

4 CORRECTIONS AND REVISIONS TO THE DEIR

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents specific text changes made to the DEIR since its publication and public review. The changes are presented in the order in which they appear in the original DEIR and are identified by the DEIR page number. Text deletions are shown in strikethrough (~~strikethrough~~), and text additions are shown in double-underline (double-underline).

4.2 CORRECTIONS AND REVISIONS

4.2.1 VOLUME 1

PREFACE

Page 1, second paragraph is hereby revised as follows:

Within this document, the ~~7942~~-bed facility is referred to as a single, level II infill correctional facility. The ~~1,598~~4-bed facility, which was previously designated as a double, level II infill correctional facility in the Notice of Preparation issued for this project, has been redesignated as a level II infill correctional facility complex by CDCR.

Page 1, third paragraph is hereby revised as follows:

~~In addition to the proposed construction of new level II beds at existing CDCR prisons, Section 16 of SB 1022 directs CDCR to cease operations of the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco (CRC) no later than December 31, 2016 or six months after construction of the new level II beds. No modifications to any of the structures within the grounds of CRC are authorized by this legislation. Per SB 1022, within six months of the completion of construction of the three level II infill correctional facilities or by December 16, 2016 (whichever is sooner), CDCR was required to cease operations of the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco (CRC), which would necessitate the transfer the existing inmate population to other CDCR prisons. However, on September 12, 2013, Governor Brown approved SB 105, which suspended the closure of Norco indefinitely, pending an administrative review of the feasibility of closure by CDCR and the Department of Finance. As a result, the closure of CRC is no longer a consequence of the proposed infill project.~~

Page 1, fifth paragraph is hereby revised as follows:

Volume 1 Project Overview and Summary—This volume describes the overall components of the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project and summarizes the impacts for each proposed level II infill site. This volume also evaluates the potential cumulative impacts associated with development of the overall Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project ~~and any potential physical environmental impacts associated with the closure of CRC.~~

Page 2, second paragraph is hereby revised as follows:

Four of the five sites identified in SB 1022 have been evaluated at an equal, project-level analysis in this DEIR. The fifth site associated with CIM has been evaluated as an alternative

within this DEIR (refer to Chapter 5, “Alternatives” of Volume 1), but not at an equal-level as the proposed project. In initiating evaluation of CIM, the level of engineering studies that would be required to accurately assess, potential, modifications to the existing water treatment system (including adequacy of supply, storage and distribution) and the wastewater treatment system to design and construct a level II infill correctional facility would require a longer schedule than can feasibly be accommodated, based on target dates established in SB 1022. If CDCR were to select CIM for development with a level II infill correctional facility, additional analysis of potential environmental impacts would be required.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Page iii is hereby revised as follows:

Board

~~CDCR, Population Reports.~~ State Public Works Board

CHAPTER 1, EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under Section 1.1, “Summary Description of the Proposed Project,” the second paragraph on page 1-2 is hereby revised as follows:

~~In addition to the proposed construction of new level II beds adjacent to existing CDCR prisons, Section 16 of SB 1022 directs CDCR to cease operations of the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco (CRC) no later than December 31, 2016 or six months after construction of the new level II beds. No modifications to any of the structures within the grounds of CRC are authorized by this legislation. Per SB 1022, within six months of the completion of construction of the three level II infill correctional facilities or by December 16, 2016 (whichever is sooner), CDCR was required to cease operations of the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco (CRC), which would necessitate the transfer the existing inmate population to other CDCR prisons. However, on September 12, 2013, Governor Brown approved SB 105, which suspended the closure of Norco indefinitely, pending an administrative review of the feasibility of closure by CDCR and the Department of Finance. As a result, the closure of CRC is no longer a consequence of the proposed infill project. As with SB 1022, SB 105 contains no funding for the repair or renovation of any building or structure at CRC.~~

The first paragraph under Section 1.6.1, “No Project Alternative,” on page 1-29 is hereby revised as follows:

Consistent with the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126.6(e)), this EIR evaluates a No Project Alternative. Under the No Project Alternative, no development or other improvement associated specifically with the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project would occur on any of the infill sites. Under the No Project Alternative, the infill sites would remain either undeveloped or continue operating as their existing supporting use (e.g. spray fields, firing range, etc.). No additional structures would be added to any of the infill sites. ~~As mandated by SB 1022, the California Rehabilitation Center (CRC) would be closed no later than December 31, 2016 under this alternative. Under this alternative, CDCR’s system-wide prison capacity would be reduced, jeopardizing CDCR’s compliance with an order handed down by a Federal three-judge panel to meet specific occupancy capacities. Because the No Project Alternative would reduce capacity, CDCR could be forced to request an amendment to SB 1022 to continue operation of CRC until alternative construction projects are identified to replace CRC’s capacity. Under the circumstances, an amendment to SB 1022 is considered highly unlikely.~~

Per SB 1022, within six months of the completion of construction of the three level II infill correctional facilities or by December 16, 2016 (whichever is sooner), CDCR was required to

cease operations at CRC, which would have reduced CDCR's system-wide prison capacity under the No Project Alternative. However, on September 12, 2013, Governor Brown approved SB 105, which suspended the closure of CRC indefinitely, pending an administrative review of the feasibility of closure by CDCR and the Department of Finance. As a result, the closure of CRC is no longer a consequence of the proposed infill project and, therefore, no reduction of state prison capacity would occur under the No Project Alternative.

CHAPTER 2, INTRODUCTION

Under Section 2.1, "Project Background," the first paragraph on page 2-2 (below Table 2-1) is hereby revised as follows:

However, as described above, realignment is one of several actions CDCR needs to pursue. The Blueprint addresses the adequacy of housing and programming, and this relates directly to the proposed project:

~~"The housing plan includes the deactivation and closure of the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco by June 2016 due to its age, dilapidated condition, and high operating costs....The impacts of realignment, along with the adjustments to the inmate classification score system, place new pressure on level II housing, rather than more expensive level III and IV populations. The inmate classification study requires certain level II offenders to be housed within an electrified perimeter fence. [CDCR] has level II dorm capacity at several of the original 12 institutions constructed before the 1980s, but these older dorm facilities are in poor condition and require extensive special repair and capital outlay construction to maintain their operation. They are often not enclosed within an electrified perimeter fence and are not conducive to housing inmates requiring disabled accessibility or intermediate medical care, which limits the types of inmates that can be safely and appropriately housed within them.~~

~~This plan includes the replacement of the inefficient capacity lost with the closure of the California Rehabilitation Center with new, more efficient level II dorm capacity at the DeWitt annex and up to three other existing prisons...These new facilities will use a flexible design originally developed for the substance abuse treatment program at the California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility and State Prison at Corcoran. This design includes program space conducive to multiple types of inmate programming including substance abuse, medical and mental health treatment, and academic programs...Each new facility will house approximately 800 inmates. Placing these new beds at existing facilities is more efficient because it takes advantage of the existing infrastructure and management of an established facility." (CDCR 2012a)~~

Under Section 2.1, "Project Background," the first two paragraphs on page 2-3 are hereby revised as follows:

SB 1022 specifies that these facilities would need to be constructed by 2016. ~~The legislative summary states:~~

~~"The bill would... require the department, after completion of 3 Level II dorm facilities, to remove all inmates from, cease operations of, and close the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco, as specified."~~

~~SB 1022 requires CDCR to remove all inmates from Norco and to close the facility no later than December 31, 2016, or six months after construction of the level II dorm facilities, whichever is earlier.~~

Under Section 2.1, “Project Background,” the first paragraph on page 2-5 is hereby revised as follows:

~~Although SB 1022 also mandates the closure of California Rehabilitation Center, Norco (CRC)(no later than December 31, 2016, or within 6 months after construction of the three level II facilities, whichever is earlier), it does not authorize any modifications or improvements to this prison prior to its closure or afterward. The inmates currently located at this facility would be transferred to other CDCR prisons including the newly complete level II infill facilities. Upon closure of CRC, CDCR plans to secure and maintain the property until disposition plans are developed and legislative authority is secured to implement such plans. Pursuant to SB 1022, within six months of the completion of construction of the three level II infill correctional facilities or by December 16, 2016 (whichever is sooner), CDCR was required to cease operations of the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco (CRC). Cessation of CRC operations would necessitate the transfer the existing inmate population to other CDCR prisons. However, on September 12, 2013, Governor Brown approved SB 105, which suspended the closure of Norco indefinitely, pending an administrative review of the feasibility of closure by CDCR and the Department of Finance. As a result, the closure of CRC is no longer a consequence of the proposed infill project.~~ Exhibit 2-1 also shows the location of CRC.

Under Section 2.4, “Scope of the Draft Environmental Impact Report,” the second paragraph on page 2-6 to 2-7 is hereby revised as follows:

An NOP was circulated to public agencies and members of the public on December 19, 2012, for a review period that concluded on February 4, 2013. The NOP notified the public that a DEIR was to be prepared for the project and described the basic elements of the project and the scope of the environmental analysis that would be presented in the DEIR. The NOP also requested that public agencies and members of the public provide their comments on the scope and content of the DEIR that was to be prepared. Twelve public scoping meetings were held for the proposed project, beginning on January 14, 2013, and concluding on January 31, 2013. Scoping meetings were held in the vicinity of each potential infill site, at each of the five communities where new project facilities could be constructed, and in Norco (where CRC, which had previously been identified for closure, is located ~~and would be closed~~). The NOP and comments received on the NOP are included in Appendix 1A.

Under Section 2.6, “Organization of the Draft Environmental Impact Report,” the first paragraph is hereby revised as follows:

Volume 1 Project Overview and Summary—This volume summarizes the impacts for each potential infill housing facility evaluated in Volumes 2 through 5 and describes the proposed project and project alternatives to the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project. This volume ~~also evaluates any potential physical environmental impacts associated with the closure of the California Rehabilitation Center, located in the City of Norco at 2870 Clark Avenue, Norco, CA 92860 (CRC), as well as~~ summarizes the potential physical environmental impacts associated with project alternatives, including development of CIM with level II infill correctional facilities, and the potential cumulative impacts associated with development of the entire Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project.

