Memorandum

Date : December 29, 2010

To : Matthew Cate and J. Clark Kelso

Subject : **TRANSMITTAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW DOCUMENTS FOR THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REENTRY FACILITY PROJECT, AND RECOMMENDATION TO SIGN RESOLUTIONS CERTIFYING THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AND APPROVING THE PROJECT**

This memorandum transmits and summarizes the environmental review documents for the proposed Northern California Reentry Facility Project (the "Project") prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.). This memorandum also describes the steps that CDCR and the Receiver have cooperatively taken to comply with CEQA and includes a resolution of approval for the Project, CEQA Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Project, which are necessary for approval of the Project. This memorandum recommends that you adopt the proposed resolutions: (i) certifying the Final Environmental Impact Report ("EIR") prepared for the Project; and (ii) approving the Project.

Project Description

The Project site is located on CDCR property east of the City of Stockton, in San Joaquin County. The Project is located adjacent to the existing Northern California Youth Correctional Center, and involves the conversion and reuse of the former Northern California Women's Facility to an adult secure community reentry facility that will house up to 500 inmates. The Project is designed to alleviate overcrowding in California's prison system, reduce inmate recidivism, and reactivate presently unused facilities. The Project includes a medical care component that is designed to be consistent with the court-approved Turnaround Plan of Action developed by the federal Receiver in the *Plata v. Schwarzenegger* case.

CEQA Review Process

CDCR is the "lead agency" for the Project pursuant to CEQA, and CDCR coordinated and cooperated with the Office of the Federal Receiver in planning the Project to include necessary medical care facilities. CDCR filed a Revised Notice of Preparation of the EIR for the Project on August 16, 2010, and held two public scoping meetings in Stockton. CDCR released the Draft EIR for the Project on October 6, 2010, and provided a 45-day public review period, holding two public hearings in Stockton. CDCR received 11 written and oral comments on the Draft EIR. On December 16, 2010, CDCR released the Final EIR for the Projects, which includes responses to comments on the Draft EIR. The Final EIR incorporates the Draft EIR by reference and is referred to hereafter as simply "the EIR."

The EIR identifies significant adverse impacts to a number of environmental resources, including air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, paleontological resources, hazardous materials, water quality, noise, and transportation resources. The EIR concludes that mitigation

measures are available to reduce each of these impacts to a less-than-significant level, and the EIR proposes to adopt such measures. The EIR also identifies significant and unavoidable impacts to several environmental resources, including land use and agricultural resources, transportation, and visual resources. The EIR proposes to adopt all feasible mitigation measures to reduce these significant impacts, yet they remain significant after adoption of those measures. In order to approve the Project, therefore, CDCR must adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations determining that overriding economic, social, and other considerations outweigh the significant and unavoidable effects of the Project.

In the EIR, CDCR considered a reasonable range of alternatives to the Project that would avoid or substantially lessen the significant adverse environmental impacts of the Project, including a "no project" alternative, and a "reduced bed alternative." The EIR compares the environmental impacts of the Project and each of its alternatives, and explains the process CDCR underwent when selecting the alternatives to include in the EIR. The proposed Findings of Fact conclude that each of the alternatives evaluated in the EIR is infeasible, as that term is defined by the CEQA Statute, CEQA Guidelines, and case law.

As required by CEQA, CDCR has prepared Findings of Fact for the Project that explain how CDCR has responded to the significant effects identified in the EIR. The Findings of Fact include a Statement of Overriding Considerations, which concludes that the specific overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the Project outweigh the potential significant and unavoidable adverse effects of the Project on the environment. In accordance with CEQA, CDCR must also adopt a mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) to ensure the mitigation measures adopted for the Project are implemented in the implementation of the Project.

Documents Transmitted with This Memorandum

1) Proposed Resolution Certifying Final EIR (attached hereto as Exhibit 1).

2) Proposed Resolution Approving the NCRF Project (attached hereto as Exhibit 2). Attached to this resolution are the Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations; the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) (Attachment A to the Findings), the Project Description from the Draft EIR (Attachment B to the Findings), the Resolution Certifying the Final EIR (Attachment C to the Findings) and the Court order discharging the writ of mandate in *CCPOA v. CDCR* (Attachment D to the Findings).

3) Proposed Notice of Determination (NOD) for the Project (attached hereto as Exhibit 3).

Recommendations:

We recommend that the Secretary and the Receiver take the following actions:

1. The Secretary of CDCR should approve the Resolution Certifying the Final EIR (attached hereto as Exhibit 1). The Receiver should concur in this Resolution as to certification resolutions 1-3.

2. The Secretary should adopt the Statement of Decision and Resolution of Approval (attached hereto as Exhibit 2). The Receiver should concur in that Resolution and, in addition, should concur in the approval of the operation of the proposed facilities for

which the Receiver has oversight authority and should find that the facilities are consistent with and in furtherance of the Receiver's Turnaround Plan of Action.

3. The Secretary should direct staff to file a single Notice of Determination (NOD) (attached hereto as Exhibit 3) within five working days of approving the project at the State Office of Planning and Research. Both the Secretary and the Receiver should sign the NOD.

4. The Secretary and, if appropriate the Receiver, should direct staff to send a copy of the NOD to any person who has filed a written request for notices within five working days of approving the project.

5. The Secretary should direct staff to send a copy of the MMRP and information generated as a result of the implementation of the MMRP to the local transportation planning agency and the California Department of Transportation pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15097, subdivision (g).

CHRIS MEYER
Senior Chief
Facility Planning, Construction, and Management

DEBORAH HYSEN
Chief Deputy Secretary
Facility Planning, Construction, and Management

EXHIBIT 1

RESOLUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION CERTIFYING THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REENTRY FACILITY PROJECT (SCH # 2008022133)

ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 29, 2010

WHEREAS, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is the lead agency, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code § 21000 *et seq.*) and State CEQA Guidelines (14 California Government Code § 15000 *et seq.*), for the proposed Northern California Reentry Facility (the "Project"), to be located in San Joaquin County, California;

WHEREAS, the Project involves the conversion and reuse of the existing Northern California Women's Facility to a Northern California Secure Community Reentry Facility;

WHEREAS, CDCR has coordinated and cooperated with the Office of the Federal Receiver, and Receiver Mr. J. Clark Kelso, in planning the Project to include necessary medical care facilities;

WHEREAS, the Project will house a maximum of 500 adult inmates and is designed to alleviate overcrowding in California's prison system, reduce inmate recidivism, and reactivate presently unused state facilities;

WHEREAS, on August 16, 2010, CDCR filed a Revised Notice of Preparation of the Environmental Impact Report for the Project, and held two public scoping meetings in Stockton on August 24, 2010;

WHEREAS, CDCR released a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Project on October 6, 2010, and provided a 45-day public review period. On November 3, 2010, CDCR held two public hearings in Stockton;

WHEREAS, CDCR received 11 written and oral comments on the DEIR from organizations, individuals, and public agencies;

WHEREAS, on December 16, 2010, CDCR released the Final EIR for the Project (SCH # 2008022133). The Final EIR includes responses to comments on the DEIR, and corrections and revisions to the DEIR, plus an attached technical appendix. The Final EIR incorporates the DEIR by reference; and identifies no new significant information or new significant impacts;

WHEREAS, the Final EIR, including the DEIR, identifies the significant adverse environmental impacts of the Project, identifies feasible mitigation measures to reduce most impacts to a less than significant level, and identifies some impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level and therefore remain significant and unavoidable; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final EIR, including the Draft EIR and all supporting documents, including supporting documents contained in the file for this project. All references to the DEIR and Final EIR hereafter shall include all of the above-referenced documents.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED and CERTIFIED by the Secretary that:

1. The Final EIR for the Northern California Reentry Facility Project complies, and was completed in compliance with, the requirements of CEQA (Cal. Pub. Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code of Regs. Section 15000 et seq.).

2. The Final EIR was presented to the Secretary of CDCR, and was independently reviewed and considered by the Secretary prior to taking any action to approve or disapprove the Project.

3. The Final EIR reflects the Secretary of CDCR's independent judgment and analysis based on his review of the entirety of the administrative record which provides substantial evidence to support the adoption of this resolution.

4. CDCR Senior Environmental Planner Roxanne Henriquez, whose office is located at 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, California, 95827, is hereby designated as the custodian of the documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which CDCR's decision is based.

ADOPTED this 29 day of December, 2010.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

By: Matthew L Cate

Matthew Cate, Secretary

ATTEST:

By: Deborah Johnson

Chris Meyer, Senior Chief
Facility Planning, Construction, and Management

BE IT RESOLVED that the Receiver, based on his independent review of the Final EIR and his independent judgment and analysis, concurs in certification resolutions 1-3 above.

ADOPTED this 29 day of December, 2010.

PRISON HEALTH CARE RECEIVERSHIP CORPORATION

By

J. CLARK KELSO, Receiver

EXHIBIT 2

RESOLUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION ADOPTING THE CEQA FINDINGS OF FACT AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS, ADOPTING THE MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM, AND APPROVING THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REENTRY FACILITY PROJECT

WHEREAS, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is the lead agency, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code § 21000 *et seq.*) and State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14 § 15000 *et seq.*), for the proposed Northern California Reentry Facility Project (the "Project"), to be located in San Joaquin County, California;

WHEREAS, the Project is located adjacent to the existing Northern California Youth Correctional Center, and involves the conversion and reuse of the former Northern California Women's Facility to an adult secure community reentry facility;

WHEREAS, CDCR has coordinated and cooperated with the Office of the Federal Receiver, Mr. J. Clark Kelso, in planning the Project to include necessary medical care facilities within the Project;

WHEREAS, the Project will house a maximum of 500 adult inmates and is designed to alleviate overcrowding in California's prison system, reduce inmate recidivism, and reactivate presently unused state facilities;

WHEREAS, on August 16, 2010, CDCR filed a Revised Notice of Preparation of the Environmental Impact Report for two projects proposed in the same location at the same time, the Project and the DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility Conversion Project (which is subject to separate approval), and CDCR held two public scoping meetings in Stockton on August 24, 2010;

WHEREAS, CDCR released a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) on October 6, 2010, and provided a 45-day public review period. On November 3, 2010, CDCR held two public hearings in Stockton;

WHEREAS, CDCR received 11 written and oral comments on the DEIR from organizations, individuals, and public agencies;

