's only a one-time payment
3 at the start of construction.

4 Gary Jakobs is going to come up here and talk.
5 He's our environmental consultant, very well-regarded
6 company, Ascent Environmental, and talk about how we're going
7 to do this. And we appreciate that.

8 MR. JAKOBS: Well, it's nice to see this audience
9 here. Not as big as the audience we saw last night, but
10 welcome.

11 My name is Gary Jakobs and I'm with Ascent
12 Environmental. And there's a couple of people here from my
13 company. Amanda Olekszulín is the project director. In the
14 back, Chris Mundhenk is a project manger for the work that
15 we're doing.

16 As Bob said, this is a very unusual approach that
17 we're taking. Normally one looks at a proposed project and
18 then does a full analysis of that and does a lesser level of
19 analysis of alternatives.

20 Here we're looking at all five sites. We're doing
21 an equal level of analysis of each one. There are two sites
22 that have been selected, as Bob said.

23 However, if something happens with those two, if
24 there's a preference for other ones, the environmental
25 analysis would be sufficient to provide the information for

1 the director to make -- or for the secretary to make a
2 decision to select others.

3 Very briefly, the CEQA process and how it works.
4 Starts with a notice of preparation. The notice is -- tells
5 the public and agencies, that might be permitting agencies
6 and otherwise interested agencies, that we're starting with
7 an Environmental Impact Report for a certain project.

8 The notice invites comments on what the scope of
9 the ERI should be. So what issues should be addressed and it
10 invites the public and agencies.

11 A scoping meeting is a part of the noticing
12 process. It's intended to also invite comments on what our
13 Environmental Impact should address. And that's where we are
14 today.

15 Then a draft EIR is prepared and released, and that
16 is sent out for public review. During that time, again,
17 people who are interested in the project have an opportunity
18 to comment on the EIR, point out any issues that they believe
19 we didn't handle correctly, and also other issues of
20 importance that the EIR may have missed.

21 There will be a public hearing during the draft EIR
22 review period, and at that public hearing you can provide
23 comment. So you can provide them in writing, and much like
24 the scoping process, also you can provide comments in
25 writing. You can provide them today.

1 Whether they're provided orally or in writing, we
2 treat these comments equally. And the same will happen with
3 the draft EIR and the public hearing on a draft EIR, you can
4 comment in writing or you can comment orally.

5 We then prepare a final EIR. What that is, is it's
6 a response to all of the comments raised. It focuses on the
7 environmental issues that are raised and provides any
8 corrections to the draft EIR that are necessary and otherwise
9 explains the response to these issues.

10 Together with the draft EIR, the response to
11 comments constitutes the final EIR and there is a project
12 decision after that. The EIR isn't necessarily a guarantee
13 that a project would be approved or denied.

14 All an EIR does is provide disclosure of what the
15 impacts of the project are so that then the decision maker
16 can determine whether or not we would like to move forward
17 with the project.

18 The EIR will be full scope. It will be looking at
19 all issues that are identified in the California
20 Environmental Quality Act checklist that should be addressed,
21 from visual resources and air quality, biological and
22 cultural resources, historic resources, to greenhouse gas
23 emissions, land use and planning, noise, population and
24 housing effects, public services, would the project adversely
25 tax any fire or police services or schools.

1 Utilities, traffic and transportation, and growth
2 inducement. Would the project cause growth in a community by
3 virtue of it being located there, or would it have any other
4 effects on the community.

5 And then cumulative impact in combination with
6 other projects in the area. Would the project combine to
7 exacerbate impacts that would otherwise occur.

8 As far as where we are now. The notice of
9 preparation was released on December 19th. Normally there's
10 a 30-day review period, that's what CEQA requires. As in
11 this case, because it was released over the holiday, the
12 importance of the project, we extended the comment period to
13 February 4th, which is about 50 days. And today we have our
14 scoping meeting, January 31st.

15 The draft EIR will be released in the summer. The
16 final EIR is intended to be released in the fall, after which
17 the EIR will be certified and the project will be available
18 for consideration by the secretary.

19 MR. SLEPPY: So the rest of the meeting is about
20 all of you. This is if -- you don't have to, but if you want
21 to say a few comments about that document.

22 I would like to invite the warden up. We have a
23 warden, which is always fun to have at a meeting. You want
24 to say a few things, or you don't have to, of course. That's
25 all right. Put you on the spot. That's fine.

1 Then we have a counsel member. You want to say a
2 few words? A warden and an elected official and they don't
3 want to talk.