CHAPTER 3, PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Under Section 3.1, “Project Objectives,” the second and third paragraphs on page 3-2 are hereby deleted:

~~Further, as noted in Chapter 2, “Introduction” of this volume of the EIR, the legislative summary of SB 1022 specifically states that:~~

~~“[SB 1022] would... require the department, after completion of three Level II dorm facilities, to remove all inmates from, cease operations of, and close the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco, as specified.”~~

~~Because SB 1022 requires closure of California Rehabilitation Center, Norco by the end of 2016, the construction and opening of three level II infill correctional facilities is required to maintain a similar schedule by SB 1022 in order to meet inmate housing needs Statewide.~~

Under Section 3.1, “Project Objectives,” the fifth and sixth bullets on page 3-2 are hereby revised as follows:

- ~~▲ Construct the facilities within a timely manner in light of the need to reduce overcrowding in the state prison system the timeframe necessary to meet SB 1022 goals as they related to the timeframe for the closure of CRC Norco and the provision of Level II housing;~~
- ~~▲ Reduce CDCR’s annual operational costs by replacing facilities that are outdated, have infrastructure deficiencies, and are costly to operate;~~

The paragraph under Section 3.3.5, “Closure of California Rehabilitation Center, Norco,” on page 3-15 is hereby revised as follows:

~~As noted above, within 6 months of the completion of construction of the three level II infill correctional facilities or by December 16, 2016 (whichever is sooner), CDCR is required to cease operations at CRC, which would necessitate the transfer the existing inmate population to other CDCR prisons. A portion of the existing CRC inmate population may be transferred to the proposed facilities depending on capacity and inmate classification. The transfer of inmates from CRC is expected to occur gradually over a 6-month period as part of CDCR’s existing inmate transfer program. Once the existing inmate population at CRC has been transferred to other prisons, CDCR would secure and maintain the prison as a fully deactivated correctional facility. It is anticipated GDCR would maintain the facility and landscaping in its existing condition with adequate onsite security to protect the state-owned grounds and all structures. There is currently no authority or state funding to renovate or otherwise modify this facility. GDCR has no plans for future development or use of the CRC site as a prison and intends to treat the property as surplus until it is conveyed to another entity(s) through the state surplus process. Refer to Chapter 6, “Evaluation of Impacts Associated with the Closure of California Rehabilitation Center, Norco” of this volume for a discussion of the environmental impacts associated with the warm closure of CRC.~~

Pursuant to SB 1022, within six months of the completion of construction of the three level II infill correctional facilities or by December 16, 2016 (whichever is sooner), CDCR was required to cease operations at CRC, which would necessitate the transfer the existing inmate population to other CDCR prisons. However, on September 12, 2013, Governor Brown approved SB 105, which suspended the closure of Norco indefinitely, pending an administrative review of the feasibility of closure by CDCR and the Department of Finance. As a result, the cessation of operations at CRC is no longer a consequence of the proposed infill project, and the analysis of the potential environmental impacts associated with the closure of CRC no longer applies to the proposed project.

CHAPTER 4, CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Under “Project-Generated Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Cumulative Contribution to Climate Change Impacts,” the impact summary paragraph on page 4-16 is hereby revised as follows:

~~While the proposed project would result in the the closure of older facilities (California Rehabilitation Center, Norco) that do not meet current energy efficiency standards, e~~
Construction of 2 or 3 level II infill correctional facilities throughout the State would generate GHG emissions, directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment or conflict with AB32. As a result, the level II infill correctional facilities project would have a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative GHG impact.

Under “Project-Generated Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Cumulative Contribution to Climate Change Impacts,” the second paragraph under “Significance after Mitigation” on page 4-17 is hereby revised as follows:

The reduction in mobile-source GHG emissions associated with employee commute trips would depend on the mix of measures implemented to achieve the reduction in single occupancy vehicle trips by employees. Even if mobile-source emissions were reduced by 25%, or 490 MT CO₂e/year, total operational emissions would be up to 12,602 MT CO₂e/year. Analysis of voluntary commute trip reduction programs by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) suggests that such programs can achieve up to a 19% reduction in commute vehicle trips (CAPCOA 2010). Achieving a 25% reduction would require participation from approximately 25% of employee commuters. While this level of reductions may be achievable for the project, it would not be sufficient to reduce GHG emissions to below a level of significance. Thus, implementation of the above mitigation would reduce GHG emissions, but not to less than cumulatively considerable. Therefore, the project’s cumulative GHG impacts would remain **significant and unavoidable**. ~~Although, for the purposes of this analysis, the proposed level II infill correctional facilities are treated as entirely new facilities, they would largely replace an existing CDCR facility (California Rehabilitation Center, Norco) that does not meet new efficiency-related building standards for new construction, and overall GHG emissions associated with CDCR facilities would likely decrease as a result of the proposed project.~~

CHAPTER 5, ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT

Under Section 5.1, “Project Objectives,” the second and third paragraphs on page 5-2 are hereby deleted:

~~Further, as noted in Chapter 2, “Introduction” of this volume of the EIR, the legislative summary of SB 1022 specifically states that:~~

~~“[SB 1022] would... require the department, after completion of three Level II dorm facilities, to remove all inmates from, cease operations of, and close the California Rehabilitation Center in Norco, as specified.”~~

~~Because SB 1022 requires closure of California Rehabilitation Center, Norco by the end of 2016, the construction and opening of three level II infill correctional facilities is required to maintain a similar schedule by SB 1022 in order to meet inmate housing needs Statewide.~~

Under Section 5.1, “Project Objectives,” the fifth bullet on page 5-2 is hereby revised as follows:

- ▲ ~~Construct the facilities within the timeframe necessary to meet SB 1022 goals as they related to the timeframe for the closure of CRC Norco and the timely provision of Level II housing;~~

Under Section 5.2, "Range of Alternatives Considered," the second paragraph on page 5-3 is hereby revised as follows:

However, with respect to one of the sites, CIM, the level of engineering studies that would be required to accurately assess the potential need for modifications to the existing water treatment system (including adequacy of supply, storage, and distribution) and the wastewater treatment system would require a longer schedule than can feasibly be accommodated by the proposed project within the legislative requirements of SB 1022. ~~In accordance with SB 1022 and the CDCR Blueprint, closure of California Rehabilitation Center, Norco must occur no later than December 31, 2016 or within 6 months after construction of the level II infill correctional facilities is complete, and in~~ Meeting the SB 1022 this schedule requires that CEQA (and necessary supporting studies) is completed far enough in advance to allow for consideration of the project. Further, there is no provision in this legislation to allow for a longer implementation schedule due to the need for additional infrastructure studies. Therefore, CIM has been evaluated as an alternative within this DEIR, but not at an equal-level as the proposed project because of the need for additional study to address the adequacy of the infrastructure capacity at this site. If CDCR were to select CIM for development with a level II infill correctional facility, additional analysis of potential environmental impacts would be required.

The second and third paragraphs under Section 5.5.1, "No Project (No Development) Alternative," on page 5-13 are hereby revised as follows:

~~SB 1022 also mandates the removal of all inmates from, cease of operations of, and closure of California Rehabilitation Center, Norco (CRC), no later than December 31, 2016 or 6 months after construction of three level II dorm correctional facilities, whichever is earlier. In other words, the closure of CRC would happen regardless of the development of the level II infill correctional facilities. CRC's infrastructure has exceeded its useful life and needs extensive renovation and SB 1022 does not authorize any modifications or improvements to this prison. Under the No Project Alternative, CRC would still be closed and the existing inmates would be transferred to other prisons.~~

Pursuant to SB 1022, within six months of the completion of construction of the three level II infill correctional facilities or by December 16, 2016 (whichever is sooner), CDCR was required to cease operations at CRC, which would have reduced CDCR's system-wide prison capacity under the No Project Alternative. However, on September 12, 2013, Governor Brown approved SB 105, which suspended the closure of CRC indefinitely, pending an administrative review of the feasibility of closure by CDCR and the Department of Finance. As a result, the cessation of operations at CRC is no longer a consequence of the proposed infill project. Therefore, no reduction of state prison capacity would occur under the No Project Alternative.

~~Under this alternative, CDCR's system-wide prison capacity would be reduced, jeopardizing CDCR's compliance with an order handed down by a Federal three-judge panel to meet specific occupancy capacities. Because the No Project Alternative would reduce capacity, CDCR could be forced to request an amendment to SB 1022 to continue operation of CRC until alternative construction projects are identified to replace CRC's capacity. Under the circumstances, an amendment to SB 1022 is considered highly unlikely. Many counties throughout the state are increasing local jail space through new construction, so redirection of additional inmates would similarly redirect the location of environmental impacts associated with new construction. Consistent with CEQA requirements, the No Project (No Development) Alternative is evaluated in this DEIR, however the No Project (No Development) Alternative would not meet the project's basic objectives to provide additional level II prison housing units and related support buildings and inmate programming space within existing CDCR prisons and assist in meeting the goals set forth in SB 1022.~~

CHAPTER 6, CLOSURE OF CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER, NORCO

Chapter 6 has been revised to include the following:

Note: On September 12, 2013, Governor Brown approved Senate Bill (SB) 105. Section 21 of the bill indefinitely suspends the closure of California Rehabilitation Center, Norco (CRC) until such time as CDCR and the California Department of Finance conduct an administrative review as to the feasibility of the closure of CRC. The closure of CRC is therefore no longer reasonably foreseeable. The DEIR's analysis of the potential environmental effects of the closure of CRC is no longer germane and has been removed from the EIR.