WHEREAS, on December 16, 2010, CDCR released the Final EIR for the Project (SCH # 2008022133). The Final EIR includes the responses to comments on the DEIR, and corrections and revisions to the DEIR, plus an attached technical appendix. The Final EIR incorporates the DEIR by reference; and identifies no new significant information or new significant impacts;

WHEREAS, the Final EIR, including the DEIR, identifies the significant environmental impacts of the Project, identifies feasible mitigation measures to reduce most impacts to a less than significant level, and identifies some impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of CDCR has, by means of a Resolution dated December 21, 2010, certified that the Final EIR was prepared in full compliance with the terms of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, was considered and reviewed by CDCR prior to its decision whether to approve or disapprove the Project, and reflects CDCR's independent judgment and analysis;

WHEREAS, the Secretary of CDCR has determined that the Project's benefits include, but are not necessarily limited to: (i) reactivating and reusing existing state facilities; (ii) reducing prison overcrowding and inmate recidivism; (iii) providing necessary inmate health care and medical care; (iv) creating and restoring jobs in the Stockton area; and (v) contributing to infrastructure upgrades;

WHEREAS, CDCR has made written Findings for each significant effect of the Project, and CDCR has determined that the benefits of the Project outweigh any of its significant and unavoidable impacts on the environment, as stated in CDCR's Statement of Overriding Considerations;

WHEREAS, CDCR has prepared a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), which includes all feasible mitigation measures designed to avoid or reduce, to less than significant levels, the Project's significant adverse impacts on the environment, as well as a plan for reporting obligations and procedures;

WHEREAS, CDCR wishes to approve the Findings document, which includes the Statement of Overriding Considerations and the MMRP; and

WHEREAS, in light of CDCR's findings regarding the Project's benefits and adverse impacts on the environment, CDCR wishes to approve the Project;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Secretary of CDCR resolves as follows:

1. Findings, Statement of Overriding Considerations, MMRP. CDCR hereby approves and adopts the CEQA Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP), attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

2. Approval of Project. CDCR hereby approves the Northern California Reentry Facility Project. The Project will only proceed, however, if and when State funding becomes available for the Project. Mitigation measures associated with the Project that are identified in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program shall only be implemented at the time construction of the Project begins.

3. Notice of Determination. CDCR shall, jointly with the Office of the Federal Receiver, file a Notice of Determination with the State Office of Planning and Research within five working days after this approval.

ADOPTED this 29 day of December, 2010.

By: _____
Matthew Cate, Secretary

ATTEST:

By: _____ for
Chris Meyer, Senior Chief
Facility Planning, Construction, and Management

BE IT RESOLVED that the Receiver:

1. Concurs in the Project approval resolution adopted by the Secretary of CDCR, including the CEQA Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program;

2. Concurs in the approval of the operation of the proposed facilities for which the Receiver has oversight authority; and

3. Finds the facilities are consistent with and in furtherance of the Receiver's court-approved Turnaround Plan of Action.

ADOPTED this 29 day of December, 2010.

PRISON HEALTH CARE RECEIVERSHIP CORPORATION

By: _____
J. CLARK KELSO, Receiver

FINDINGS OF FACT
AND
STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS
FOR THE
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REENTRY FACILITY
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

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SECTION 1
STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

a. Need for the Project

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) has confronted a problem of serious overcrowding in its adult facilities for a number of years. On October 4, 2006, faced with a prison population of 160,000 or approximately twice the design capacity of existing prisons, Governor Schwarzenegger declared a state of emergency for the prison system. Governor Schwarzenegger found that there were "conditions of extreme peril" that threatened "the health and safety of the men and women who work inside [severely overcrowded prisons] and the inmates housed in them."

In 2007, responding to the Governor's declaration of a state of emergency, the Legislature enacted and Governor Schwarzenegger signed into law AB 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007, which the Legislature intended to serve as the vehicle for CDCR to build the needed facilities to: (i) reduce overcrowding; (ii) provide adequate medical, mental health, and dental facilities for inmates, as well as facilities to meet the needs of disabled inmates; and (iii) assist inmates in their last year of incarceration to make a successful transition to life outside the prison system.

The Northern California Reentry Facility (NCRF) Project (Project) is an important step by CDCR towards achieving the Legislature's goals in AB 900. The Project involves the repurposing of the former Northern California Women's Facility, located adjacent to the Northern California Youth Correctional Center (NCYCC). The Northern California Women's Facility was closed in 2003, and was subsequently used as a correctional officer training academy, which closed in 2008. For a complete project description please refer to Section 2, below, and to Chapter 3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Project, which is attached hereto as Attachment B.

b. Project Goals/Objectives

The NCRF Project is intended to achieve the following project objectives:

- Implement the goals set forth in AB900 to increase male adult inmate prison capacity and associated support and program space to reduce overcrowding and improve living conditions for inmates.
- Provide vocational and other life-skill training to inmates in their final year of incarceration to better prepare them to succeed in society within San Joaquin, Amador and Calaveras counties.
- Utilize existing facilities, infrastructure, and available state-owned land to provide needed facilities at the lowest cost to taxpayers.
- Provide a high-level of security to protect the safety of inmates, correctional staff, and the surrounding community.

c. Cooperation with the Federal Receiver

CDCR has the principal responsibility to design, construct and operate the proposed project. CDCR is responsible for the selection of the subject project site, for securing the funding for the project, for their design and construction, and for operation of the completed facilities. As described above, CDCR will act as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act for the Project by considering whether to: (i) separately certify the Final EIR for the proposed project, and (ii) separately approve the proposed Project.

The Office of the Federal Receiver (Receiver), currently Mr. J. Clark Kelso, also has an important role in the Project approval process. The Receiver is appointed by and responsible to the U.S. District Court, which has conferred upon him executive management of the California prison medical health care delivery system and directed him to control, oversee, supervise, and direct all operational functions of the medical system. The Receiver has coordinated and cooperated with CDCR in the preparation of this EIR; both CDCR and the Receiver anticipate that such cooperation and coordination for the provision of necessary medical and mental health care facilities will continue in the future. If CDCR certifies the Final EIR and approves the Project, the Receiver will consider taking the following steps for the Project:

- Adopting a resolution that: (i) concurs that the Final EIR for the Project complies with CEQA; (ii) certifies that the Receiver has reviewed the EIR for the Project; (iii) finds that the analysis of the potential effects on the environment resulting from the operation of the proposed medical and mental health facilities complies with CEQA.

- Adopting a resolution in which the Receiver will: (i) approve the operation of the proposed facilities for which he has oversight authority, and (ii) find that the facilities are consistent with and in furtherance of the Receiver's court-approved Turnaround Plan of Action.

Finally, if the EIR is certified and the project approved, CDCR and the Receiver will file a joint notice of determination (NOD) for the project.

d. CEQA Requirements for Findings

The California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code §§ 21000 *et seq*. and the regulations implementing that statute, Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14, §§ 15000 *et seq.* (the "CEQA Guidelines") (collectively, the act and the CEQA Guidelines are referred to as "CEQA") require public agencies to consider the potential effects of their discretionary activities on the environment and, when feasible, to adopt and implement mitigation measures that avoid or substantially lessen the effects of those activities on the environment. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21002 provides that "public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects[.]" The same statute states that the procedures required by CEQA "are intended to assist public agencies in systematically identifying both the significant effects of proposed projects and the feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures which will avoid or substantially lessen such significant effects." Section 21002 goes on to state that "in the event [that] specific economic, social, or other conditions make infeasible such project alternatives or such mitigation measures, individual projects may be approved in spite of one or more significant effects thereof."

The mandate and principles announced in Public Resources Code Section 21002 are implemented, in part, through the requirement that agencies must adopt findings before approving projects for which EIRs are

required. (See Pub. Resources Code, § 21081, subd. (a); CEQA Guidelines, § 15091, subd. (a).) For each significant environmental effect identified in an EIR for a proposed project, the approving agency must issue a written finding reaching one or more of three permissible conclusions. The three possible findings are:

(1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

(2) Those changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and have been, or can and should be, adopted by the other agency.

(3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the environmental impact report.

(Public Resources Code Section 21081, subd (a); see also CEQA Guidelines Sections 15091, subd. (a).)

Public Resources Code section 21061.1 defines "feasible" to mean "capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social and technological factors." CEQA Guidelines section 15364 adds another factor: "legal" considerations. (See also *Citizens of Golden Valley v. Board of Supervisors* (*Goleta II*) (1990) 52 Cal.3d 553, 565.)

The concept of "feasibility" also encompasses the question of whether a particular alternative or mitigation measure promotes the underlying goals and objectives of a project. (*City of Del Mar v. City of San Diego* (1982) 133 Cal.App.3d 410, 417 (*City of Del Mar*).) "[F]easibility" under CEQA encompasses 'desirability' to the extent that desirability is based on a reasonable balancing of the relevant economic, environmental, social, and technological factors." (*Ibid.*; see also *Sequoyah Hills Homeowners Assn. v. City of Oakland* (1993) 23 Cal.App.4th 704, 715 (*Sequoyah Hills*); see also *California Native Plant Society v. City of Santa Cruz* (2009) 177 Cal.App.4th 957, 1001 [after weighing "'economic, environmental, social, and technological factors' … 'an agency may conclude that a mitigation measure or alternative is impracticable or undesirable from a policy standpoint and reject it as infeasible on that ground'"].)