4 Well, then anybody else who wants to come up and
5 talk. We have a court reporter. We always appreciate your
6 words. We can just answer questions, if you've got some more
7 questions for us. We're glad you're all here.

8 We're going to stick around for the same thing in
9 about an hour. We're always available on short notice.
10 Jessica Mazlum back there will get us to respond to you and
11 get you more information.

12 MR. BASH: I guess one thing I would -- is there
13 some way --

14 MR. SLEPPY: Give her your name. This is an
15 historic record.

16 MR. BASH: Kevin Bash, Councilman Kevin Bash. Is
17 there some way to make sure -- because some of the
18 notifications we haven't got, can we make sure that the City
19 of Norco is put on the list?

20 MR. SLEPPY: Yes, sir. We can do that. It's
21 always hard, but we'll get much better.

22 MR. BASH: Thanks.

23 MR. SLEPPY: Okay. So we're here for a while
24 longer. And I'm really glad we had anybody show up. We
25 were -- we didn't want to, kind of, leave the City of Norco

1 out. There's not a reason to not leave you out, but we
2 didn't want to leave you out. We appreciate you all coming.
3 It's a pleasure, Warden. Good to meet you. Council member,
4 pleasure. And the rest who came as well.

5 Brian is going to be here, Jessica, Gary, for a
6 while talking more about the development. If you need
7 something, for us to come down and do a brief staff meeting
8 or CAC, we would be glad to do that.

9 WARDEN TAMPKINS: I think that would be great.

10 MR. SLEPPY: Yes. Jessica is really good about
11 getting us hooked up with that. Thank you very much.

12 (Whereupon a recess was taken from 4:01 p.m.
13 until 5:06 p.m.)
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Norco, California
Public Scoping Meeting
January 31, 2013, 5:06 p.m.

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MR. SLEPPY: I'm going to give our great little
slideshow now. I'm Bob Sleppy with the Department of
Corrections. And then you're all welcome to come up and give
us comments, testify, all that kind of stuff.

We're not giving away any coupons today or
predictions to the Super Bowl.

It's kind of an unusual thing to explain, because
the project we're on is pretty different as construction
planning projects go, and it affects this community in an
interesting way too.

We decided, the Department of Corrections and
Rehabilitation, in looking at our long-term needs as to what
gets us down to not being overcrowded and having the right
mix of cells for the right classification of inmate.

What we really need is about 2,300, almost 2,400
Level 2 new cell/dormitory facilities. And why we need
higher quality -- higher classification ones.

This has been evidenced by the fact we actually
converted one whole female prison to a male prison in the
Central Valley that is all now Level 2, and as is Folsom.

1 Folsom Prison is now 100 percent Level 2 inmates. It used to
2 be a mix.

3 So we have this trend, and part of that is because
4 we're anticipating changes in the way we classify inmates and
5 probably moving them down.

6 This is the start of that process in California
7 where we do an analysis of the consequences of the
8 development proposal, an Environmental Impact Report. Gary
9 Jakobs is going to talk about that in a little more detail,
10 but this is the start of it. This is when we get input as to
11 what things we should address.

12 Here, in Norco, you're faced with, that when we get
13 done, hopefully by 2016, the CRC will close. The legislation
14 we're going to talk about specifically says, shall cease
15 operations. Very unusual. We have a bill that says, go
16 build, and you have a bill that says you also are going to
17 close the facility.

18 This comes out -- of course, this blueprint is
19 about a lot of things, but the Department completed this
20 comprehensive plan about a year ago April. And it's a pretty
21 amazing thing for a government agency, especially one as big
22 as us.

23 It covers just an enormous number of issues:
24 Parole, consequences of realignment, all the court orders
25 we're operating under. But it also says, you know, you

1 should be looking at your classification system and probably
2 ending up with lower classification inmates, or that are a
3 little less costly to maintain. And maybe we were overdoing
4 our classification process.

5 And that turned into, rather rapidly, Senate Bill
6 1022, which was carried as part of the state budget act last
7 summer. That bill -- the bill is an interesting bill. I
8 keep looking at the planning director here because we have
9 done the same kind of business in different ways.

10 It says, corrections, okay, you get to build 2,376
11 beds, and as Brian was explaining, that was us saying we're
12 going to use this existing prototype of the prison that we've
13 got, so we're not going to go off and design a new prison,
14 because we know what works.

15 They told us where we can consider building them.
16 So they looked at these seven prisons. And this turns into a
17 little math problem. Out of the seven prisons, there's only
18 five places among them to build. Five little vacate areas.
19 And that's because two of them, Sacramento and Folsom, are
20 side by side and happen to have a little shared open area
21 between the two prisons outside of the secured perimeters.