The remainder of the text in Volume 1, Chapter 6 is hereby deleted as follows:

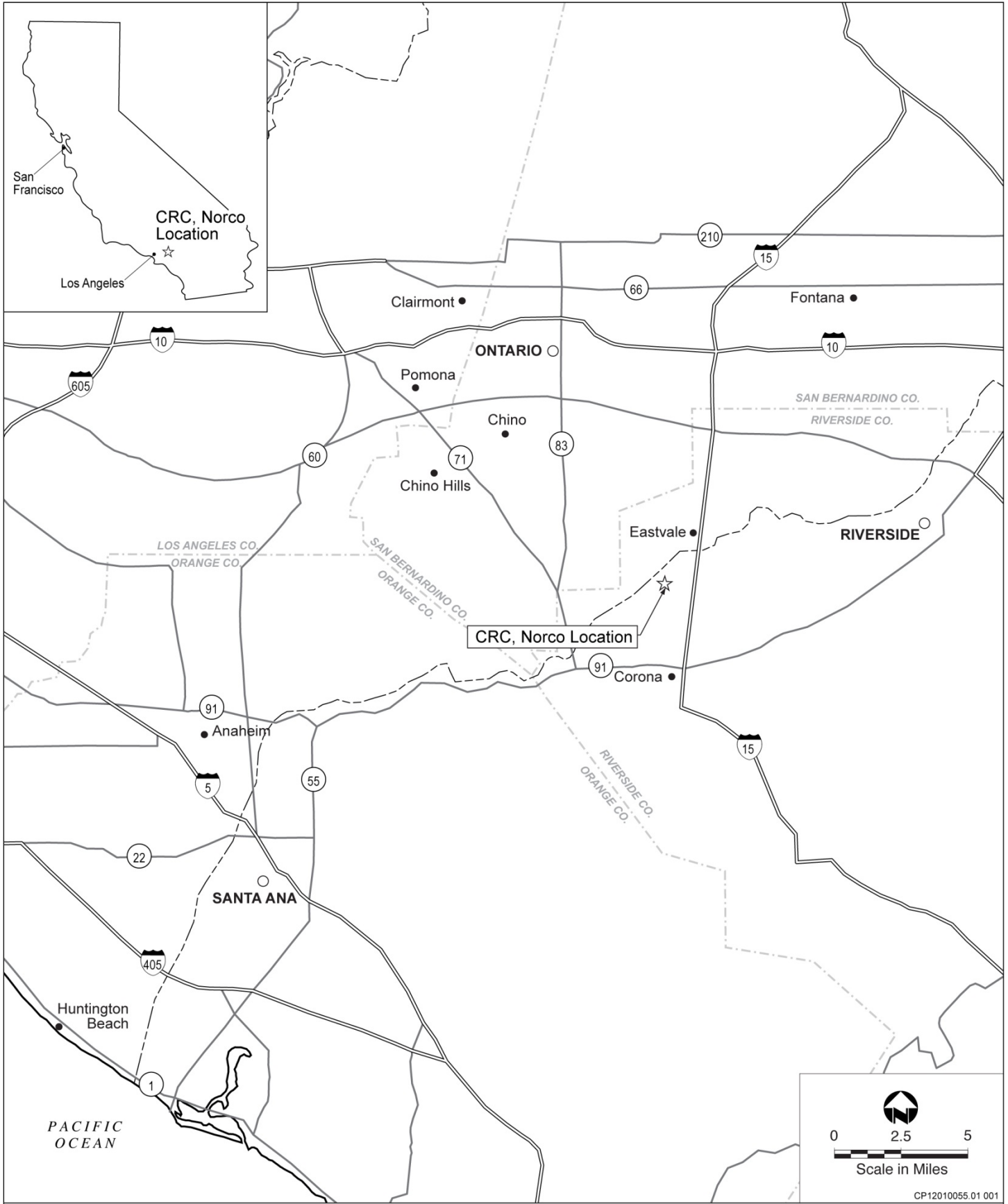
~~As mandated by Senate Bill (SB) 1022, the "Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall remove all inmates from, cease operations of, and close the California Rehabilitation Center located in Norco, California, no later than either December 31, 2016, or six months after construction of the three Level II dorm facilities authorized in Section 14 of this act, whichever is earlier." Because the Legislature has required closure of the CRC, CDCR has no discretion; thus, closure related activities are not subject to CEQA.~~

~~As noted in CDCR's Blueprint, closure of CRC is considered necessary "due to its age, dilapidated condition, and high operating costs" (CDCR 2012). SB 1022 specifically directs CDCR to close CRC and relocate its current inmate population, regardless of other planning activities with respect to level II infill correctional facilities.~~

~~CRC is located at Fifth Street and Western Avenue in the City of Norco, as depicted in Exhibit 6-1. Once closed, CDCR would request the personnel and budgetary resources to secure the property and buildings, as well as provide necessary property maintenance. CRC currently houses approximately 3,400 level II inmates that would have to be transferred to other appropriate correctional facilities. By mid-2016, the prison's population is reasonably expected to be lower due to recent changes in sentencing and in anticipation of the pending closure of CRC (CDCR 2013). CDCR has no plans for future development or use of the CRC site as a prison. CDCR anticipates that at some future date the property will be declared surplus through legislation. At that time the property would be transferred to the California Department of General Services who will be responsible for disposal of the property consistent with governing statutes. Typically surplus state property will be conveyed to either local agencies and/or the private owners.~~

~~SB 1022 does not grant CDCR the authority to plan or make any modifications to buildings within the property. There is no funding available to make renovations or otherwise modify the existing structures. Upon sale/transfer to a local agency or private party(s) the CRC property would be subject to the planning and building permit review of the City of Norco. Accordingly, future use and/or renovation of the CRC site, either by public or private entities, is speculative and therefore not evaluated in this EIR. No onsite structures would be modified or demolished as part of the project. Post closure activities will be limited to (1) general property and landscape maintenance, (2) inspection of mechanical equipment and infrastructure, (3) placing temporary coverings on some street-level windows using a non-destructive technique, and (4) securing the perimeter to prevent unauthorized entry, vandalism, and/or thief.~~

~~Although closure of CRC is not a discretionary approval of a project, as defined by CEQA, and is therefore exempt from CEQA, the reasonably foreseeable potential impacts associated with closure as described in the previous paragraph are discussed below in a good faith effort at full disclosure.~~



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental 2013

Exhibit 6-1

California Rehabilitation Center, Norco Regional Location



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6.1 AESTHETICS

The warm closure of CRC would result in the relocation of existing inmates to other CDCR prisons but would not involve any alterations to existing structures or changes to the outward appearance of the facility. Building and landscaping maintenance would continue to maintain the visual character and scenic quality of the site. No new structures, including those that could contribute to new sources of light and/or glare, would be installed as part of the warm closure. Thus, no changes to the visual appearance of the facility would occur and there would be no adverse changes related to aesthetics.

6.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

All existing land uses would remain unchanged with warm closure at CRC. No agricultural or forest lands are on or adjacent to the site. There would be no conversion of any forest or agricultural land to other uses.

6.3 AIR QUALITY

The warm closure would involve the relocation of a maximum of 3,443 inmates to various CDCR prisons throughout California. Transfer of inmates would be conducted in accordance with CDCR's existing inmate transfer system, and therefore is not considered a part of the proposed project requiring evaluation under CEQA. Air emissions associated with operation of the site (e.g., vehicle trips) would be substantially decreased upon its closure. Overall, the warm closure of CRC would not result in any short-term or long-term adverse changes to air quality.

6.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Maintenance activities within areas surrounding the facility would continue under the warm closure, in a similar capacity as under existing conditions. Thus, the physical conditions of the site would not be altered (e.g., by tree removal, structural alteration, or other construction activities) and no sensitive biological resources would be affected.

6.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The warm closure of CRC would involve the relocation of the existing inmates to other CDCR prisons statewide. No surveys of the existing structures were performed as part of this evaluation because no modifications to the existing structures would occur. As noted above, SB 1022 does not grant CDCR the authority to plan or modify the existing structures at CRC. Because no ground-disturbing activities would occur and no buildings would be modified, there would be no activities that could affect historical, archaeological, and/or paleontological resources or human remains.

Nonetheless, the CRC site is known to contain buildings that are part of the Lake Norconian Historic District, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site has been thoroughly documented, including with archival photographs and a detailed history. For more information, please see

<http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natregsearchresult.do?fullresult=true&recordid=0>;
<http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/00000033.pdf>; and
<http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Photos/00000033.pdf>.

The district includes a resort with an ornate hotel building originally opened in 1929. In its early years, the resort was frequented by many celebrities of the period, but fell into hard times during the Depression. In 1941, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the resort was converted to the United States Naval Hospital. In 1963, part of the resort, including the hotel building and

~~barracks constructed in World War II, became the California Rehabilitation Center. In 2000, the hotel and other buildings were deemed eligible for listing on the NHRP as part of the larger Lake Norconian historic district. In 2002, the State concluded the hotel building was seismically unfit and too expensive to retrofit, and abandoned it. (Lake Norconian Club Foundation, ND)~~

~~Over the past several years the hotel buildings have continued to deteriorate due to age, weather, and many other factors. A consequence of this deterioration is that the structure is now unsafe to enter or to modify even exterior elements such as the roofs. SB 1022 did not include any funding for repair and/or rehabilitation of the hotel; CDCR has no other source of repair funds that can be diverted to such potential repairs in light of other departmental maintenance and repair priorities. Given the absence of authorized funding for preservation of the structure it is not feasible for CDCR to undertake any activities associated with rehabilitation of the building. Continued deterioration is therefore expected. Once the site is declared surplus and it is conveyed to other public agencies or private parties it may be subject to partial or complete renovation. However, such potential modifications would be subject to local planning and building permit ordinances. Accordingly, the future use of the buildings and property is not reasonably foreseeable and any attempt to consider such uses or alternatives would be purely speculative.~~

~~6.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS~~

~~There would be no construction of new facilities or ground-disturbing activities related to closure that could expose people or structures to unsafe conditions. Thus, there would be no effects associated with geology and soils.~~

~~6.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS~~

~~General maintenance activities would continue at the site; however, activities at CRC that generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (e.g., vehicle trips) would be substantially reduced from existing conditions. Thus, there would be no adverse effects as a result of the warm closure of CRC related to project-driven increases in GHG emissions.~~

~~6.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS~~

~~While general maintenance activities would continue at the site, possibly including the use of hazardous chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides, they would continue to be handled, stored, and used consistent with applicable regulations governing their transportation, storage, and use. Project-related activities at CRC would not include the construction of new structures or other ground disturbance, but would remove people from the site; therefore, closure of this facility would decrease the exposure of people or structures to wildfires, compared to existing conditions. No buildings would be altered and no other activities that could result in exposure to hazards or hazardous materials would occur.~~

~~6.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY~~

~~The warm closure of CRC does not include any construction or modification to buildings; water bodies; or areas subject to flooding, seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Inmates would be removed from the site, reducing any risk from exposure to any such hazards. No physical modifications would occur onsite that could otherwise modify existing drainage patterns or result in temporary or permanent changes to local or regional water quality.~~

~~6.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING~~

~~Relocation of inmates from CRC and closure of the facility would not include physical changes to the environment that could disrupt an established community because no new structures would be built and all activities would occur within an existing developed site. Because the warm closure would include maintenance of the grounds and facilities, there would be no change to the land use of the site; therefore, there would be no adverse effects related to consistency with applicable land use policies or other environmental land use regulations. As noted above, the property may be designated as surplus by the State at a later date, making it available to other agencies and/or interested private parties, but that action is not included as part of the proposed project. Any changes to land use that would be undertaken by a future purchasing entity would be subject to a separate evaluation of environmental impacts under CEQA.~~

~~6.11 MINERAL RESOURCES~~

~~No construction activities or physical modifications to the site would occur, and the availability of existing mineral resources would not be affected.~~