With respect to a project for which significant impacts are not avoided or substantially lessened, a public agency, after adopting proper findings, may nevertheless approve the project if the agency first adopts a statement of overriding considerations setting forth the specific reasons why the agency found that the project's "benefits" rendered "acceptable" its "unavoidable adverse environmental effects." (CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15093, 15043, subd. (b); see also Pub. Resources Code, § 21081, subd. (b).) The California Supreme Court has stated, "[t]he wisdom of approving…any development project, a delicate task which requires a balancing of interests, is necessarily left to the sound discretion of the local officials and their constituents who are responsible for such decisions. The law as we interpret and apply it simply requires that those decisions be informed, and therefore balanced." (*Goleta II*, 52 Cal.3d at p. 576)

Because the EIR identified significant effects that may occur as a result of the project, and in accordance with the provisions of the CEQA Guidelines presented above, CDCR hereby adopts these Findings as part of the approval of the Paso Robles Property Master Reuse Plan (Project). These Findings constitute

CDCR's best efforts to set forth the evidentiary and policy bases for its decision to approve the Project in a manner consistent with the requirements of CEQA. These Findings, in other words, are not merely informational, but rather constitute a binding set of obligations that come into effect with CDCR's approval of the Project.

e. Organization of Findings

These Findings are organized into a number of sections: Section 1.1 provides the background and context of the Project and describes the need for these Findings; Section 1.2 includes a description of the Project and a discussion about why CDCR developed a project-specific EIR for the Project rather than a program EIR; Section 1.3 describes the CEQA environmental review process for the Project; Section 1.4 describes the record of documents for the Project; Section 1.5 describes the significant environmental impacts of the Project; Section 1.6 contains CDCR's general Findings about the Project; Section 1.7 contains CDCR's Findings regarding alternatives to the Project; Section 1.8 contains CDCR's Findings regarding the significant and unavoidable effects of the Project; Section 1.9 describes the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Project; and Section 2 contains a Statement of Overriding Considerations.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE APPROVED PROJECT

For a complete project description please refer to Chapter 3 of the Draft EIR, which is attached hereto as Attachment B.

a. Project Location

The Project site is located less than two miles east of State Route 99 (SR 99) in unincorporated central San Joaquin County, California, immediately southeast of the Stockton city limits. It is approximately 6 miles northeast of the cities of Lathrop and Manteca, 21 miles northwest of Modesto, 17 miles northeast of Tracy, and 15 miles south of Lodi. The NCRF site consists of 134 acres of state-owned property at the southwest corner of the intersection of Arch Road and Austin Road. This is the location of the former Northern California Women's Facility, constructed in 1987. The site is adjacent to the northeast corner of the NCYCC and immediately north of the approved California Health Care Facility site, which is located on the grounds of the NCYCC.

b. Project Description

For a complete project description please refer to Chapter 3 of the Draft EIR, which is attached hereto as Attachment B.

The Project will involve construction of a new medical building, as well as renovation of existing buildings for facility program support services, dining and receiving, family visiting, academic and vocational education, miscellaneous support, and a gymnasium at the former Northern California Women's Facility. Existing structures contain 400 cells. Total planned inmate capacity for the Northern California Reentry Facility is 500 beds. To provide the additional capacity CDCR proposes to provide 100 double-bunked units; the balance of the housing facilities would remain single-bed units.

c. Operational Characteristics and Staffing

The Project would employ approximately 381 employees, including correctional officers, administrative and program staff, medical professionals, and other support staff working around the clock in three 8-hour shifts. The project would operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

d. Project EIR, Not Program EIR

CDCR has determined that the most effective type of EIR for the Project is a "project EIR." A project EIR is the "most common type of EIR" and "examines the environmental impacts of a specific development project." (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15161). Consistent with Section 15161, the EIR for the Project focuses on changes in the environment that would result from the proposed Project, as well as the combination of the Project with the DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility Conversion project, which is a separate project that is proposed in the same vicinity and at the same time as the NCRF Project. The Draft EIR examines all phases of the Project "including planning, construction, and operation."

Another type of EIR available to lead agencies under CEQA is a "program EIR." As stated in Section 15168(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a program EIR *may* be prepared for "a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project," such as those that are related either geographically, as a chain of contemplated actions, in connection with rules, regulations or plans, or as "individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority and having generally similar environmental effects." The decision whether to prepare a program EIR is within the lead agency's discretion, unless "an individual project is a necessary precedent for action on a larger project, or commits the lead agency to a larger project, with significant environmental effect." (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15165)

CDCR has determined that a program EIR, which would evaluate the potential impacts on the environment from the development of thousands of new beds throughout the state in one CEQA document, is neither necessary nor advisable. The planning and construction of projects under AB 900, including reentry facilities, are each in different stages. For some projects the CEQA and/or construction process is complete, but other projects are not yet proposed and site selection has not begun.

Moreover, in order for CDCR to utilize funds under AB 900, it must first submit a site-specific project scope and budget estimate to the State Department of Finance. The Joint Legislative Budget Committee (JLBC) then reviews and comments upon each proposal. Through this iterative process the JLBC has already requested that at least one CDCR proposal be deferred. The scope and budget proposal for a particular project must also be accepted by the State Public Works Board (SPWB) and each project is evaluated before preliminary plans may be prepared. This process is conducted by the JLBC and SPWB, one project at a time, and each project is evaluated on its own merits. No project serves as a foundation for other projects and no project approval commits JLBC or SPWB to any future projects.

Furthermore, environmental impacts are unique to each project site; some projects may have impacts that are similar, whereas others may have impacts that differ substantially. CDCR's independent projects would occur in different air basins, watersheds, and local government planning areas. Since each site is unique, the projects will not have similar environmental effects that could be mitigated in similar ways. The facilities constructed under AB 900 will be independently managed and will serve a variety of purposes. The proposed Project analyzed in the Project's EIR, if approved, would function on its own regardless of whether other projects being considered are built. There is no known overlap of impacts between the proposed Project analyzed in the EIR and other projects contemplated under AB 900,

including other reentry facilities. Because each project contemplated under AB 900 will serve an independent function and will be unrelated to the others in time, location, and potential environmental impacts, CDCR is not required to address all such projects in a program EIR.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

CDCR has, pursuant to the requirements of CEQA, prepared an EIR to analyze the potential effects of the Project on the environment. As required by CEQA, CDCR has conducted a thorough public outreach effort during the environmental review process so as to ensure that governmental decision makers and members of the public are informed about the potential for significant adverse effects on the environment from proposed activities. Moreover, CDCR has sought to demonstrate to residents in the vicinity of the Project that CDCR has, in fact, analyzed and considered the ecological implications of its actions.

The EIR for the Project was prepared, in part, to comply with the writ of mandate issued by the San Joaquin County Superior Court in *California Correctional Peace Officers Association v. CDCR* (San Joaquin County Superior Court Case No. 39-2008-00183975-CU-WM-STK). On December 8, 2010, the Superior Court ruled that CDCR had fully complied with the judgment in that case, and issued an order that fully discharged the writ of mandate and terminated the case. The Discharge of Writ is attached hereto as Attachment D.

CDCR began its public outreach effort at the outset of the current CEQA process. A Notice of Preparation (NOP) with an attached Initial Study (IS) for the NCRF Project was distributed to the California State Clearinghouse at the Governor's Office of Planning and Research and circulated to other potentially interested public agencies and members of the public on September 18, 2009, for a 30-day review period. The NOP/IS notified the public that a Draft EIR was to be prepared for the project and briefly described the elements of the Project and the scope of the environmental analysis that would be presented in the Draft EIR. The NOP/IS also requested public agencies and members of the public to provide their comments on the scope and content of the Draft EIR that was to be prepared. A public scoping meeting was held September 30, 2009.

After release of the September 2009 NOP for the NCRF Project, two subsequent developments occurred that resulted in a change to the anticipated scope of the original EIR. These changes were addressed in a December 2, 2009 Revised NOP, which was recirculated for community and agency consideration. The comment period for the December 2009 NOP ended on January 4, 2010. A second public scoping meeting was held on December 10, 2009. One of the changed conditions that required recirculation of the NOP was the formal approval of the 1,734-bed CHCF for adult male inmates at the site of the former Karl Holton facility in mid-October 2009. Another changed condition was CDCR's decision to consider the potential reuse of the former DeWitt Nelson facility as a 1,133-bed correctional facility that would serve mental health and medical health care needs for adult male inmates. The revised December 2009 NOP indicated that, while only conceptual, the proposed DeWitt Nelson conversion would be addressed in the NCRF Project EIR as a potential future project that could contribute to cumulative environmental effects.

After distribution of the December 2009 NOP, CDCR advanced the planning process and formally proposed the DeWitt Nelson conversion project, and the State Public Works Board authorized the budget and scope of the DeWitt Nelson proposal. Therefore, CDCR circulated a second Revised NOP on August 16, 2010 (the "August 2010 Revised NOP") to expand the scope of the NCRF EIR to include analysis of the DeWitt Nelson conversion as an additional and separate project analyzed at an equal level of detail as the proposed NCRF Project. The 30-day comment period for the August 2010 Revised NOP ended on

September 16, 2010. The Revised NOP notified the public that the Draft EIR would be prepared for the Project, and briefly described the Project and the scope of the environmental analysis that would be presented in the Draft EIR. The NOP also requested that public agencies and members of the public provide their comments on the scope and content of the Draft EIR that would be prepared. In addition, CDCR held two public scoping meetings on August 24, 2010. CDCR considered the comments received on the NOP in refining the scope of analysis for the EIR.

CDCR released the Draft EIR for the Project on October 11, 2010 with a 45-day review period pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15105. CDCR held two public hearings to receive comments from agencies and members of the public on November 3, 2010. The review period closed on November 29, 2010. CDCR received comments from local and regional governmental agencies, and from members of the public. Those comments, and CDCR's responses to those comments, are contained in the Final EIR.

CDCR also held meetings with public agencies to discuss the Project and its potential effects on the environment, specifically:

- November 12 meeting with representatives of Caltrans regarding traffic issues.
- November 29, 2010 meeting with representatives from the California Department of Fish and Game and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to discuss biological resource issues.
- December 9, 2010 meeting with representatives from the San Joaquin County to discuss biological resource issues.

CDCR has, in fact, met with each public agency or member of the public that has requested a meeting to discuss the Project.

1.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECORD

For purposes of CEQA and these Findings, the record before the Secretary is composed of all non-privileged documents relating to the Project in CDCR's files on this matter, including, without limitation:

a. The Notice(s) of Preparation and Initial Study prepared for the Project;

b. The Draft EIR for the Northern California Reentry Facility and DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility Conversion Projects, together with all appendices to the Draft EIR;

c. All comments or documents submitted by public agencies or by members of the public during or after the comment period on the Draft EIR or up to the Secretary's approval of the Project;

d. The Final EIR for the Northern California Reentry Facility and DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility Conversion Projects, together with all appendices to the Final EIR;

e. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) attached as Attachment A to these Findings;

f. All findings and resolutions adopted by the Secretary in connection with the Project and all documents cited or referred to therein;

g. All staff reports and presentation materials related to the Project, including internal reports and analyses prepared by consultants to CDCR;

h. All studies conducted for the Project and contained in, or referenced by, staff reports, the Draft EIR, the Final EIR or the MMRP;

i. All public reports and documents related to the Project prepared for or by CDCR, including, without limitation, all planning documents (e.g, CDCR's Population Reduction Plan), other public agencies, the *Plata* Receiver, or the federal courts.

j. All public reports and documents relating to the construction and operation of secure community reentry facilities authorized under AB 900;

k. All documentary and oral evidence received and reviewed at public hearings, meetings and workshops related to the Project, the Draft EIR, the Final EIR or the MMRP;

l. All other public reports and documents relating to the Project that were used by CDCR staff or consultants in the preparation of the Draft EIR, the Final EIR or the MMRP; and

m. All other documents, not otherwise included above, required by Public Resources Code section 21167.6.