22 And down at Vacaville, our medical facility, and
23 Solano, which are side by side, we have just enough to put
24 one of the 800-bed modules. So we actually only have five
25 sites that we can principally look at.

1 In, kind of, darker case at the bottom there of
2 that list is that we also had to get started and we had to
3 tell the Department of Defense which ones we thought would be
4 our -- we'd likely end up developing, our proposed projects.

5 So we -- the warden went forward, the Division of
6 Adult Institutions, took a look around at options and they
7 felt that we should recommend Mule Creek, because Mule Creek
8 up in Ione had a slightly smaller overall prison yard
9 compared to a lot of 3, 4 level prisons, and has a lot of
10 room, has a lot of land because they have a lot of spray
11 fields.

12 And then RJ Donovan, which is on Otay Mesa, way
13 down right against the border overlooking Tijuana, it has a
14 nice little spot and gives us the geography of a north and
15 south, kind of, split of prisons.

16 This is how they are rated statewide. And as Gary
17 is going to talk about, we are doing one Environmental Impact
18 Report, like a builder would do for a subdivision, but we've
19 got five subdivisions.

20 We're going to look at all these sites equally in
21 one document because we haven't even come close yet to making
22 up our mind yet where we're going to land.

23 There are our proposed sites, as I just talked
24 about. So these are, kind of, the leaders of where we think
25 was our favorite choice, but these are just two of these five

1 sites.

2 This is the metrics of the project. The basic
3 authority is for 2,376 beds. We have these two modules. We
4 show -- what Brian was just talking about -- we have a 792
5 bed basic module, and we decided you could put two together
6 and get 1,584 beds.

7 We wouldn't do a triple. That would be a whole new
8 prison. And we want to have, kind of, a little -- just a
9 little addition to it. We don't want to have a whole new
10 prison.

11 These will meet all of our security standards.
12 There will be nothing different about a brand new prison, be
13 it Level 3, Level 4, Level 2. They will have lethal fences
14 and all those kinds of things. They're the same kind of
15 prisons you're used to 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

16 One significant thing -- difference in the
17 operational approach is we are beginning -- Brian's shopped,
18 he's done a lot of work to figure out what really a prison
19 should operate at in terms of inmates.

20 Forever we just -- we had to just take over the
21 open space in a prison to accommodate all the inmates that
22 came in from the sheriffs. So we had gymnasiums full of
23 inmates, we had libraries and hallways, and everything else.

24 So for the first time ever, at least for a long
25 time, we're talking about one number. One operational

1 number. So if it's the smaller one at 792 beds, that's the
2 biggest number of inmates we'd ever have there. If it's the
3 double, it would be 1,584.

4 And that is a reflection of both our responding to
5 the court orders of overcrowding so that we don't have this
6 tide of up and down.

7 And also that we've got the legislation to agree
8 that, and I think everybody here may appreciate this, we need
9 all the space to support an inmate program from population
10 and security, not just part of it.

11 And this allows us, this approach, to have the
12 medical space, the mental health space, the locational space,
13 the educational space. So all the things that go with what
14 792 inmates should be doing.

15 We have two prototypes. These are -- I just want
16 to reemphasize that as a tax payer representative, these are
17 because we don't want to start over and come up with a whole
18 new design.

19 This is one we've got up in the Central Valley and
20 it works just fine. And except for going back through it,
21 you know, with a new eye, we're going to basically use this.
22 This would be an 800 bed one, and this would be the double.

23 I don't have a drawing for Norco, because your
24 prison will be closed, but here was an example. We were in
25 Chino last night talking about how both a double and single

1 would fit on an area within the prison grounds. That's going
2 to be one of our project sites.

3 MR. SLEPPY: Can't always emphasis this enough, you
4 know, we're not going to do something different in terms of
5 security. These have full lethal electrified fences, they
6 have the whole shooting match when it comes to security.

7 They will be standalones separate from the existing
8 prison that we're looking at, but, you know, you'll have full
9 control. You can simply transport inmates back and forth, if
10 you even needed to.

11 One thing about these facilities, these will --
12 they, kind of, anticipate aging, lifer inmates, that probably
13 aren't going away, at least for a long time. So they'll be
14 very good for access for compliance, which we have an issue
15 with in some of our prisons, like one over here. So this is
16 another advantage of building these.