~~6.12 NOISE~~

~~Noise associated with the closure would be limited to bus trips to transport inmates during the closure period (temporary basis) and periodic maintenance-related noise (e.g., mowers), which would be substantially less frequent than under current conditions. Thus, the closure would not increase exposure of people to noise or vibration.~~

~~6.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING~~

~~The warm closure would not involve an increase in capacity or staffing needs at CRC that would necessitate the construction of housing or induce population growth, directly or indirectly.~~

~~6.14 PUBLIC SERVICES~~

~~Closure of CRC would reduce onsite population levels, thereby reducing any demand for public services (e.g., police, fire, emergency response) heretofore assigned to respond to requests for such service. CRC would be maintained as a secure facility, thereby preventing potential need for emergency services related to vandalism or trespassing.~~

~~6.15 RECREATION~~

~~Closure of CRC would not result in staffing increases or other population influx to the area. Thus, impacts related to population increases, such as demands for additional recreational facilities, would not occur.~~

~~6.16 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC~~

~~Staffing at CRC would be reduced, thereby reducing local traffic volumes related to daily staff commutes, visitor trips, and supply deliveries. During the closure period (temporary basis), bus trips would transport inmates to other CDCR facilities. However, the transfer of inmates would be conducted gradually and in accordance with CDCR's existing inmate transfer system. Closure of the facility would be expected to result in a long-term decrease in traffic; thus, no adverse effects on adopted policies, plans, and programs would be expected.~~

~~6.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS~~

~~Demand for utilities and service systems would be limited to maintenance-related activities and would be substantially reduced compared to existing conditions.~~

4.2.2 VOLUME 2

SECTION 3.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following text is added as the 3rd paragraph on page 3.2-3:

Nonnative grassland provides an important resource to various wildlife species. Native wildlife utilizes nonnative grasslands as foraging habitat, especially raptors such as the burrowing owl, golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), and great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*). Nonnative grassland also provides habitat for other species, such as the loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). Nonnative grassland is an important resource that provides habitat for raptor prey species including Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*). Within the eastern part of Otay Mesa, where the RJD Infill Site is located, nonnative grassland is a declining resource for these wildlife species and has a particular importance because it is one of the few remaining areas of the County where a breeding burrowing owl population remains.

The text on page 3.2-15, second paragraph under sub-heading "San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program," has been revised as follows:

San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program

The San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) (1998) is a comprehensive, long-term habitat conservation plan which addresses the needs of multiple species and the preservation of natural vegetation communities in San Diego County. The MSCP addresses the potential impacts of urban growth, natural habitat loss and species endangerment and creates a plan to mitigate for the potential loss of Covered Species and their habitat due to the direct impacts of future development of both public and private lands within the MSCP area. The MSCP is a subregional plan under the Natural Communities Conservation Program, which will be implemented through local subarea plans. The County's Subarea Plan and its associated Implementing Agreement establish the conditions under which the County, for the benefit of itself and of public and private landowners and other land development project proponents within its Subarea boundaries, will receive from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CDFW certain long-term take authorizations (and an acknowledgment that the MSCP satisfies conditions established in the Section 4(d) Special Rule for the coastal California gnatcatcher) which will allow the taking of certain Covered Species incidental to land development and other lawful land uses which are authorized by the County. The MSCP provides coverage for 85 species.

The RJD Infill Site is within the MSCP area, South County Subarea, for which a Subarea Plan was approved in 1997, but CDCR is not a signatory to the MSCP. The RJD Infill Site is within an area identified as a "take authorized area," but USFWS indicates this is a misidentification. Because CDCR is not a participant in the MSCP, this error has no meaningful effect. ~~Preservation of habitat as a part of the MSCP was designed to offset impacts within such areas to mitigate for the loss of any covered plant and animal species. Development in take authorized areas, as identified in the MSCP and County Subarea Plan, may proceed consistent with the terms of the MCSP with no further biological mitigation.~~ Immediately west of RJD is the Otay

Ranch Open Space Preserve, which is identified as a “hardline preserve area” in the MSCP, indicating that the land has been dedicated as open space in perpetuity. The infill developments do not include any uses that would be adjacent to the preserve.

San Diego County Biological Mitigation Ordinance

The County’s Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO) enables the County of San Diego to implement the MSCP described above, and sets out specific mitigation requirements for impacts to covered species. The ordinance states that no project requiring a discretionary permit shall be approved unless a finding is made that the project is consistent with the MSCP, the County Subarea Plan, and the provisions of this ordinance. However, the ordinance sets forth a number of exemptions including an exemption for take authorized areas identified in the MSCP. ~~Because the infill site is within a take authorized area, it is exempt from the measures outlined in the BMO.~~ The County’s MSCP Subarea Plan and BMO provide specific criteria for project design, impact allowances, and mitigation requirements. The criteria contained within the BMO do not replace those required by the MSCP. All projects within the MSCP boundaries must conform to the MSCP requirements. Although the CDCR property is not covered, CDCR has reviewed the mitigation requirements of the MSCP to provide a solid foundation for the mitigation of biological resource impacts discussed in this section.

Page 3.2-18 has been modified as follows:

Habitat conservation plan: ~~The RJD Infill Site is located within a take authorized area of the adopted South County Subarea of the San Diego County MSCP. Areas designated for take authorization under the MSCP were considered as likely to be developed in the foreseeable future. Loss of covered plant and animal species within take authorized areas have been offset through the preservation in perpetuity of habitat within MSCP hardline preserve areas, such as the Otay Ranch Open Space Preserve, with no additional mitigation requirements. RJD is misidentified as a take authorized area in the adopted MSCP. Nonetheless, development and operation of a level II infill correctional facility at the RJD Infill Site would not result in development or uses adjacent to MSCP preserve lands and all development would occur within take authorized areas. Therefore, development and operation of a level II infill correctional facility at the RJD Infill Site would not conflict with the provisions of the adopted MSCP. If covered species are not observed during focused surveys, then no further participation in the MSCP is necessary as part of the development of level II correctional facilities at the RJD Infill Site. If covered species are observed on the RJD Infill site, then avoidance and minimization measures will be implemented as described below, including coordination with the MSCP through the administrative permit process. This issue is not discussed further.~~

Survival of species: The infill site provides limited value to wildlife species and development of the site would not eliminate any habitat important to the long-term survival of any species or community and would not substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of any species. This issue is not discussed further.

The text on page 3.2-20 has been revised as follows:

Impact 3.2-2a: Impacts on Raptors [Single Facility]

Based on a review of the vegetation on and near the infill site, large ornamental trees on the infill site along the north side of Donovan State Prison Road could provide potential nest sites for white-tailed kite and common raptors, such as red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, American kestrel, and great horned owl, which are protected under Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code. Golden eagles are not expected to nest on the project site because the trees are not of sufficient size to support nesting eagles and in light of the daily level of activity

resulting from ongoing prison operation, including the adjacent firing range and heavily-used access road to the facility. Three golden eagle nests are known by USFWS staff to occur within 7 miles of the project site on Otay Mountain and could potentially, on occasion, forage in the grasslands on the site (USFWS 2013). The approximately 72 acres of annual grassland habitat onsite could also provide nesting habitat for northern harriers, which are ground-nesting raptors.

During surveys of the infill site, a pair of burrowing owls were observed in May 2013 occupying a burrow in the firing range. No other burrowing owl or sign of burrowing owl were observed on the infill site. The grassland vegetation on the infill sites was taller (between 12 and 36 inches) and denser than is typically suitable for burrowing owl, which tend to prefer sparsely vegetated, open habitats. No other raptors are currently nesting on the project site. An unoccupied stick nest was observed during surveys on April 11 and May 9, 2013 surveys in a eucalyptus tree along Donovan State Prison Road. Although a red-tailed hawk and a white tailed kite were observed foraging on the infill site, neither species perched on or near the nest tree and neither exhibited behavior typical during breeding (e.g., vocalizations, circling). Additional focused surveys will be conducted as the 2013 breeding season progresses for burrowing owls and other nesting raptors. Although no other raptors besides burrowing owl are currently nesting on the infill site, there is suitable nesting habitat and raptors could nest on the site in the future.

Construction of the single, level II infill correctional facility at the RJD Infill Site would require removal of approximately five nonnative eucalyptus and Chinese tallow trees that are landscaping along the existing entrance road. If trees, burrows, or grassland vegetation would be removed during the raptor breeding season (February–August), and if an active nest were present, mortality of eggs and chicks could result. In addition, construction on the infill site could disturb active nests near the construction site or in trees or other vegetation not yet removed from the infill site, potentially resulting in nest abandonment by the adults and mortality of chicks and eggs. Burrowing owls need burrows at all times to survive and displacing individuals from their burrows can result in indirect impacts such as predation, increased energetic costs, increased stress, and risks associated with having to find and compete for burrows, all of which can lead to take or reduced reproduction.

Construction of a single, level II infill correctional facility at the RJD Infill Site may disturb nesting raptors located on or near the infill site, resulting in nest abandonment by adult birds and abandonment of chicks and eggs, causing mortality. The potential loss of an active raptor nest and the loss of a burrowing owl would be considered significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.2-2a

CDCR will implement the following measures to reduce impacts on nesting raptors (white-tailed kite, northern harriers, and common raptors, such as red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, American kestrel, and great horned owl):

- › Tree removal will be completed outside of the breeding season (between September 1 and February 15).
- › For construction activities occurring between February 16 and August 31, consistent with CDFW protocol, CDCR will retain a qualified biologist to conduct preconstruction surveys for nesting raptors (white-tailed kite, northern harriers, and common raptors, such as red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk, American kestrel, and great horned owl) to identify active nests on and within 500 feet of the infill site. The surveys will be conducted no more than 30 days before the beginning of construction activities that could remove trees or otherwise disturb nesting raptors.

- › If active nests are found, impacts on nesting raptors will be avoided by establishing a 500-foot buffer around the nests. No development activity will commence within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that any young have fledged and the nest is no longer active. The size of the buffer may be adjusted if a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW, determines that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist will be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.
- › Loss of grassland habitat used for foraging by raptors will be compensated by providing a 1:1 replacement ratio as outlined in Mitigation Measure 3.2-2b.

Mitigation Measure 3.2-2b on page 3.2-21 of Volume 2 of the DEIR has been revised as follows:

CDCR will obtain a qualified biologist to conduct additional surveys of the site for the presence of burrowing owls. These surveys will be conducted in all areas of suitable habitat on and within 500 feet of the project site during the spring, winter, and 30 days prior to construction to determine the presence/absence of breeding and/or wintering owls. If ground-disturbing activities are delayed or suspended for more than 30 days after the pre-construction survey, the site will be re-surveyed.