1.5 SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

The EIR identifies significant impacts to a number of environmental resources, including air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils (cumulative), paleontological resources, hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality (cumulative), agricultural resources (cumulative), noise, and transportation (project and cumulative). As described below (Section 1.8), mitigation measures are available to reduce each of these impacts to a less-than-significant level, and CDCR has adopted such measures.

The EIR also identifies significant and unavoidable impacts to a number of environmental resources, including cumulative air quality, contribution to cumulative climate change from greenhouse gas emissions (cumulative), certain transportation facilities (project and cumulative), wastewater treatment and disposal (cumulative) and visual resources (nighttime views) (project). As described below (Section 1.8), CDCR has adopted all feasible measures to reduce these significant impacts, yet they remain significant after adoption of those measures.

1.6 GENERAL FINDINGS

a. Certification of the EIR

In accordance with CEQA, CDCR has considered the effects of the Project on the environment, as shown in the Draft and Final EIRs and the whole of the administrative record prior to taking any action on the Project. The Final EIR was presented to the Secretary and released for public review on December 16, 2010. The Secretary has reviewed and considered the Draft and Final EIRs and the information relating to the environmental impacts of the Project contained in those documents and has certified that the EIR has been prepared and completed in compliance with CEQA. A copy of the Secretary's resolution

certifying the EIR is attached hereto as Attachment C. By these Findings, the Secretary ratifies and adopts the conclusions of the Final EIR as set forth in these Findings, except where such conclusions are specifically modified by these Findings. The Final EIR and these Findings represent the independent judgment and analysis of the Secretary.

b. Changes to the Draft EIR; No Need to Recirculate

In the course of responding to comments received during the public review and comment period on the Draft EIR, certain portions of the Draft EIR have been modified and new information has been added. No information has revealed the existence of: (1) a significant new environmental impact that would result from the Project or an adopted mitigation measure; (2) a substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact; (3) a feasible project alternative or mitigation measure not adopted that is considerably different from others analyzed in the Draft EIR that would clearly lessen the significant environmental impacts of the Project; or (4) information that indicates that the public was deprived of a meaningful opportunity to review and comment on the Draft EIR. Consequently, CDCR finds that the amplifications and clarifications made to the Draft EIR in the Final EIR do not collectively or individually constitute significant new information within the meaning of Public Resources Code §21092.1 and CEQA Guidelines §15088.5. Recirculation of the Draft EIR or any portion thereof, is therefore not required.

c. Evidentiary Basis for Findings

These Findings are based upon substantial evidence in the entire record before CDCR. The references to the Draft EIR and Final EIR set forth in the Findings are for ease of reference and are not intended to provide an exhaustive list of the evidence relied upon for these Findings.

d. Findings Regarding Mitigation Measures

i. Mitigation Measures Adopted

Except as otherwise noted, the mitigation measures herein referenced are those identified in the Final EIR and adopted by CDCR as set forth in the MMRP.

ii. Impact After Implementation of Mitigation Measures.

Except as otherwise stated in these Findings, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15092, CDCR finds that environmental effects of the Project will not be significant or will be mitigated to a less than significant level by the adopted mitigation measures. CDCR has substantially lessened or eliminated all significant environmental effects where feasible. CDCR has determined that any remaining significant effects on the environment that are found to be unavoidable under CEQA Guidelines §15091 are acceptable due to overriding considerations as described in CEQA Guidelines §15093. These overriding considerations consist of specific environmental, economic, legal, social, technological, and other benefits of the Project, which justify approval of the Project and outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects of the Project, as more fully stated in Section 2 (Statement of Overriding Considerations). Except as otherwise stated in these Findings, CDCR finds that the mitigation measures incorporated into and imposed upon the Project will not have new significant environmental impacts that were not analyzed in the Draft EIR.

iii. Relationship of Findings and MMRP to Final EIR

These Findings and the MMRP are intended to summarize and describe the contents and conclusions of the Draft and Final EIR for policymakers and the public. For purposes of clarity, some of these measures may be worded differently from the provisions in the Final EIR and/or some provisions may be combined. Nonetheless, CDCR will implement all measures contained in the Final EIR. In the event that there is any inconsistency between the descriptions of mitigation measures in these Findings or the MMRP and the Final EIR, CDCR will implement the measures as they are described in the Final EIR. In the event a mitigation measure recommended in the Final EIR has inadvertently been omitted from these Findings or from the MMRP, such a mitigation measure is hereby adopted and incorporated in the Findings and/or MMRP as applicable.

e. Location and Custodian of Records

Pursuant to Public Resource Code §15091, CDCR is the custodian of the documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which the decision is based, and such documents and other materials are located at the offices of CDCR's Division of Facility Planning, Construction, and Management, which are located at 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, California. Copies of the Draft and Final EIRs are also available at CDCR's website, www.cdcr.ca.gov.

1.7 ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with Section 15126.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines, a range of reasonable alternatives to the project that could, potentially, accomplish the basic project objectives addressed in the EIR. However, CDCR finds that specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, as enumerated in the discussion of alternatives, below, make infeasible each of the alternatives considered in the EIR.

NO PROJECT (NO DEVELOPMENT) ALTERNATIVE

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 proposed NCRF project would occur on the project site. Note, however, that utilities extension and other improvements associated with other proposed CDCR projects, both on and offsite, as evaluated under previous CEQA documents (e.g., the CHCF Stockton EIR) are still assumed to occur. Under the No Project Alternative, the existing NCRF facilities would remain unoccupied. No additional structures would be added to either project site. While CDCR would appropriately secure the existing facilities, some vegetation may become overgrown, while other vegetation and trees may die due to lack of irrigation. Building exteriors may become weathered and require repair. The project site would probably remain unlit during nighttime hours or have reduced lighting.

CDCR finds that this alternative is infeasible due to social and legal considerations. As described in the EIR, State prisons are severely overcrowded and in 2006 the Governor declared a state of emergency that described "conditions of extreme peril" that threaten "the health and safety of the men and women who work inside [severely overcrowded prisons] and the inmates housed in them." Further, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit declared that the level of overcrowding in State prisons compromises the medical and mental health of inmates as well as the safety of inmates, staff and the general public; the Court ordered a reduction in overcrowding, which can either be accomplished by increasing system

capacity or releasing inmates. Under this alternative, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007's goal of increasing male adult inmate capacity and associated program and support space would not be met at the site, and bed shortages throughout the prison system would not be reduced. CDCR would need to seek an alternative site, most likely within the county of San Joaquin, to serve up to 500 inmates annually paroled to San Joaquin, Amador and Calaveras counties. As described in the EIR, this would lead to substantial delays and likely community opposition as sites in urban areas, as required by legislation for reentry facilities, are sought; no community opposition to reusing the existing site has been expressed. This process would result in substantial delays and would not help resolve overcrowding conditions in a timely manner. The No Project (No Development) Alternative would not meet the project's basic objective to create prison housing units, prison support buildings, and inmate programming space to address current and projected shortages of celled capacity to safely and securely house inmates in California. Therefore, this alternative is rejected as infeasible.

NCRF ALTERNATIVE: REDUCED BED ALTERNATIVE

The layout of the Reduced Bed Alternative would be identical to the proposed NCRF project; the only difference would be a reduction in the number of beds and staff. This Alternative assumes a 20% reduction in beds from 500 to 400 and a commensurate reduction in the number of staff from 381 to 305. The site already includes 400 cells; the difference with this alternative is that 100 cells would be double bunked with the project; with this alternative each cell would be occupied by one inmate. A medical building would still need to be constructed to serve the medical needs of project inmates. Because the layout would be identical to the NCRF project, the environmental impacts associated with construction (i.e., construction-related emissions of criteria air pollutants, impacts to biological and cultural resources, construction-related impacts to stormwater quality, construction-related noise impacts, construction related traffic impacts, and construction-related nighttime glare) would be the same. Also impacts related primarily to the layout and use type (i.e., changes to visual character, operational light and glare, and land use) would be similar. However, because the Reduced Bed Alternative would reduce the number of staff by 71, impacts associated with employee vehicle trip generation (i.e., operational air quality, global climate change, and operational traffic) would be reduced compared to the proposed NCRF project. Although it is not anticipated that a reduction by 71 staff would reduce significant impacts related to global climate change and impacts to intersections and roadways to less-than-significant, the Alternative would, nonetheless, result in less (although not substantially less) overall impact to the environment than the proposed NCRF project.

A reduction in the number of beds would not go as far as the proposed project toward implementing the goals set forth in AB900 to increase male adult inmate prison capacity and associated support and program space to reduce overcrowding and improve living conditions for inmates—a critical objective of the project, and it would provide 20% less opportunity to provide program support for inmates preparing to reenter society at the end of their terms.

CDCR finds this alternative is infeasible for social and economic reasons. The reentry facility is intended to provide rehabilitation and other services that are intended to better prepare inmates for successful reentry to society following their incarceration. It is intended to reduce recidivism, which would reduce overcrowding by also reducing the number of repeat offenders ending up back in prison. This alternative would reduce the State's potential prison capacity by 100, which results in legal issues associated with the overcrowded conditions described in the No Project alternative discussion, above. For these reasons, this alternative is rejected as infeasible.

1.8 FINDINGS OF FACT

The Secretary of CDCR has reviewed the Final EIR for the Northern California Reentry Facility Project, consisting of the Northern California Reentry Facility Project Draft EIR (October 2010) and the Northern California Reentry Facility Project Responses to Comments on the Draft EIR (December 2010), together which form the Final EIR. The Secretary of CDCR has considered the public record on the project, which, in addition to the above documents and this Statement of Findings, is composed of the following element:

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Northern California Reentry Facility EIR, December 2010. The MMRP meets the requirements of Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code by providing a monitoring plan designed to ensure compliance during project implementation with mitigation measures adopted by CDCR.

All relevant project documents are on file at CDCR, 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, California, 95827.

Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081, for each significant effect identified in the EIR, CDCR must make one or more of the findings described in Section 1.1 above.

After reviewing the public record, composed of the aforementioned elements, the Secretary of CDCR hereby makes the following findings regarding the significant effects of the proposed project, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081 and Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The numeric references for each impact refer to the impact/mitigation label included in the EIR.