17 Staff. 190 for the small one and 1,375 for the big
18 one. These reflect our new staffing. Kind of -- we tried to
19 have more even staffing statewide by prison.

20 These are big construction projects, at least by
21 our standard they are, maybe not like Caltrans and the
22 high-speed rail, but these are big projects for us.

23 We do have the authority for 810 million, which is
24 what we figured out 2,376 beds should cost, and either two or
25 three configurations. But we do have the funds.

1 We would use this design build approach, which is a
2 little faster way of getting things built, a little more
3 modern way of doing things. It's the way we're doing our
4 medical facility.

5 This is how you're affected. The bill says we
6 shall be out of CRC by the end of 2016, not the fiscal year,
7 but the calendar year.

8 That means one of our project directors, who's not
9 here today, is going to have to get this done in about 26 to
10 28 months once we get environmental review approved, funding
11 and all that kind of stuff. But we're confident we could do
12 that.

13 Any new prison comes with it this little quotient
14 of 800 bucks for every new bed. So the community -- two
15 communities will get -- per number of beds, they're getting a
16 one-time payment of 800 bucks at the start of
17 construction.

18 Per state law, per Penal Code, it's split between
19 schools and the community we're going into. This was created
20 back in the '90s when we went into a lot of communities that
21 didn't have schools. We had to keep up with the new prison
22 staffing and things like that. It's only a one-time payment
23 at the start of construction.

24 Gary Jakobs is going to come up here and talk.
25 He's our environmental consultant, very well-regarded

1 company, Ascent Environmental, and talk about how we're going
2 to do this. And we appreciate that.

3 MR. JAKOBS: Well, it's nice to see this audience
4 here. Not as big as the audience we saw last night, but
5 welcome.

6 My name is Gary Jakobs and I'm with Ascent
7 Environmental. And there's a couple of people here from my
8 company. Amanda Olekszulín is the project director. In the
9 back, Chris Mundhenk is a project manger for the work that
10 we're doing.

11 As Bob said, this is a very unusual approach that
12 we're taking. Normally one looks at a proposed project and
13 then does a full analysis of that and does a lesser level of
14 analysis of alternatives.

15 Here we're looking at all five sites. We're doing
16 an equal level of analysis of each one. There are two sites
17 that have been selected, as Bob said.

18 However, if something happens with those two, if
19 there's a preference for other ones, the environmental
20 analysis would be sufficient to provide the information for
21 the director to make -- or for the secretary to make a
22 decision to select others.

23 Very briefly, the CEQA process and how it works.
24 Starts with a notice of preparation. The notice is -- tells
25 the public and agencies, that might be permitting agencies

1 and otherwise interested agencies, that we're starting with
2 an Environmental Impact Report for a certain project.

3 The notice invites comments on what the scope of
4 the ERI should be. So what issues should be addressed and it
5 invites the public and agencies.

6 A scoping meeting is a part of the noticing
7 process. It's intended to also invite comments on what our
8 Environmental Impact should address. And that's where we are
9 today.

10 Then a draft EIR is prepared and released, and that
11 is sent out for public review. During that time, again,
12 people who are interested in the project have an opportunity
13 to comment on the EIR, point out any issues that they believe
14 we didn't handle correctly, and also other issues of
15 importance that the EIR may have missed.

16 There will be a public hearing during the draft EIR
17 review period, and at that public hearing you can provide
18 comment. So you can provide them in writing, and much like
19 the scoping process, also you can provide comments in
20 writing. You can provide them today.

21 Whether they're provided orally or in writing, we
22 treat these comments equally. And the same will happen with
23 the draft EIR and the public hearing on a draft EIR, you can
24 comment in writing or you can comment orally.

25 We then prepare a final EIR. What that is, is it's

1 a response to all of the comments raised. It focuses on the
2 environmental issues that are raised and provides any
3 corrections to the draft EIR that are necessary and otherwise
4 explains the response to these issues.

5 Together with the draft EIR, the response to
6 comments constitutes the final EIR and there is a project
7 decision after that. The EIR isn't necessarily a guarantee
8 that a project would be approved or denied.

9 All an EIR does is provide disclosure of what the
10 impacts of the project are so that then the decision maker
11 can determine whether or not we would like to move forward
12 with the project.

13 The EIR will be full scope. It will be looking at
14 all issues that are identified in the California
15 Environmental Quality Act checklist that should be addressed,
16 from visual resources and air quality, biological and
17 cultural resources, historic resources, to greenhouse gas
18 emissions, land use and planning, noise, population and
19 housing effects, public services, would the project adversely
20 tax any fire or police services or schools.