Habitat-based Mitigation

The loss of nonnative grassland will be mitigated through conservation of nonnative grassland. The County's BMO specifies a 0.5:1 replacement ratio for nonnative grassland unless occupied by burrowing owls, which increases the mitigation ratio to 1:1. Because the site is located in east Otay Mesa, which has a current and historical presence of burrowing owls, and because of the increasing scarcity of nonnative grassland, the site is considered to be occupied and is therefore subject to the 1:1 mitigation requirement. Current project plans indicate that 35 acres of grassland would be permanently covered for a 792-bed facility (the proposed project); under the proposed infill alternative for RJD approximately 55 acres of grassland would be permanently covered for a 1,584-bed facility.

Mitigation will be primarily (1/2 or more) on property located within east Otay Mesa. Potential locations include State-owned land, primarily within O'Neal Canyon, under the control of the CDCR, or on privately-owned land in the area. The intent of the mitigation measure is to provide adequate habitat replacement, as agreed to by Wildlife Agencies. Once a location has been selected, CDCR will, in coordination with the Wildlife Agencies, arrange for the designation of the acreage as replacement habitat, as appropriate, and develop a set of actions related to the preservation of the replacement habitat, as necessary. The actions will be subject to approval by the appropriate wildlife agencies, and will vary depending on the condition of the ultimate mitigation lands. Actions may include restoration of degraded habitat within the conservation site. This potentially includes soil decompaction, seeding, exotic plant control, monitoring and long-term maintenance.

Construction Mitigation

CDCR will implement the following measures to reduce impacts on burrowing owl:

- › CDCR will retain a qualified biologist to conduct focused breeding and nonbreeding season surveys for burrowing owls in areas of suitable habitat on and within 1,500 feet of the infill site. Surveys will be conducted prior to the start of construction activities and in accordance with Appendix D of CDFW's Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012). Two of four surveys to be conducted during the 2013 breeding season were conducted on April 11 and May 9. A pair of burrowing owls have initiated a nest site within the existing firing range. Two additional

surveys will be conducted on May 31, 2013 and June 28, 2013, which will determine if the nesting attempt is successful. CDCR will consult with CDFW regarding protection buffers to be established around the occupied burrow and maintained throughout construction. If occupied burrows are present that cannot be avoided or adequately protected with a no-disturbance buffer, a burrowing owl exclusion and relocation plan will be developed in consultation with CDFW. Owls will be relocated outside of the impact area using passive or active methodologies developed in consultation with CDFW and may include active relocation to MSCP preserve areas if approved by CDFW and the County preserve managers. No burrowing owls will be excluded from occupied burrows until the burrowing owl exclusion and relocation plan is approved by CDFW.

- › During the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), any occupied burrows will not be disturbed/destroyed and will be provided with a 150- to 1,500-foot protective buffer unless a qualified biologist verifies through noninvasive means that either: (1) the birds have not begun egg laying, or (2) juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. The size of the buffer will depend on the time of year and level of disturbance as outlined in the CDFW Staff Report (2012, pg 9). The size of the buffer may be reduced if a broad-scale, long-term, scientifically-rigorous monitoring program is implemented to ensure burrowing owls are not detrimentally affected. Once the fledglings are capable of independent survival, the owls will be relocated outside the impact area and the burrow will be destroyed to prevent owls from reoccupying it.
- ~~› If active burrows would be destroyed by development of the infill facility outside of the breeding season, CDCR will obtain an administrative permit under the MSCP and comply with the measures in the exclusion and relocation plan. Because the infill site is within an MSCP take authorized area, impacts to covered species, including burrowing owl, have been compensated through creation of the MSCP preserves and no further compensatory mitigation would be required. Implementation of the MSCP conserves approximately 5,770 acres of potential burrowing owl habitat and 4,000 acres of known suitable burrowing owl habitat.~~
- › If the destruction of occupied burrows is unavoidable, existing unsuitable burrows will be enhanced (enlarged or cleared of debris) or new burrows created (by installing artificial burrows) at a minimum ratio of 2 new burrows for every removed burrow within the conserved nonnative grassland on east Otay Mesa (the ultimate location of which is still being determined). A monitoring plan will be developed and include success criteria, remedial measures, and the submittal of an annual report to the local offices of each wildlife agency. Success criteria shall include confirmation of burrowing owl use of the site and/or confirmation of successful breeding. Additional success criteria will be agreed upon by the wildlife agencies.
- › After burrowing owls have been confirmed absent or removed from the infill site, they will be discouraged from entering or occupying the disturbed areas. To accomplish this, CDCR will prevent ground squirrels from occupying the infill site early in the planning process by disking or plowing the entire infill site to destroy any ground squirrel burrows to discourage both ground squirrel and owl use of the site. Any pipes within the site will be capped to discourage owl use. Also, construction equipment and construction areas will be monitored for owl use. If owls are found, onsite passive relocation techniques approved by the CDFW, will be used to encourage owls to move to alternative burrows outside of the disturbance area.

Post-Construction Mitigation

- › After all construction activity has ceased within the construction staging area and the proposed infill facility has been activated CDCR shall, to the degree feasible, return areas

disturbed by construction activities to pre-project conditions through habitat restoration. The post-construction restoration will occur immediately after the construction staging area is no longer needed and the facility has been activated so that nonnative grasses and forbs may recolonize the site. Restoration of these areas will improve the likelihood that burrowing owls, raptors, and black-tail rabbits will again be able to use the remaining grassland habitat.

The primary measures to complete the restoration of nonnative grassland disturbed through construction include, but are not limited to, removal of any construction lay down materials such as gravel, trash cleanup, remedial grading (to restore pre-construction grades and decompact soil), erosion control, seeding, and maintenance (e.g., invasive exotic plant control) and monitoring to verify the restoration is successfully completed. Seed of nonnative grassland species is expected to persist in the seedbank during and after construction; however, low density seeding with nonnative grassland species is recommended to supplement the restoration process and erosion control. Weed control will only focus on particular problematic invasive exotics (e.g., fennel, artichoke thistle, tocolate/star-thistle, mustard, etc.) that can degrade the function of nonnative grassland. The site shall be surveyed on an annual basis by a qualified biologist for a period of three years after construction to evaluate the functionality of the restoration area. CDCR will implement additional measures, based on the recommendations of the survey effort, to ensure restoration of the area.

Significance after Mitigation

The inclusion of habitat-based mitigation for the loss of nonnative grassland habitat and foraging area, and implementation of various measures to protect individuals if they are found, would reduce impacts on raptors to a less-than-significant level. ~~Implementing Mitigation Measures 3.2-2a and 3.2-2b would reduce significant impacts on northern harrier, burrowing owl, and other raptors to a less-than-significant level because it would ensure that these species are not disturbed during nesting so that construction would not result in nest abandonment and loss of eggs or young. Because the RJD Infill Site is within a take authorized area of the MSCP, loss of burrowing owl and northern harrier habitat removed from the infill site has been compensated through creation of hardline preserves, including O'Neal Canyon to the northeast, that preserve high-quality habitat for these species in perpetuity.~~

The sixth paragraph on page 3.2-25 under Mitigation Measure 3.2-5 is modified as follows:

Tier 3: These mitigation measures compensate for residual wildlife mortality impacts. CDCR will contribute funds to an existing non-profit organization that creates and manages habitat enhancement areas that would improve opportunities for reproductive success of birds likely to be adversely affected by the infill facility. Based on the mortality of sensitive species at RJD for ten years between June 2002 and June 2012, bird species that may be adversely affected include, but are not limited to, American kestrels, barn owl, burrowing owls, great horned owls, and tricolored blackbird. Mechanisms for implementing the mitigation will be similar to those previously utilized by CDCR for the Statewide and Six Prison Electrified Fence Projects and may include additional funding for a project to which CDCR has already contributed as part of these existing projects. ~~The Sacramento valley O'Neal Canyon~~ or elsewhere in the Otay Mesa region will be targeted, but mitigation could be implemented at federal, state, or private lands located anywhere in California if the lands support a large percentage of the species at risk of electrocution at the infill site. The amount of funding contributed would depend on the acreage of habitat that would benefit from the mitigation. The mitigation acreage required would be determined based on the anticipated annual mortality of native birds and the area required to support an equivalent number of individuals of the species at greatest risk of electrocution.

4.2.3 VOLUME 3

SECTION 3.1 AIR QUALITY

Table 3.1-4 on page 3.1-18 has been revised as follows:

Table 3.1-4 Summary of Modeled Daily Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors from Operation of the Level II Infill Correctional Facility Complex				
	Emissions (lbs/day)			
	ROG	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Area Sources	17.6	13.2	1.0	1.0
Mobile Sources	7.89.8	9.311.7	8.911.2	0.52.1
Total Unmitigated Emissions	25.327.4	22.524.9	9.912.2	4.53.1
<i>Threshold of Significance (lbs/day)</i>	65	65	AAQS	AAQS

Notes: AAQS = Ambient Air Quality Standard (California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations); lbs/day = pounds per day; NO_x = oxides of nitrogen; PM_{2.5} = fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less; PM₁₀ = respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less; ROG = reactive organic gases
 Numbers may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.
 Refer to Appendix 3A in this volume for detailed assumptions and modeling output files.
 Source: Data modeled by Ascent Environmental in 2013.

Table 3.1-6 on page 3.1-24 has been revised as follows:

Table 3.1-6 Summary of Modeled Daily Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors from Operation of the Single, Level II Infill Correctional Facility				
	Emissions – pounds per day (lbs/day)			
	ROG	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Area Sources	7.8	5.9	0.5	0.5
Mobile Sources	4.06.4	4.87.6	4.67.2	0.31.4
Total Unmitigated Emissions	11.814.2	10.713.5	5.47.7	0.71.9
<i>Threshold of Significance (lbs/day)</i>	65	65	AAQS	AAQS

Notes: AAQS = Ambient Air Quality Standard; lbs/day = pounds per day; NO_x = oxides of nitrogen; PM_{2.5} = fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less; PM₁₀ = respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less; ROG = reactive organic gases
 Numbers may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.
 Refer to Appendix 3A in this volume for detailed assumptions and modeling output files.
 Source: Data modeled by Ascent Environmental in 2013.