AIR QUALITY

Significant Effect: Impact 4.1-1: Generation of Short-term Construction-Related Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors

Construction-related emissions are described as "short term" or temporary in duration and have the potential to represent a significant impact with respect to air quality. As discussed separately below, construction-related activities would result in project-generated emissions of criteria air pollutants (e.g., particulate matter,10 micrometers or less (PM_{10})) and precursors (e.g., reactive organic gases (ROG) and oxides of nitrogen NO_X) from site preparation (e.g., demolition, excavation, grading, and clearing); off-road equipment, material delivery, and worker commute exhaust emissions; vehicle travel on paved and unpaved roads, and other miscellaneous activities (e.g., building construction, asphalt paving, application of architectural coatings, and trenching for utility installation).

Emissions of ozone precursors are primarily associated with off-road (e.g., gas and diesel) construction equipment exhaust. Worker commute trips and other construction-related activities (e.g., application of architectural coatings) also contribute to short-term increases in such emissions. Emissions of fugitive PM dust (e.g., PM_{10}) are associated primarily with ground disturbance activities during site preparation (e.g., grading) and vary as a function of such parameters as soil silt content, soil moisture, wind speed, acreage of disturbance area, and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) on- and off-site. Exhaust emissions from diesel equipment and worker commute trips also contribute to short-term increases in PM_{10} emissions, but to a much lesser extent.

Project-generated, construction-related emissions of ROG, NO_X, and fugitive dust were modeled using the SJVAPCD-recommended Urban Emissions Model 2007 Version 9.2.4 (URBEMIS) (Rimpo and Associates 2008) and the Road Construction Emissions Model, Version 6.3.2 (SMAQMD 2009a). URBEMIS and the Road Construction Emissions Model are designed to model construction emissions from land use development projects and the installation of linear infrastructure, respectively, and both allow for the input of project-specific information.

Ozone Precursor Emissions

Table 4.1-5 of the DEIR (presented below) summarizes the modeled project-generated, construction-related emissions of ozone precursors. Construction-related air quality impacts were determined by comparing these modeling results with applicable SJVAPCD significance thresholds. As shown in Table 4.1-5, construction-related activities would result in project-generated unmitigated ozone precursor emissions (i.e., ROG and NO_X) of approximately 1.7 and 13.7 TPY in 2011, 1.4 and 6.8 TPY in 2012, and 2.3 and 0.7 TPY in 2013. Emissions of ROG during all three of the construction years and emissions of NO_X during 2012 and 2013 would not exceed SJVAPCD's significance threshold of 10 TPY. However, emissions of NO_X in 2011 (i.e., 13.7 TPY) would exceed SJVAPCD's significance threshold of 10 TPY. Thus, emissions of NO_X from project construction could violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and/or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, especially considering San Joaquin County's nonattainment status for ozone. As a result, this impact would be **significant**.

Fugitive Particulate Matter Dust Emissions

SJVAPCD does not require projects to quantify the fugitive PM dust emissions associated with construction. Instead, SJVAPCD requires projects to comply with Regulation VIII, "Fugitive Dust PM_{10} Prohibitions," and implement applicable supplemental dust control measures. Nonetheless, for informational purposes and disclosure, Table 4.1-5 summarizes the modeling output data and stationary source threshold values for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. Though SJVAPCD has not adopted numerical CEQA mass emission thresholds for PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$, please note that annual unmitigated project-generated emissions would not exceed SJVAPCD adopted levels that trigger offsets for new stationary sources as part of the permit process. The NCRF project would be legally required to comply with SJVAPCD's Regulation VIII; however, dust control measures that are contained in this regulation along with other applicable SJVAPCD-recommended controls (SJVAPCD 2002) are not currently part of the project description. Thus, emissions of fugitive dust from project construction could violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and/or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, especially considering San Joaquin County's nonattainment status. As a result, this impact would be **significant**.

Table 4.1-5 Summary of Modeled Annual Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors from Renovation and Construction of the NCRF Project				
Year	Emissions (TPY)			
	ROG[1]	NO_X[1]	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Total Unmitigated Emissions—2011	1.7	**13.7**	2.7	1.1
Total Unmitigated Emissions—2012	1.4	6.8	0.8	0.5
Total Unmitigated Emissions—2013	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.0
SJVAPCD Significance Threshold	10	10	15[2]	10[2]

Notes: NO_X = oxides of nitrogen; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less; PM_{10} = respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less; ROG = reactive organic gases; SJVAPCD = San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District; TPY = tons per year

[1] ROG and NO_X are precursors to ozone.

[2] SJVAPCD has not adopted numerical CEQA mass emission thresholds for PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$; however, the modeling output data and stationary source threshold values are shown for information purposes and disclosure only. The threshold value shown here for PM_{10} (i.e., 15 TPY) represents the level at which SJVAPCD requires new stationary sources to provide offsets through the permit process. This is consistent with SJVAPCD's approach to the numerical CEQA mass emission thresholds for ROG and NO_X, which also represent the level that triggers offsets for new stationary sources. The value shown for $PM_{2.5}$ (i.e., 10 TPY) represents 70% of the value shown for PM_{10}, which is based on a comparison between the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ ambient air quality standards.

Bold indicates a threshold exceedance.

Refer to Appendix B to the Final EIR for detailed assumptions and modeling output files.

Source: Data modeled by Ascent Environmental in 2010.

Emissions of NO_X in 2011 (i.e., 13.7 TPY) would exceed SJVAPCD's significance threshold of 10 TPY, and dust control measures that are contained in Regulation VIII along with other applicable SJVAPCD-recommended controls are not currently part of the project description. Thus, NO_X and fugitive PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from project construction could violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and/or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, especially considering San Joaquin County's nonattainment status for ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. As a result, this impact would be **significant** (Impact 4.4-1b).

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measures that will reduce construction-related ozone precursor emissions impacts to less-than-significant levels:

> **Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.1-1a.** In order to reduce NO_X emissions, CDCR will comply with SJVAPCD's Rule 9510, "Indirect Source Review," as required by SJVAPCD based on the project's specifications. Rule 9510 applies to projects that would include 50 residential units, 2,000 square feet of commercial space, 25,000 square feet of light-industrial space, or 9,000 square feet of any space, as well as similar minima for other land use types. Rule 9510 requires

that exhaust emissions for construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower used or associated with the development project shall be reduced by 20% of the total NO_X and by 45% of the total PM10 exhaust emissions, as compared with statewide average emissions estimated by ARB. These reductions can achieved through any combination of on-site emission reduction measures or off-site fees. In order to achieve these required reductions CDCR may reduce construction emissions on-site by requiring its contractors to (as stated in Rule 9510):

- use less polluting construction equipment (compared to the statewide average as estimated by ARB), which can be achieved by utilizing add-on controls, cleaner fuels, or newer, lower emitting equipment;
- provide commercial electric power to the project site in adequate capacity to avoid or minimize the use of portable electric generators;
- substitute of electric-powered equipment for diesel engine–driven equipment equivalents (provided they are not run via a portable generator set); and
- minimize idling time of construction equipment and trucks to a 5-minute maximum.

To comply with Rule 9510, CDCR will submit an Air Impact Assessment (AIA) application to SJVAPCD prior to initiation of construction, with all related conditions expressed in construction bid documents. CDCR and/or its contractors will submit the AIA application as early as possible in the process. The AIA application will be submitted on a form provided by SJVAPCD and will contain, at a minimum, the contact name and address for CDCR (and/or its contractors), a detailed project description, an on-site emission reduction checklist, a monitoring and reporting schedule, and an AIA. The AIA will quantify NO_X and PM_{10} emissions associated with project construction. This assessment will include the estimated construction baseline emissions, and the mitigated emissions for each applicable pollutant for project construction, or each phase thereof, and will quantify the off-site fee, if applicable.

The Indirect Source Review (ISR) rule provides a method of calculating fees to be paid to offset any NO_X and PM_{10} emission reductions that would not be achieved by implementation of on-site emission reduction measures such as selection of lower-emitting construction equipment and fuels. The monies collected from this fee will be used by SJVAPCD to reduce emissions in the air basin on behalf of the project, with the goal of offsetting the emissions increase from project construction by decreasing emissions elsewhere. More specifically, the fees received by the SJVAPCD are used in SJVAPCD's existing Emission Reduction Incentive Program to fund emission reduction projects. CDCR will not begin any construction until the AIA application process is completed and the applicable off-site fee is paid to SJVAPCD for the applicable construction activity.

In addition to meeting the emission reduction requirements required by Rule 9510, CDCR shall enter into an emissions reduction agreement with SJVAPCD to reduce construction-related emissions of NO_X to less than 10 TPY. As part of this agreement, CDCR will pay fees into SJVAPCD's existing Emission Reduction Incentive Program. The monies collected from this fee will be used by SJVAPCD to reduce emissions in the air basin on behalf of the project, with the goal of offsetting the NO_X emissions increase from project construction by decreasing emissions elsewhere. To the extent feasible, preference shall be given to off-site emission reduction projects that are located in or in close proximity to the project site. If approved by SJVAPCD, CDCR may

develop a single emissions reduction agreement that also fulfills the compliance requirements of SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (Rule 9510). CDCR will not begin any construction until the emissions reduction agreement is approved by SJVAPCD and the applicable off-site fee is paid to SJVAPCD for the applicable construction activity.

In order to reduce fugitive PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, CDCR will require its contractors to provide sufficient equipment and personnel to comply with SJVAPCD's Regulation VIII, "Fugitive Dust PM_{10} Prohibitions," and implement all applicable control measures all seven days per week during project construction. Regulation VIII contains the following required control measures, among others, as provided by SJVAPCD's *Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts* (SJVAPCD 2002):

- All disturbed areas, including storage piles, which are not being actively utilized for construction purposes, shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, covered with a tarp or other suitable cover or vegetative ground cover;
- All on-site unpaved roads and off-site unpaved access roads shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant;
- All land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut & fill, and demolition activities shall be effectively controlled of fugitive dust emissions utilizing application of water or by presoaking;
- With the demolition of buildings up to six stories in height, all exterior surfaces of the building shall be wetted during demolition;
- When materials are transported off-site, all material shall be covered, or effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, and at least six inches of freeboard space from the top of the container shall be maintained;
- All operations shall limit or expeditiously remove the accumulation of mud or dirt from adjacent public streets at the end of each workday. (The use of dry rotary brushes is expressly prohibited except where preceded or accompanied by sufficient wetting to limit the visible dust emissions.) (Use of blower devices is expressly forbidden.);
- Following the addition of materials to, or the removal of materials from, the surface of outdoor storage piles, said piles shall be effectively stabilized of fugitive dust emissions utilizing sufficient water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant;
- Within urban areas, trackout shall be immediately removed when it extends 50 or more feet from the site and at the end of each workday; and
- Any site with 150 or more vehicle trips per day shall prevent carryout and trackout.