21 Utilities, traffic and transportation, and growth
22 inducement. Would the project cause growth in a community by
23 virtue of it being located there, or would it have any other
24 effects on the community.

25 And then cumulative impact in combination with

1 other projects in the area. Would the project combine to
2 exacerbate impacts that would otherwise occur.

3 As far as where we are now. The notice of
4 preparation was released on December 19th. Normally there's
5 a 30-day review period, that's what CEQA requires. As in
6 this case, because it was released over the holiday, the
7 importance of the project, we extended the comment period to
8 February 4th, which is about 50 days. And today we have our
9 scoping meeting, January 31st.

10 The draft EIR will be released in the summer. The
11 final EIR is intended to be released in the fall, after which
12 the EIR will be certified and the project will be available
13 for consideration by the secretary.

14 MR. SLEPPY: So the rest of the meeting is about
15 all of you. This is if -- you don't have to, but if you want
16 to say a few comments about that document.

17 I would like to invite the warden up. We have a
18 warden, which is always fun to have at a meeting. You want
19 to say a few things, or you don't have to, of course. That's
20 all right. Put you on the spot. That's fine.

21 Well, then anybody else who wants to come up and
22 talk. We have a court reporter. We always appreciate your
23 words. We can just answer questions, if you've got some more
24 questions for us. We're glad you're all here.

25 MR. OKORO: Question, this is probably for the

1 State. So you have the two preferred sites and one site
2 you're considering is the City of Chino; right? And --

3 MR. SLEPPY: That's an alternative?

4 MR. OKORO: An alternative site. I know the City
5 of Chino officials are not in support of that. The question
6 is; what are the support or lack of support are you receiving
7 from the rest of the proposed sites?

8 MR. SLEPPY: This is the last of our initial
9 outreach meetings. We have been to all the cities once or
10 twice.

11 Chino is, predictably, concerned about having a
12 prison expansion, both because they like the property and
13 they have had issues with escapes and things like that over
14 the years, so they, of course, for the most part were not
15 anxious.

16 And up in Ione we had a lot of interest in Mule
17 Creek being expanded. Some of those folks were concerned
18 about past construction, things that went on in the prison,
19 but they're pretty interested. We're meeting with most of
20 them tomorrow, Board of Supervisors tomorrow.

21 Folsom has always been fairly supportive of prison
22 expansion. We just completed the women's facility at Folsom,
23 they were very supportive of it. Vacaville was surprisingly
24 interested in the proposal. It's kind of a small site, but
25 we think we could make it work.

1 And then down the block at RJ Donovan, we have
2 really very few neighbors, so mainly it's developers that are
3 out on the mesa, traffic and things like that, and access
4 were really the principal issues. So that's a pretty good
5 site at this point.

6 So our two proposed sites are pretty good. I mean,
7 prisons are always hard to site, and they're construction
8 projects, which, you know, you get to make the environment
9 fit in the utility capacity.

10 We have the advantage going into these that all of
11 our prisons have dropped population, even the Level 4s. So
12 we're often coming into a situation where these additions
13 would not even bring it back to where they were for utility
14 capacity and consumption of traffic. So that's my quick
15 summary.

16 MR. OKORO: Thank you.

17 MR. SLEPPY: Okay. So if you don't like to
18 testify, you can all still go and tell our court reporter
19 what you think, because we got her here.

20 Otherwise, thank you for coming out, Warden, and
21 your staff. Glad to see you.

22 Glad our crew is here, especially Brian Covey,
23 who's our design chief and our team, Jessica Mazlum and
24 officers.

25 Thanks for coming out. We'll be here a little

1 while, if you've got more questions. Otherwise, we're headed
2 north. Thank you.

3 (Whereupon the proceedings were concluded at
4 5:26 p.m.)

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

2 COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE)

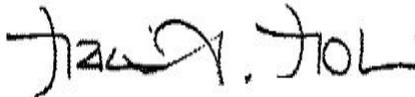
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4 I, Traci A. Troli, CSR Number 13302, a certified
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6 certify:

7 That the foregoing proceedings were taken before
8 me at the time and place therein set forth and were taken
9 down by me in shorthand and thereafter transcribed into
10 typewriting under my direction and supervision, and that
11 the foregoing is a true record of the proceedings taken.

12 I further certify that I am neither counsel for,
13 nor related to, any party to said proceedings, and have no
14 interest in the event of this action.

15 in witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed
16 my name.

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18 DATED: February 13, 2013

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