SECTION 3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measure 3.3-1 on page 3.3-8 has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.3-1

In the event that any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil (~~made~~midden), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all ground-disturbing activity ~~within 100 feet of the resources~~ in the area of the find will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist will be retained to assess the significance of the find. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either

an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist will develop appropriate mitigation to protect the integrity of the resource and ensure that no additional resources are affected. Mitigation could include but would not necessarily be limited to preservation in place, archival research, subsurface testing, or contiguous block unit excavation and data recovery.

Mitigation Measure 3.3-4 on page 3.3-10 has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.3-4

If human remains are discovered during any demolition/construction activities, all ground-disturbing activity ~~within 50 feet in the area~~ of the remains will be halted immediately, and the Amador County coroner will be notified immediately, according to Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined by the County coroner to be Native American, the NAHC will be notified within 24 hours, and the guidelines of the NAHC will be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. CDCR will also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the specific site and consult with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), if any, identified by the NAHC. Following the coroner's findings, the archaeologist, and the NAHC-designated MLD will determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.94.

SECTION 3.4 EMPLOYMENT, POPULATION, AND HOUSING

Table 3.4-1 on page 3.4-3 has been revised as follows:

Table 3.4-1 Geographic Distribution of Current MCSP Employees				
County/City	2000 Population	2010 Population	Projected 2025 Population	Number (Percent) of MCSP Employees ¹
Sacramento County	1,223,499	1,418,788	1,643,263	430 (37%)
Amador County	35,100	38,091	41,270	386 (33%)
San Joaquin County	563,598	685,306	862,496	162 (14%)
Other counties	N/A	N/A	N/A	182 (16%) ²
County Total				1,160 (100%)
City of Ione ⁶	7,129	7,918	18,182 ³	200 (17%)
City of Elk Grove	59,984 ⁴	153,015	168,465	129 (11%)
Other cities	N/A	N/A	N/A	831 (72%) ⁵
City Total				1,160 (100%)

Notes:
¹ Number is approximate; zip code survey data do not match number of employees due to various factors. Numbers were adjusted to match the employment count.
² Less than 16% of MCSP employees reside in 20 other counties, each of which represents less than 7% of total employee population.
³ Projection is for the year 2030.
⁴ Elk Grove was incorporated as a city in July 2000. U.S. Census Bureau information for 2000 does not reflect this change.
⁵ Less than 72% of MCSP employees reside in 87 other jurisdictions, each of which represents less than 10% of total employee population.
⁶ Population data for the city of Ione includes the institutionalized population, which according to the 2000 and 2010 Census was 3,832 and 4,160, respectively. Therefore, the non-institutionalized population was 3,297 and 3,758 in 2000 and 2010, respectively. The projected 2030 population shown in this table is from the *City of Ione General Plan Update DEIR* (City of Ione 2009a), which does not distinguish the institutionalized from the non-institutionalized population. Therefore, for purposes of this analysis, the 2010 Census data of 4,160 institutionalized people was deducted from the 2030 projection, resulting in a revised projection of 14,022 non-institutionalized people in 2030. This is considered to be a conservative estimate because MCSP has not had an inmate population that high to date, nor is it expected to in the future.
 Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2013d, 2013e; California Department of Finance 2012; City of Ione 2009; Sacramento County 2008; zip code data provided by CDCR in 2013

Page 3.4-4 has been revised as follows:

City of Ione

Ione's population increased from 7,129 people in 2000 to 7,918 people in 2010, which was an increase of 9.9 percent (U.S. Census Bureau 2013d). As indicated in Table 3.4-1, approximately 17 percent of current MCSP employees reside in Ione.

By 2030, the total population in Ione is projected to be 18,182 people, an increase of 60.7 percent from 2000 (City of Ione 2009:4.3-11).

As noted above in Table 3.4-1, population data for the city of Ione includes the institutionalized population, which according to the 2000 and 2010 Census was 3,832 and 4,160, respectively. Therefore, the non-institutionalized population was 3,297 and 3,758 in 2000 and 2010, respectively. The projected 2030 population shown in Table 3.4-1 is from the *City of Ione General Plan Update DEIR* (City of Ione 2009a), which does not distinguish the institutionalized from the non-institutionalized population. Therefore, for purposes of this analysis, the 2010 Census data of 4,160 institutionalized people was deducted from the 2030 projection, resulting in a revised projection of 14,022 non-institutionalized people in 2030. This is considered to be a conservative estimate because MCSP has not had an inmate population that high to date, nor is it expected to in the future.

Impact 3.4-1a on page 3.4-6 has been revised as follows:

If this population increase occurs, it is anticipated that these 1,097 people would distribute themselves in a pattern similar to the existing regional MCSP employee distribution patterns. That is to say, the overwhelming majority (84 percent) of employees would be anticipated to reside in Sacramento, Amador, and San Joaquin Counties, and the remainder (16 percent) would be anticipated to reside in other outlying counties. As indicated in Table 3.4-1, Sacramento County would be expected to receive the largest portion of a project-related population increase (approximately 406 [37 percent] of the 1,097 people). The remaining employees and their families would be distributed throughout other adjacent and outlying counties (including Amador and San Joaquin Counties). The maximum project-generated population increase of 1,097 people would be indistinguishable from other projected growth in the region and is planned for in regional growth plans in each of these communities (e.g., general plans, community plans). For example, project-related population growth in Sacramento County of 406 people would represent 0.0247 percent of the County's projected 2025 population of 1,643,263 people (California Department of Finance 2012). At a more local level, project-related population growth in the city of Ione of 186 (17 percent of 1,097) people would represent ~~1.02~~ 1.3 percent of the City's projected 2030 population of ~~18,182~~ 14,022 people (~~City of Ione 2009~~). This level of growth, by itself, would not stimulate any new development, the construction of which could result in significant environmental impacts.

Impact 3.4-1b on page 3.4-8 has been revised as follows:

If this population increase occurs, it is anticipated that these 562 people would distribute themselves in a pattern similar to the existing regional MCSP employee distribution patterns. That is to say, the overwhelming majority (84 percent) of employees would be anticipated to reside in Sacramento, Amador, and San Joaquin Counties, and the remainder (16 percent) would be anticipated to reside in other outlying counties. As indicated in Table 3.4-1, Sacramento County would be expected to receive the largest portion of any project-related population increase (approximately 208 [37 percent] of the 562 people). The remaining employees and their families would be distributed throughout other adjacent and outlying counties (including Amador and San Joaquin Counties). The maximum project-generated population increase of 562 people would be indistinguishable from other projected growth in the region and is planned for in regional growth plans in each of these communities (e.g., general plans, community plans). For example, project-

related population growth in Sacramento County of 208 people would represent 0.013 percent of the County's projected 2025 population of 1,643,263 people (California Department of Finance 2012). At a more local level, project-related population growth in the city of Lone of 96 (17 percent of 562) people would represent ~~0.53~~ 0.68 percent of the City's projected 2030 population of ~~18,182~~ 14,022 people (City of Lone 2009). This level of growth, by itself, would not stimulate any new development, the construction of which could result in significant environmental impacts.

SECTION 3.7 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

The sixth paragraph of text to Mitigation Measure 3.7-2 has been modified as follows:

New detention basins or ponds would temporarily detain stormwater runoff to allow sediment and other pollutants to settle and prevent them from flowing directly into receiving water bodies. CDCR will obtain coverage under the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (State Water Board Order 2009-0009-DWQ) for construction activity resulting in a land disturbance of one acre or greater. Construction activity is considered to include: clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, and reconstruction of existing facilities involving removal and replacement. CDCR will submit a Notice of Intent to comply with the permit to SWRCB before construction begins. ~~The facilities would adhere to the requirements of the existing NPDES permit, including the associated monitoring and reporting program. However, expanded or entirely new detention basins may need to be constructed. The final drainage plan will also specify any treatments necessary to protect earthen channels from erosion, and modifications that may be needed to existing underground pipe and culvert capacities.~~

The text on page 3.7-8 has been modified as follows:

CDCR is currently designing upgrades, including a secondary clarifier, a mixed liquid splitter box, a chlorine contact basin, a disinfected secondary effluent pump station, motor speed controls for return activated sludge pumps, chemical feed equipment, and other upgrades by November 2014 that will bring performance of the WWTP into compliance with its WDR requirements. ~~its NPDES permit and discharge of the CDO.~~

The text to Mitigation Measure 3.7-2 on page 3.7-14 has been modified as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.7-2

Before any construction-related ground disturbance, final drainage plans will be completed to demonstrate that all runoff would be appropriately conveyed through the infill site and in a manner consistent with applicable requirements related to retention of stormwater flows onsite ~~not leave the site at rates exceeding pre-project runoff conditions. The drainage design for the contemplated development would limit the 10-year and 100-year peak runoff from the infill site to no more than pre-project conditions.~~ The plan will include, but not be limited to, the following items:

- > A drainage study that will include A ~~An~~ accurate calculation of pre-project and post-project runoff scenarios, including Caltrans facilities, obtained using appropriate engineering methods that accurately evaluates potential changes to runoff, including increased surface runoff. Plans affecting SR 104 are subject to Caltrans review and concurrence. Such plans would also be distributed to the City of Lone since the project site is within the city limits;
- > A description of the proposed maintenance program for the onsite drainage system; project specific standards for installing drainage systems; and
- > The final drainage plan will meet the necessary requirements, which requires that 100-year flood flows be appropriately channeled and contained, such that the risk to people or damage to structures within or down gradient of the infill site do not occur.

New storm drainage facilities will need to be constructed and existing facilities reconfigured in order to accommodate increased surface flows associated with the project's increase in impervious surfaces. Final project design will incorporate design features that will minimize flood risk by controlling the anticipated increase in flow and stormwater runoff and reduce offsite runoff to rates not exceeding pre-project conditions.

SECTION 3.10 PUBLIC SERVICES

The second paragraph on page 3.10-1 has been revised as follows:

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) staffs the existing MCSP with 689 correctional officers equipped to manage site security (CDCR 2010). Throughout the remainder of the City of Lone, the Lone City Police Department provides law enforcement services, including traffic enforcement, patrol, and investigation (City of Lone 2009a). The Lone City Police Department staff includes a Chief of Police, three patrol officers, a K-9 officer, and 44 three volunteer patrol officers (~~Lone Police Department n.d. Lone 2013~~). The Lone City Police Department has an average of 1.4 paid sworn officers per 1,000 residents, which is similar to the average ratio for California cities of 1.5 officers per 1,000 residents (City of Lone 2009b).