CDCR and/or its contractors will implement the following SJVAPCD-recommended enhanced and additional control measures, as provided by SJVAPCD's *Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts* (SJVAPCD 2002), for all construction activities to further reduce fugitive dust emissions:

- Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways from adjacent project areas with a slope greater than 1%.

- Apply additional watering to disturbed surfaces when winds exceed 20 mph.

Compliance with SJVAPCD's Rule 9510 would result in the required minimum 20% reduction in NO_X emissions from heavy-duty diesel equipment, as compared with statewide average emissions, and will result in actual emissions reductions in the SJVAPCD. (Implementation of Rule 9510 would also reduce ROG emissions and PM_{10} exhaust emissions from heavy-duty diesel equipment by 5% and 45%, respectively.) All or part of the reductions may result from the on-site equipment and fuels selected; the remainder would result from off-site reductions achieved by paying fees that would be applied to other SJVAPCD programs that reduce the same pollutants, but at other sources (*e.g.*, replacing the engines in various types of diesel-powered portable industrial equipment with either cleaner diesel engines or converting such equipment to electric motors). CDCR's establishment of an emissions reduction agreement with SJVAPCD would ensure the additional emissions reduction necessary to reduce construction-generated ROG and NO_X emissions to levels below 10 TPY. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Incorporation of dust control measures including those required by SJVAPCD Regulation VIII, along with other applicable SJVAPCD-recommended controls measures, would reduce fugitive PM emissions up to 75% and, according to SJVAPCD, would prevent such from violating or contributing substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and/or exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Cumulatively Significant Effect: Impact 4.1-1: Generation of Short-term Construction-Related Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors for the Combined DeWitt Nelson and NCRF Facilities

Construction and renovation activities associated with both the DeWitt Nelson and NCRF projects would include demolition, excavation, grading, trenching for utility installation, building renovation and construction, asphalt paving, and application of architectural coatings. Emissions of criteria air pollutants (*e.g.*, PM_{10}) and precursors (*e.g.*, ROG and NO_X) would be generated by off-road equipment, material delivery, and worker commute; vehicle travel on paved and unpaved roads, and other miscellaneous activities.

Exact project-specific data (*e.g.*, construction equipment types and number requirements, and maximum daily acreage disturbed) were not available at the time of this analysis. Project-generated emissions were modeled based on general information provided in the project description and default model settings in order to estimate reasonable worst-case conditions.

Ozone Precursor Emissions

Table 4.1-6 summarizes the modeled project-generated, construction-related emissions of ozone precursors. Construction-related air quality impacts were determined by comparing these modeling results with applicable SJVAPCD significance thresholds. As shown in Table 4.1-6, construction-related activities would result in project-generated unmitigated ozone precursor emissions (i.e., ROG and NO_X) of approximately 4.2 and 34.2 TPY in 2011, 3.0 and 15.0 TPY in 2012, and 5.7 and 5.8 TPY in 2013. Emissions of ROG during all three construction years and emissions of NO_X during 2013 would not exceed SJVAPCD's significance threshold of 10 TPY. However, emissions of NO_X in 2011 (i.e., 34.2

TPY) and 2012 (i.e., 15.0 TPY) would exceed SJVAPCD's significance threshold of 10 TPY. Thus, emissions of NO_X from project construction could violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and/or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, especially considering San Joaquin County's nonattainment status for ozone. As a result, this impact would be **significant**.

Fugitive Particulate Matter Dust Emissions

SJVAPCD does not require projects to quantify the fugitive PM dust emissions associated with construction. Instead, SJVAPCD requires projects to comply with Regulation VIII, "Fugitive Dust PM_{10} Prohibitions," and implement applicable supplemental dust control measures. Nonetheless, for informational purposes and disclosure, Table 4.1-6 summarizes the modeling output data and stationary source threshold values for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. Though SJVAPCD has not adopted numerical CEQA mass emission thresholds for PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$, please note that annual unmitigated project-generated emissions would not exceed SJVAPCD adopted levels that trigger offsets for new stationary sources as part of the permit process. Both the DeWitt Nelson project and the NCRF projects would be legally required to comply with SJVAPCD's Regulation VIII; however, dust control measures that are contained in this regulation along with other applicable SJVAPCD-recommended controls (SJVAPCD 2002) are not currently part of the project description. Thus, emissions of fugitive dust from project construction could violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and/or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, especially considering San Joaquin County's nonattainment status for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. As a result, this impact would be **significant** (Impact 4.1-1c, fugitive PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$).

Table 4.1-6
Summary of Modeled Annual Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors from Renovation and Construction of the DeWitt Nelson and NCRF Projects

Year	Emissions (TPY)			
	ROG	NO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Total Unmitigated Emissions—2011	4.2	**34.2**	**15.0**	4.1
Total Unmitigated Emissions—2012	3.0	**15.0**	1.4	1.0
Total Unmitigated Emissions—2013	5.7	5.8	0.4	0.4
SJVAPCD Significance Threshold	10	10	15[1]	10[1]

Notes:
NO_X = oxides of nitrogen; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic resistance diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less; PM_{10} = respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less; ROG = reactive organic gases; SJVAPCD = San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District; TPY = tons per year

[1] SJVAPCD has not adopted numerical CEQA mass emission thresholds for PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$; however, the modeling output data and stationary source threshold values are shown for information purposes and disclosure only. The threshold value shown here for PM_{10} (i.e., 15 TPY) represents the level at which SJVAPCD requires new stationary sources to provide offsets through the permit process. This is consistent with SJVAPCD's approach to the numerical CEQA mass emission thresholds for ROG and NO_X, which also represent the level that triggers offsets for new stationary sources. The value shown for $PM_{2.5}$ (i.e., 10 TPY) represents 70% of the value shown for PM_{10}, which is based on a comparison between the PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ ambient air quality standards.

Bold indicates a threshold exceedance.

Refer to Appendix B to the Final EIR for detailed assumptions and modeling output files.

Source: Data modeled by Ascent Environmental in 2010.

Emissions of NOX in 2011 (i.e., 34.2 TPY) and 2012 (i.e., 15.0) would exceed SJVAPCD's significance threshold of 10 TPY, and dust control measures that are contained in Regulation VIII along with other applicable SJVAPCD-recommended controls are not currently part of the project description. Thus, NOX and fugitive PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from project construction could violate or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and/or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, especially considering San Joaquin County's nonattainment status for ozone, PM10, and PM2.5. As a result, this impact would be **significant**. (Impact 4.1-1c)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measures that will reduce construction-related ozone precursor emissions impacts to less-than-significant levels:

CDCR will implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.1-1a.

Compliance with SJVAPCD's Rule 9510 would result in the required minimum 20% reduction in NO_X emissions from heavy-duty diesel equipment, as compared with statewide average emissions, and will result in actual emissions reductions in the SJVAB. (Implementation of Rule 9510 would also reduce ROG emissions and PM_{10} exhaust emissions from heavy-duty diesel equipment by 5% and 45%, respectively.) All or part of the reductions may result from the on-site equipment and fuels selected; the remainder would result from off-site reductions achieved by paying fees that would be applied to other SJVAPCD programs that reduce the same pollutants, but at other sources (*e.g.*, replacing the engines in various types of diesel-powered portable industrial equipment with either cleaner diesel engines or converting such equipment to electric motors). CDCR's establishment of an emissions reduction agreement with SJVAPCD would ensure the additional emissions reduction necessary to reduce construction-generated ROG and NO_X emissions to levels below 10 TPY. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Incorporation of dust control measures including those required by SJVAPCD Regulation VIII, along with other applicable SJVAPCD-recommended controls measures, would reduce fugitive PM emissions up to 75% and, according to SJVAPCD, would prevent such from violating or contributing substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation, and/or exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Cumulatively Significant Effect: Generation of Emissions from Short-term Construction Activities

The SJVAB is in nonattainment status for PM10, and PM2.5. This is a result of past cumulative development in the basin, as well as transport of pollutants from other basins. New cumulative development, including the proposed NCRF facilities, would be required to comply with SJVAPCD measures that would reduce potential new construction emissions of these pollutants. However, adding construction of related projects to a cumulatively adverse condition would exacerbate air quality impacts. The contribution of the proposed NCRF facility to this impact, individually and together with other cumulative development, though mitigated to the extent feasible (see Section 4.1), would be considerable. Therefore, this impact would be **significant and unavoidable**.

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce but do not completely avoid the cumulatively significant effects on air quality, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. While these mitigation measures would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce or avoid this impact. Therefore, the cumulative impact to air quality is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

As discussed in Section 4.1 of the DEIR, "Air Quality," the NCRF project would generate construction-related and operational emissions that exceed SJVAPCD significance thresholds. Although these impacts would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level with implementation of SJVAPCD-recommended mitigation measures, when taken in total with other related emissions and the nonattainment conditions in the basin, these emissions would have a considerable contribution to a cumulatively significant impact.

The only alternative capable of reducing or eliminating this impact is the no project alternative, under which the project would not be constructed. The Reduced Bed Alternative would reduce this impact. However, for the reasons described in Section 1.7, these alternatives are not feasible.

Cumulatively Significant Effect: Project-Generated Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Cumulative Contribution to Climate Change Impacts

Inclusion of features in the design and operation of the proposed NCRF facilities and other cumulative development, including the DeWitt Nelson project, that would enable it to avoid, adapt to, and be resilient in the face of climate change-associated risks would reduce the extent and severity of climate change-related impacts to the project. However, the proposed NCRF facilities would be anticipated to generate GHG emissions, directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment or conflict with AB32. As a result, this incremental increase in GHGs would be cumulatively considerable and **significant.**

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce but do not completely avoid the cumulatively significant effects on air quality, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. While mitigation measures (see below) would reduce GHG emissions of the project, the cumulative impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce or avoid this impact. Therefore, the cumulative impact to air quality is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measures that will reduce GHG emissions, but not to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure for Cumulative Climate Change Impact. In order to reduce GHG emissions associated with the project, CDCR will implement all applicable and feasible Best Performance Standards (BPSs) recommended by SJVAPCD at the time renovation and construction plans are finalized by CDCR. SJVAPCD's current list of recommended BPSs is contained in Appendix J, "GHG Emission Reduction Measures - Development Projects" of SJVAPCD's December 2009 staff report called *Addressing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act* (SJVAPCD 2009). Applicable, BPSs may include but are not limited to the following:

- Energy Star Roof. Install Energy Star labeled roof materials. Energy star qualified roof products reflect more of the sun's rays, decreasing the amount of heat transferred into a building Onsite Renewable Energy System. Project provides onsite renewable energy system(s) (e.g., solar panels).