SECTION 3.11 TRANSPORTATION

The on page 3.11-8 has been modified as follows:

LOS E is the minimum acceptable LOS for SR 16 in Sacramento County per Caltrans. However, Sacramento County's minimum acceptable LOS for roads outside its urban services boundary, including SR 16, is LOS D.

Page 3.11-32, the second sentence of the first full paragraph is hereby revised as follows:

As noted in Chapter 3, "Project Description," of Volume 1, a complex would include no fewer than 417580 parking spaces, which is more than the peak demand on a typical weekday.

Mitigation Measure 3.11-1 as shown on page 3.11-27 has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.11-1

CDCR will pay fees consistent with the County's regional transportation fee program: will negotiate with ACTC to establish a fee based on CDCR's fair share contribution to future improvements; and will pay fees consistent with the City of Lone's areawide transportation fee program. These fees would be used to fund transportation improvement projects to which the project would contribute traffic, including, which would include CDCR's fair share contribution towards the installation of a traffic signal at the intersection of SR 104, SR 88, and Jackson Valley Road, as well as other circulation improvement projects. These projects would be selected by the ACTC and the City of Lone, as appropriate. This mitigation measure will be implemented prior to occupancy.

The last paragraph on page 3.11-27 has been clarified as follows:

Signalization of the SR 104/SR 88/Jackson Valley Road intersection would reduce the delay at the intersection to an acceptable level during the p.m. peak hour. This intersection meets the peak hour signal warrant based on the requirements outlined in the MUTCD even under existing (without the proposed complex) conditions. Implementation of this mitigation measure would provide LOS B operations with the level II infill correctional facility complex. However, implementation of this improvement (signalization) ~~Mitigation Measure 3.11-4~~ is within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency, Caltrans, and not CDCR. Further,

Caltrans and Amador County have indicated that there are no proposed or planned improvements at this intersection and thus, payment of regional transportation fees would not be expected to result in direct improvement of this intersection. Since signalization is not a planned improvement and could not be guaranteed prior to initiation of operation of the proposed complex, operations at the intersection of SR 104, SR 88, and Jackson Valley Road would likely continue to be unacceptable. In addition, as noted above, operations at two study intersections would not exceed City of Lone LOS standards for the intersection, but would, with and without the proposed complex, exceed Caltrans standards for those state facilities. Improvement of these intersections would likely have secondary impacts, especially related to removal or modification of historic resources, which would likely be significant due to the presence of a nearby historic district (refer to Section 3.3, "Cultural Resources" of this volume). As a result, implementation of ~~this mitigation~~ at the two City of Lone intersections is considered infeasible. As a result, impacts to intersections would be **significant and unavoidable** with implementation of the proposed complex.

The text on page 3.11-34 has been modified as follows:

The traffic impacts during construction would depend on the construction workers' shifts. Construction traffic could result in temporary impacts at the following facilities that currently operate at or near their LOS thresholds. Facilities not listed are not approaching the LOS threshold and are not expected to result in a significant impact:

- ▲ SR 16/SR 24 – threshold = LOS C; operates at LOS B during the (a.m., midday, and p.m. peak hours)—operates at LOS B; threshold = LOS C
- ▲ SR 104/lone Michigan Bar Road – threshold = LOS C; operates at LOS B during the (a.m. and midday peak hours)—operates at LOS B; threshold = LOS C
- ▲ SR 104/Irish Hill Road – threshold LOS C; operates at LOS B during the (a.m., midday, and p.m. peak hours)—operates at LOS B; threshold = LOS C
- ▲ SR 104/SR 88/Jackson Valley Road – threshold = LOS D; operates at LOS D during the a.m. and midday peak hours and LOS F during the p.m. peak hour (a.m., midday, and p.m. peak hours)—operates at LOS D and LOS F; threshold = LOS D

Page 3.11-37, the second full paragraph of Mitigation Measure 3.11-4 is hereby revised as follows:

To minimize potential impacts, the TMP will restrict, to the extent feasible, peak hour trips entering and exiting MCSP to 27 passenger car equivalents (PCEs). The TMP will include an updated evaluation of current operational characteristics of the roadways to determine if construction traffic would cause unacceptable operations. If so, the TMP will specify temporary mitigation as needed, including (but not limited to) temporary operational improvements (such as a temporary signal or flagging that would be developed in consultation with the applicable transportation entities) or limiting the hours or amount of construction trips on affected roadway segments. Additionally, CDCR shall reimburse the City of Lone for one police officer and one firefighter for the duration of infill construction and for three to six months following substantial activation. The salary and benefits will be based on the published PERS rate. CDCR shall also reimburse the City for the monthly cost of the rental/lease of a patrol vehicle and a used fire apparatus vehicle. Substantial activation of the project means when the new facility is 50% occupied. The TMP will also evaluate pavement conditions along the haul routes designated in the TMP, and, if necessary, specify mitigations to:

- › avoid or minimize the use of haul routes where the pavement condition is physically deficient, according to each jurisdiction's standards, or

- › enter into mitigation agreements to improve the physical condition of haul routes that are in a physically deficient condition.

Determination of whether the pavement condition is “acceptable” or “deficient” will be defined by the presiding jurisdiction’s pavement management criteria.

Additionally, during coordination with the City of Lone regarding the construction traffic management plan, if the City of Lone maintains their concern regarding the need for public services, CDCR will include considerations, such as arranging with Amador County or the California Highway Patrol for the provision of additional police services in the event of an accident related to the construction of the proposed project.

Page 3.11-37, the third sentence of the last paragraph of Mitigation Measure 3.11-4 is hereby revised as follows:

The construction contractor will not use Lone-Michigan Bar Road, Tonzi Road, Willow Creek Road, or Sutter Lone Road.

Page 3.11-64, the second sentence of the first paragraph is hereby revised as follows:

As noted in Chapter 3, “Project Description,” of Volume 1, a single facility would include no fewer than 207295 parking spaces, which is more than the peak demand on a typical weekday.

Tables 3.11-4, 3.11-10, 3.11-15, and 3.11-17 have been revised as follows:

Table 3.11-4 Roadway Segment Levels of Service Results – Existing Conditions						
Roadway	Location	Roadway Type	<u>Minimum Acceptable LOS</u>	Volume ¹	LOS	Volume-to-Capacity Ratio
Michigan Bar Road	North of SR 104	Collector, Class III	<u>C</u>	2,200	B	0.13
SR 104	West of Michigan Bar Road	Collector, Class II	<u>D</u>	2,400	B	0.14
SR 104	East of MCSP Driveway	Collector, Class II	<u>D</u>	4,300	C	0.25
SR 124 (E. Plymouth Highway)	North of SR 104	Arterial, Class II	<u>D</u>	4,500	B	0.24
S. Lone Street	South of Main Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	6,200	C	0.33
S. Church Street	South of Main Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	6,000	C	0.32
Preston Road	North of E. Plymouth Highway/Shakeley Lane	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	7,400	C	0.39
Preston Road	South of E. Plymouth Highway/Shakeley Lane	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	9,300	C	0.49
Main Street	Between Preston Avenue and S. Church Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	9,400	D	0.50
SR 88	West of SR 124	Arterial, Class I	<u>C</u>	9,400	C	0.47
SR 88	East of SR 104	Arterial, Class I	<u>C</u>	8,500	C	0.42

Notes: Unacceptable operations are highlighted in bold text.
¹ Two-way daily traffic volumes.
 Source: Fehr & Peers, 2013

Table 3.11-10 Roadway Segment Level of Service Results – Existing plus Level II Infill Correctional Facility Complex Conditions									
Roadway	Location	Roadway Type	Minimum Acceptable LOS	Existing			Existing plus Complex		
				Volume ¹	LOS	v/c Ratio ²	Volume ¹	LOS	v/c Ratio ²
Michigan Bar Road	North of SR 104	Collector, Class III	<u>C</u>	2,200	B	0.13	2,376	B	0.14
SR 104	West of Michigan Bar Road	Collector, Class II	<u>D</u>	2,400	B	0.14	2,553	B	0.15
SR 104	East of MCSP Driveway	Collector, Class II	<u>D</u>	4,300	C	0.25	4,735	C	0.28
SR 124 (E. Plymouth Highway)	North of SR 104	Arterial, Class II	<u>D</u>	4,500	B	0.24	4,584	B	0.24
S. Ione Street	South of Main Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	6,200	C	0.333	6,306	C	0.33
S. Church Street	South of Main Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	6,000	C	0.32	6,115	C	0.32
Preston Road	North of E. Plymouth Highway/Shakeley Lane	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	7,400	C	0.39	7,814	C	0.41
Preston Road	South of E. Plymouth Highway/Shakeley Lane	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	9,300	C	0.49	9,542	D	0.50
Main Street	Between Preston Avenue and S. Church Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	9,400	D	0.50	9,621	D	0.51
SR 88	West of SR 124	Arterial, Class I	<u>C</u>	9,400	C	0.47	9,515	C	0.47
SR 88	East of SR 104	Arterial, Class I	<u>C</u>	8,500	C	0.42	8,584	C	0.42

Notes: Unacceptable operations are highlighted in bold text.
¹ Two-way daily traffic volumes
² v/c = volume-to-capacity
 Source: Fehr & Peers 2013

Table 3.11-15 Roadway Segment Level of Service Results – Existing plus Approved Projects plus Project Conditions (Complex)									
Roadway	Location	Roadway Type	Minimum Acceptable LOS	Existing plus Approved Projects			Existing plus Approved Projects plus Complex		
				Volume ¹	LOS	v/c Ratio ²	Volume ¹	LOS	v/c Ratio ²
Michigan Bar Road	North of SR 104	Collector, Class III	<u>C</u>	2,560	B	0.15	2,736	B	0.16
SR 104	West of Michigan Bar Road	Collector, Class II	<u>D</u>	2,870	B	0.17	3,023	B	0.18
SR 104	East of MCSP Driveway	Collector, Class II	<u>D</u>	5,520	C	0.33	5,955	C	0.35
SR 124 (E. Plymouth Highway)	North of SR 104	Arterial, Class II	<u>D</u>	5,590	C	0.30	5,674	C	0.30
S. Ione Street	South of Main Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	7,710	C	0.41	7,816	C	0.41
S. Church Street	South of Main Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	7,370	C	0.39	7,485	C	0.40
Preston Road	North of E. Plymouth Highway/Shakeley Lane	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	8,960	C	0.47	9,374	D	0.50
Preston Road	South of E. Plymouth Highway/Shakeley Lane	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	11,540	D	0.61	11,782	D	0.62
Main Street	Between Preston Avenue and S. Church Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>F</u>	11,670	D	0.62	11,891	D	0.63
SR 88	West of SR 124	Arterial, Class I	<u>C</u>	10,160	C	0.50	10,275	C	0.51
SR 88	East of SR 104	Arterial, Class I	<u>C</u>	10,520	D	0.52	10,604	D	0.52

Notes: Unacceptable operations are highlighted in bold text. Shaded text indicates a potentially significant impact.