- Renewable Energy Use. Install solar, wind, and geothermal power systems and solar hot water heaters.

- Solar Panels in Parking Areas. Install solar panels over parking areas.

- Use of Hybrid Powered and/or electric powered maintenance and transportation vehicles.

In addition, CDCR will develop and implement a voluntary employee trip reduction program that minimizes the percentage of employee commute trips in single occupancy vehicles. At a minimum, the program shall encourage employees to commute by some transportation mode than a single occupancy vehicle. California Health and Safety Code Section 40717.9 prohibits this mitigation measure from requiring that a minimum percentage of employee commute trips occur by some other transportation mode other than a single occupancy vehicle. This program shall be fully funded by CDCR and be developed in consultation with the San Joaquin Council of Governments; the San Joaquin Regional Transit District, and SJVAPCD. Measures that result in quantifiable trip reductions can also be counted as reductions in NO_X and PM_{10} emissions with respect to compliance with SJVAPCD's ISR rule. The program shall be managed by an on-site Employee Transportation Coordinator employed and appointed by CDCR. A designated Transportation Manager shall also be on duty during each shift to manage the program. The reduction program and its effectiveness shall be evaluated annually and reported to SJVAPCD. As part of the program, CDCR shall provide a display case or kiosk that presents all of the program information in a prominent area accessible to employees (e.g., break room or entrance). Elements of the employee trip reduction program may include, but are not limited to, the following measures:

- Provide carpool ride matching assistance for employees, assistance with vanpool formation, and provisions of vanpool vehicles.

- Provide a demarcated area exclusively for employee shuttles, carpools, vanpools, public transit, and cyclists that allows for more convenient and expedient access to and from the site during peak turnover periods (i.e., shift changes).

- Design and provide preferential parking for carpool and vanpool vehicles. Design features may include a separate parking lot for carpool and vanpool vehicles that is closer to the employee building entrance than the parking lot for single occupancy vehicles and/or covered parking spaces for carpool and vanpool vehicles.

- Make available free or discounted public transit passes to all employees if public transit service is expanded to serve the project site.

- Implement compressed work schedules for employees (e.g., 4 shifts per week for full time employees).

- Provide a covered area for the on-site employee shuttle stop or vanpool parking lot and an open-air covered walkway connection to the employee entrance of the building to provide summertime shade and protection from rain.

The reduction in mobile-source GHG emissions associated employee commute trips would depend on the mix of measures implemented to achieve a 25% reduction in single occupancy vehicle trips by employees. Even if mobile-source emissions were reduced by 25%, or 663 MT CO_2e/yr from the DeWitt Nelson facility and 581 MT CO_2e/yr from the NCRF facility, total operational emissions would be approximately 8,696 MT CO_2e/yr and 7,781 MT CO_2e/yr, respectively. Thus, implementation of the above mitigation would reduce GHG emissions, but not to a level that would not be cumulatively considerable. The only alternative capable of reducing or eliminating this impact is the no project alternative, under which the project would not be constructed. The reduced bed alternative would reduce this impact. However, for the reasons described in Section 1.7, these alternatives are not feasible. Therefore, this impact would remain cumulatively significant and unavoidable and the project's contribution would be considerable**.**

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Potentially Significant Effect: Impact 4.2-2, Project Impacts to Raptors

Implementation of the NCRF project could result in the removal of landscaping trees existing near the administrative buildings and potentially along Arch Road that could provide nesting sites for Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and common raptors such as red-shouldered hawk, red-tailed hawk, great horned owl, and America kestrel that are protected under Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, as well as other laws. Project implementation could result in the loss of habitat for burrowing owls along with active and/or nesting burrows, because suitable habitat for burrowing owl occurs along the edges of agricultural fields and ruderal weedy fields on the project site and occupied burrows are known to occur nearby.

A potentially active raptor stick nest was observed during reconnaissance field surveys in a large eucalyptus tree in the eastern portion of the NCRF site. No other large stick nests were observed in the trees located on the project site. An American kestrel was observed on the project site during the reconnaissance field survey conducted July 27, 2010. Two dead red-tailed hawks were found under the power lines along the NCRF perimeter fence. No active Swainson's hawk or white-tailed kite nests were observed on the project site. If trees need to be removed during the raptor breeding season (February–August), mortality of eggs and chicks could result if an active nest is present. The portions of the NCRF site that are currently ruderal and disked could provide approximately 60 acres of potential foraging

habitat for Swainson's hawks and other raptors that could be temporarily affected during construction. Temporary disturbances may also occur in other portions of the site where foraging habitat exists for these species. However, the quality of foraging and nesting habitat present on the project site is considered low, and additional, higher quality habitat for Swainson's hawk and other raptor species is present in areas immediately adjacent to the project site and in the surrounding area. Therefore, the temporary loss of habitat associated with implementation of the NCRF project is not expected to have a substantial adverse effect on any raptor species.

The loss of nesting and foraging habitat for raptor species including burrowing owl would occur as a result of implementation of the NCRF project. However, foraging and nesting habitat on the project site is of low quality, and higher quality habitat exists immediately adjacent to the project site and in the surrounding area. In addition, any loss of foraging habitat would be temporary. Thus, the loss of foraging habitat associated with implementation of the proposed NCRF project would not have a substantial adverse effect. However, project construction may disturb nesting raptor species on or near the project site should an active nest become established, resulting in nest abandonment by adult birds and of chicks and eggs causing mortality. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. (Impact 4.2-2b)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to sensitive habitats.

> **Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-2b.** Consistent with the process outlined and encouraged by the San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG) for the CHCF project, prior to the site preparation activities, CDCR will request concurrence from the SJMSCP Joint Powers Authority (JPA) that the DeWitt Nelson project site qualifies for third- party participation in the SJMSCP because the project is consistent with permitted activities as defined in SJMSCP Section 8.2.2.c, "Major Impact Projects." Upon receipt of the concurrence letter, CDCR will pay the Natural Lands and Agricultural Habitat Lands Fee (adjusted for inflation annually by the Joint Powers Authority) as defined in SJMSCP Section 7.4.1.2, "Agricultural Habitat Lands, Non-Vernal Pool Natural Lands, and Multipurpose Open Space Lands." Fees will be paid as compensation for permanent loss of habitat for not only giant garter snake but also all other species covered under the SJMSCP, which would include raptor species such as Swainson's hawk. Compensation ratios differ by the type of land, as defined in the SJMSCP (i.e., Agricultural Habitat Lands and Natural Lands, or Multipurpose Open Space Lands), that will be permanently lost as a result of the project. The SJMSCP Joint Powers Authority will determine the fee amount to be paid based on the acreage of disturbance per habitat type. Final acreage calculations will be determined following final design of the proposed project, however it is anticipated to be approximately 2 acres.
>
> The amount of nesting habitat required to be removed from the project site will be determined from final site plans, and the SJMSCP Joint Powers Authority will determine the total amount of the fees to be paid based on the acreage of disturbance.

In addition, the following avoidance and minimization measures for Swainson's hawk and other tree-nesting raptors and burrowing owl will be implemented.

Swainson's hawk and Other Tree-Nesting Raptors. Consistent with the avoidance and minimization measures in the SJMSCP, CDCR will implement the following measures to reduce impacts on Swainson's hawk and other tree-nesting raptors:

- If trees and floodlights are removed or otherwise disturbed between September 1 and February 15, (i.e. outside breeding season), then no further mitigation will be required.

- If trees and floodlights are removed or otherwise disturbed between February 16 and August 31, then a qualified biologist will be retained to conduct preconstruction surveys for active raptor nests on and within 0.5 mile of the project site no more than 14 days and no less than 7 days before tree and floodlight disturbance activities. Surveys for Swainson's hawks will follow the guidelines provided in the *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in the Central Valley* (DFG 2000). If no active nests are found, then no further mitigation will be required.

- If active nests are found, the qualified biologist will establish a buffer around the tree or floodlight where the active nest is located. No project activity will commence within the buffer area until the qualified biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active or that the young have fully fledged. For Swainson's hawk nests, DFG guidelines recommend implementation of 0.25- or 0.5-mile buffers, but the size of the buffer may be adjusted if a qualified biologist and DFG determine that it would not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.

Burrowing Owl. Consistent with the avoidance and minimization measures in the SJMSCP, CDCR will implement the following measures to reduce impacts on burrowing owl:

- In order to discourage burrowing owl occupation of the project site prior to construction, CDCR will first discourage use of the project site by ground squirrels, whose burrows are often used by burrowing owls, through the following methods:

  - CDCR will maintain the project site in a condition that prevents the establishment of ground squirrel and burrowing owl occupation of the project site (e.g., hand shoveling during non-nesting season).

  - Alternatively, if burrowing owls are not known on the project site and the area is an unlikely occupation site for red-legged frog, San Joaquin kit fox, or California tiger salamander. CDCR may disc or plow the entire project site to destroy any burrows. At the same time burrows are destroyed, ground squirrels should be removed through one of the approved methods described in Appendix A of the SJMSCP, *Protecting Endangered Species, Interim Measures for Use of Pesticides in San Joaquin County*, dated March 2000.

- If measures described above are not attempted or fail, the following measures will be implemented. These measures are consistent with procedures outlined in the *California Department of Fish and Game's Staff Report on Burrowing Owls* (DFG 1995).

- CDCR will retain a qualified biologist to conduct focused surveys for burrowing owls in areas of suitable habitat on and within 250 feet of the project site. Surveys will be conducted before project activity and in accordance with DFG protocol (DFG 1995).

- If no occupied burrows are found in the survey area, a letter report documenting survey methods and findings will be submitted to DFG, and no further mitigation is necessary. If occupied burrows are found, to the extent feasible, establish a buffer of 165 feet around the occupied burrow during the nonbreeding season (September 1–January 31) or 250 feet during the breeding season (February 1–August 31). The size of the buffer area may be adjusted if a qualified biologist determines consistent with DFG Guidelines, that adjusting the buffer size would not be likely to have adverse effects. No project activity will commence within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the burrow is no longer occupied. If the burrow is occupied by a nesting pair, a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat contiguous to the burrow will be preserved (fenced off with temporary fencing) until the breeding season is over.