¹ Two-way daily traffic volumes

² v/c = volume-to-capacity

Source: Fehr & Peers 2013

Table 3.11-17 Roadway Segment Level of Service Results – Cumulative plus Project Conditions (Complex)									
Roadway	Location	Roadway Type	Minimum Acceptable	Cumulative			Cumulative plus Complex		
			LOS	Volume ¹	LOS	v/c Ratio ²	Volume ¹	LOS	v/c Ratio ²
Michigan Bar Road	North of SR 104	Collector, Class III	<u>C</u>	2,560	B	0.15	2,736	B	0.16
SR 104	West of Michigan Bar Road	Collector, Class II	<u>D</u>	2,870	B	0.17	3,023	B	0.18
SR 104	East of MCSP Driveway	Collector, Class II	<u>D</u>	5,520	C	0.33	5,955	C	0.35
SR 124 (E. Plymouth Highway)	North of SR 104	Arterial, Class II	<u>D</u>	6,430	C	0.34	6,514	C	0.34
S. Ione Street	South of Main Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>E</u>	9,220	C	0.49	9,326	D	0.49
S. Church Street	South of Main Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>E</u>	7,480	C	0.40	7,595	C	0.40
Preston Road	North of E. Plymouth Highway/Shakeley Lane	Arterial, Class II	<u>E</u>	10,860	D	0.57	11,274	D	0.60
Preston Road	South of E. Plymouth Highway/Shakeley Lane	Arterial, Class II	<u>E</u>	10,560	D	0.56	10,802	D	0.57
Main Street	Between Preston Avenue and S. Church Street	Arterial, Class II	<u>E</u>	13,050	D	0.69	13,271	D	0.70
SR 88	West of SR 124	Arterial, Class I	<u>C</u>	10,160	C	0.50	10,275	C	0.51
SR 88	East of SR 104	Arterial, Class I	<u>C</u>	14,820	D	0.73	14,904	D	0.74

Notes: Unacceptable operations are highlighted in bold text. Shaded text indicates a potentially significant impact.
¹ Two-way daily traffic volumes
² v/c = volume-to-capacity
 Source: Fehr & Peers 2013

SECTION 3.12 UTILITIES

The second-to-last sentence of the third paragraph on page 3.12-7 has been revised as follows:

Upgrades include a secondary clarifier, a mixed liquor splitter box, a chlorine contact basin, a disinfected secondary effluent pump station, motor speed controls for return activated sludge pumps, and other improvements designed to bring the plant into compliance with WDRs ~~NPDES permit requirements~~ and to discharge the cease-and-desist order.

The text of the in the second paragraph on page 3.12-8 is revised as follows:

~~GDCR contracts with Amador County for solid waste disposal services. Amador County contracts the collection, transport, and disposal of solid waste to ACES Waste Services, Inc., a private solid waste disposal company located at 19801 Berry Street in Pine Grove. The area encompassing the infill site is currently served by ACES. Amador County has a residential recycling program in place for the entire County. In less heavily populated areas, colored recycling bags are provided by ACES for recycling pick up. Both programs accept a wide range of materials, do not require sorting, and are free to all customers.~~

4.2.4 VOLUME 4

SECTION 3.1 AIR QUALITY

The text in the last paragraph on page 3.1-20 has been modified, as follows:

*Operation of the level II infill correctional facility at the FSP/SAC Infill Site would not result in area- and mobile –source emissions that would exceed the SMAQMD’s applicable operational significance thresholds. Although development-generated stationary-source emissions would be additive, such emissions would be controlled and limited through SMAQMD’s permit process. Thus, operation-related regional emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors would not violate a standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and/or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. As a result, this impact would be **less than significant**.*

SECTION 3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measure 3.3-2 on page 3.3-14 has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.3-2

In the event that any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil (“midden”), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all ground-disturbing activity ~~within 100 feet of the resources~~ in the area of the find will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist will be retained to assess the significance of the find. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist will develop appropriate mitigation to protect the integrity of the resource and ensure that no additional resources are affected. Mitigation could include but would not necessarily be limited to preservation in place, archival research, subsurface testing, or contiguous block unit excavation and data recovery.

Mitigation Measure 3.3-3 on page 3.3-15 has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.3-3

If human remains are discovered during any demolition/construction activities, all ground-disturbing activity ~~within 50 feet~~ in the area of the remains will be halted immediately, and the Amador County coroner will be notified immediately, and the Sacramento County coroner will be notified immediately, according to Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of California’s Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined by the County coroner to be Native American, the NAHC will be notified within 24 hours, and the guidelines of the NAHC will be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. CDCR will also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the specific site and consult with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), if any, identified by the NAHC. Following the coroner’s findings, the archaeologist, and the NAHC-designated MLD will determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.94.

SECTION 3.12 UTILITIES

The following text has been added to end of the fourth full paragraph on page 3.12-8:

Based on a request made by the City in response to public concern, should CDCR select the FSP/SAC infill site for development with level II infill correctional facilities, CDCR would prepare an updated sewer collection and flow study that would demonstrate CDCR's reduction in wastewater generation relative to capacity over the past several years.

4.2.5 VOLUME 5

CHAPTER 4, CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The text on page 4-14 has been modified as follows:

The wastewater flows of the existing CMF and SOL, the newly established 64-Bed ICF, and the proposed level II Infill correctional facility is estimated to ~~4,367,480~~ 1,335,222 gpd.

SECTION 3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mitigation Measure 3.3-1 on page 3.3-8 has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.3-1

In the event that any prehistoric or historic-era subsurface archaeological features or deposits, including locally darkened soil (midden), that could conceal cultural deposits, are discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all ground-disturbing activity ~~within 100 feet of the resources in the area of the find~~ will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist will be retained to assess the significance of the find. If the find is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist will develop appropriate mitigation to protect the integrity of the resource and ensure that no additional resources are affected. Mitigation could include but would not necessarily be limited to preservation in place, archival research, subsurface testing, or contiguous block unit excavation and data recovery.

Mitigation Measure 3.3-2 on page 3.3-9 has been revised as follows:

Mitigation Measure 3.3-1

If human remains are discovered during any demolition/construction activities, all ground-disturbing activity ~~within 50 feet in the area~~ of the remains will be halted immediately, and the ~~Sacramento~~ Solano County coroner will be notified immediately, according to Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined by the County coroner to be Native American, the NAHC will be notified within 24 hours, and the guidelines of the NAHC will be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. CDCR will also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the specific site and consult with the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), if any, identified by the NAHC. Following the coroner's findings, the archaeologist, and the NAHC-designated MLD will determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.94.

SECTION 3.7 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

The first sentence of the last paragraph on page 3.7-5 has been modified as follows:

Groundwater used domestically by the City of Vacaville comes from ~~43~~ 12 wells, ~~42~~ 10 of which withdraw water from the deep aquifer in the basal zone of the Tehama Formation.

The last two sentences of the last paragraph on page 3.7-6 have been modified as follows:

Currently, approximately ~~6,650~~ 5,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) is withdrawn. The estimated ~~safe~~ sustainable yield is 8,000 AFY, which can be increased to ~~40,000~~ 9,000 short term AFY in dry years (SCWA and Solano Agencies 2004). (Source: 2010 Urban Water Management Plan).

SECTION 3.12 UTILITIES

The text on page 3.12-7 is modified as follows:

Recycled Water

Preliminary planning estimates indicate that recycled water will be available for delivery in 2020. Recycled water is a 100 percent reliable source of non-potable water and is completely independent of hydrologic conditions. Therefore, the City anticipates that this source will be 100 percent available during normal, single-dry, and multiple-dry years. However, there are hydrological factors that may limit the availability of the full allocation.

The following text is added to page 3.12-7, below the discussion of Recycle Water.

SBx7-7 Water Use Targets

In February 2008, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger introduced a plan for improving the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, a component of which is to achieve a 20 percent reduction in per capita water use statewide by the year 2020. In November 2009, Senate Bill 7-7 (SBx7-7) was signed into law, addressing urban and agricultural water conservation. SBx7-7 requires water suppliers to calculate baseline per capita water use and per capita water use targets for 2015 and 2020 in the 2010 UWMP. The City determined that the 2020 per capita water use target is 166 gallons per capita per day (City of Vacaville 2011).

Corrections to Table 3.12-9 on page 3.12-17 have been made as follows:

Table 3.12-9 Summary of Total Normal Year Water Supply and Demand (afy) in Five Year Increments				
Demand	2015	2020	2025	2030
Projected City of Vacaville Demand	17,887	18,748	19,609	20,344
Projected CDCR Demand	945	945	945	945
Total Demand	18,832	19,693	20,554	21,289
Supply-Normal Year				
Total City of Vacaville Supply	34,173 <u>30,853</u>	36,053 <u>32,723</u>	37,853 <u>34,508</u>	39,753 <u>36,393</u>
Total Solano Project Supply (CDCR)	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total Supply-Norm Years	35,373 <u>32,053</u>	37,253 <u>33,923</u>	39,053 <u>35,708</u>	40,953 <u>37,593</u>

Table 3.12-9 Summary of Total Normal Year Water Supply and Demand (afy) in Five Year Increments				
Demand	2015	2020	2025	2030
Surplus (Supply minus Demand, Normal Years)	16,541 <u>13,221</u>	17,560 <u>14,230</u>	18,499 <u>15,154</u>	19,664 <u>17,696</u>
Supply-Multi Dry Years				
Total City of Vacaville Supply	30,245 <u>28,424</u>	35,745 <u>30,194</u>	38,585 <u>31,929</u>	39,234 <u>33,692</u>
Total Solano Project Supply (CDCR)	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Total Supply-Norm Years	31,445 <u>29,624</u>	36,945 <u>31,394</u>	39,785 <u>33,129</u>	40,434 <u>34,892</u>
Surplus (Supply minus Demand Multi-Dry Years)	12,613 <u>10,792</u>	17,252 <u>11,701</u>	19,231 <u>12,575</u>	19,145 <u>13,603</u>
Source: Solano County Water Agency 2010; Compiled by Ascent Environmental 2013.				