- If occupied burrows cannot be avoided, during the non-breeding season conduct on-site passive relocation techniques, pursuant to DFG guidelines, to encourage owls to move to alternative burrows outside of the impact area. No burrows found by the survey to be occupied will be disturbed during the breeding season.

With the implementation of avoidance measures, nest surveys, and the payment of any necessary fees to the SJMSCP Joint Powers Authority as described in the mitigation measures for Impact 4.2-1a, direct effects on nesting raptors would be minimized and loss of nesting habitat would be compensated. Thus, direct and indirect impacts on raptor species would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Potentially Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.2-2, Impacts to Raptors under the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

The combined NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects would include the removal of nesting and foraging habitat for a number of raptor species, including Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, and white-tailed kite.

All trees located within or immediately adjacent to the perimeter fence of the DeWitt Nelson facility may be removed as a result of this project. Trees located near the administrative buildings on the NCRF site may also be removed. Some of these large trees may provide nest sites for a number of raptor species known to occur on or near the project site. Nesting habitat for burrowing owl and foraging habitat for other raptor species will also be removed with the addition of new facilities. Temporary disturbances to these habitats may also occur as a result of construction activities on the project site.

The permanent loss of nesting and foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk and other raptor species including burrowing owl and white-tailed kite would occur as a result of implementation of the combined NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects. Project construction may disturb nesting raptor species located on or near the project site resulting in nest abandonment by adult birds and abandonment of chicks and eggs causing mortality. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. (Impact 4.2-2c)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to sensitive habitats.

- Implement Mitigation Measure 4.2-2 b above, as described in "Impact 4.2-2, Project Impacts to Raptors"

With the implementation of avoidance measures, nest surveys, and the payment of any necessary fees to the SJMSCP Joint Powers Authority as described in the mitigation measures above, direct effects on nesting raptors would be minimized and loss of nesting habitat would be compensated. Thus, direct and indirect impacts on raptor species would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Potentially Significant Effect: Impact 4.2-3, Injury or Mortality of Special-Status Bat Species

Numerous buildings exist on the NCRF project site that could provide day roosts, maternity colony roosts, and/or hibernation roosts for pallid bat. However, bats are less likely to roost at the NCRF facility because it continues to be maintained and a few of the buildings on the site contain features that would provide roosting habitat or access to potential roost sites. Pallid bats are known to roost in abandoned or little-used structures in wall sections, behind fascia, in spaces between vaulted interior ceiling and roofing materials, and in similar enclosed spaces (Sacramento County 2007: Appendix A). Potential access points to these types of spaces exist on a few of the buildings on the NCRF project site. A few buildings have corrugated metal roofs, which contain gaps that may allow for access to interior spaces. Gaps may also be exist where roofs overhang structure walls, and air vents and open windows also provide access to building interiors which may contain may conditions suitable for breeding and/or hibernating bats. Buildings on the project site would be renovated or demolished, which could result in the disturbance of roosting bats. Based on the structure of the buildings on the NCRF project site, there is potential for roosting pallid bats, however the level of disturbance on the project site may limit the suitability. Nonetheless, should any of these buildings support an active roost of pallid bats, injury or harm to bats may occur from direct physical injury to individuals during renovation or demolition activities or by loss of individuals due to untimely roost abandonment as a result of project activities (i.e, mortality to abandoned juveniles during the breeding season, or adults if forced to arouse and abandon a winter hibernacula when adequate food sources are unavailable).

Disturbance to roosting bats due to rehabilitation and/or demolition to buildings on the NCRF project site could result in injury, or mortality of pallid bats. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. (Impact 4.2-3b)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to special status species.

> **Mitigation Measure 4.2-3a.** Prior to construction, surveys for roosting bats on the project site will be conducted by a qualified biologist. Surveys may consist of a daytime pedestrian survey looking for evidence of bat use (*e.g.,* guano) and/or an evening emergence survey to note the presence or absence of bats. The type of survey will depend on the condition of the buildings at the time of demolition. If no bat roosts are found, then no further study is required. If evidence of bat use is observed, the number and species of bats using the roost will be determined. Bat detectors may be used to supplement survey efforts, but are not required.
>
> If roosts of pallid bats are determined to be present and must be removed, the bats will be excluded from the roosting site before the facility is removed. A mitigation program addressing compensation, exclusion methods, and roost removal procedures will be developed in consultation with DFG before implementation. Exclusion methods may include use of one-way doors at roost entrances (bats may leave but not reenter), or sealing roost entrances when the site can be confirmed to contain no bats. Exclusion efforts may be restricted during periods of sensitive activity (*e.g.,* during hibernation or while females in maternity colonies are nursing young). The loss of each roost (if any) may need to be replaced, However, the need for roost replacement will be based on a number of factors (i.e., size of colony, evidence of significant use, etc) and will be determined in consultation with DFG. Should it be determined that roost replacement is necessary, the ratio of roost replacement would also be determined in consultation with DFG, and may include construction and installation of bat boxes suitable to the bat species and colony size excluded from the original roosting site. Roost replacement will be implemented before bats are excluded from the original roost sites. Once the replacement roosts are constructed and it is confirmed that bats are not present in the original roost site, the building may be removed or renovated.

Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

Potentially Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.2-3, Injury or Mortality of Special-Status Bat Species with Implementation of the NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

The combined NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects would include the demolition and rehabilitation of several existing buildings, which could contain suitable roosting habitat for pallid bats. As discussed above in Impact 4.2-3a and b, buildings would be renovated or demolished which could disturb active bat roosts if present, which could lead injury or harm to bats.

Disturbance to roosting bats due to rehabilitation and/or demolition of buildings on the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson project sites could result in injury, or mortality of pallid bats. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. (Impact 4.2-3c)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to special status species.

CDCR will implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-3a (above).

By ensuring absence of pallid bats from potential roosts before demolition and replacing lost roost sites, the mitigation measure for Impact 4.2-3 would minimize impacts on pallid bats. As a result, the project's impacts on pallid bats would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Potentially Significant Effect: Impact 4.2-5, Impacts of Lethal Electrified Fence on Wildlife

The operation of a lethal electrified fence at the NCRF site would likely result in the death of an undetermined number of animals. Lethal electrocution would result when an animal touches two wires simultaneously or touches one wire and an electrical ground. Based on monitoring data collected at other existing lethal electrified fences at other CDCR facilities throughout the state, a number of native birds and mammals are likely to be killed on the lethal electrified fence. Birds are by far the most common wildlife group electrocuted, with mammals making up a relatively small percentage.

No CDCR facilities with a lethal electrified fence are located immediately near the project site, but Valley State Prison for Women (VSPW) and Central California Women's Facility (CCWF), both located in Chowchilla (approximately 90 miles south of Stockton on State Route 99), have lethal electrified fences and may provide a useful comparison of potential wildlife impacts resulting from installation of a lethal electrified fence at the project sites. Agriculture is the primary land use around VSPW, CCWF, and the project sites. Based on 8 years of mortality monitoring data collected at VSPW and CCWF, approximately 20 individuals of native birds and mammals were killed per year at each facility. Most of these are species protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Approximately 10% of the native species killed at VSPW and CCWF are considered "sensitive" species; however, none of the species killed are protected by the ESA or CESA. Sensitive species include those that meet the definition of special-status described above (i.e., wildlife species identified by DFG as species of special concern), as well as common raptor species, and are covered by CDCR's Statewide Electrified Fence HCP. Mortality of sensitive species at VSPW and CCWF combined for 8 years between June 2002 and June 2010 included one American kestrel, three barn owls, eight great-horned owls, four red-tailed hawks, and nine loggerhead shrikes. No species listed as threatened or endangered or candidates for listing under the ESA or CESA were killed at VSPW or CCWF.

The lethal electrified fences at VSPW and CCWF are each 7,860 feet in length. The proposed lethal electrified fence at DeWitt Nelson would be 4,225 feet in length. Although expected wildlife mortality should not be strictly calculated on a per-linear foot basis due to considerations of surrounding land uses, adjacent habitat types, species behavior, and other ecological factors at a particular site, it is anticipated that mortality of native wildlife species from a proposed lethal electrified fence at the project site would be less than 20 individuals per year on average. Of those, approximately 1 to 2 individuals are expected to be sensitive species.

Based on the geographic location, habitats on and adjacent to the site, and comparison with mortality data from VSPW and CCWF, sensitive species that could be killed by the proposed lethal electrified fence at DeWitt Nelson include barn owl, great-horned owl, burrowing owl, American kestrel, red-tailed hawk,

and loggerhead shrike. Mortality of Swainson's hawk has never occurred at any CDCR facility as a result of operation of the lethal electrified fences. Although there is some suitable nesting and foraging habitat in the project vicinity, the possibility of Swainson's hawk being killed as a result of operation of a lethal electrified fence at the DeWitt Nelson site is considered to be very remote because flying into a narrow space (i.e., between two fences) is not consistent with the hawk's foraging and flight behavior. Common native species likely to be killed by the lethal electrified fence for the DeWitt Nelson project include house finch, American crow, western kingbird, yellow-rumped warbler, Brewer's blackbird, Audubon's cottontail, and California ground squirrel. In addition, the Forward Landfill, located less than a mile away, is likely to attract various gull species to the project vicinity during the winter months and lethal electrified fence operation could result in mortality of California gull, ring-billed gull, and herring gull.

Mortality of sensitive and common wildlife species due to electrocution by contacting the proposed lethal electrified fence at NCRF could result in a substantial reduction of the local populations of the affected species over time. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. (Impact 4.2-5b)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce wildlife electrocutions to less-than-significant levels:

> **Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-5b.** CDCR will consult with USFWS and DFG regarding the project and anticipated wildlife mortality and will take appropriate actions to minimize wildlife electrocutions to the extent feasible and compensate for impacts on native wildlife species. It is anticipated that this will be accomplished by following the mitigation approached in the Statewide Electrified Fence HCP, although the DeWitt Nelson project would not be covered by the HCP. A monitoring program consistent with the monitoring program established in the Statewide Electrified Fence HCP would be developed to document wildlife mortality and ensure compliance with Tier 1 and Tier 2 measures. The tiered mitigation approach used by the HCP to offset potential adverse effects on birds protected under MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code is outlined below.
>
> - *Tier 1:* These mitigation measures are designed to eliminate or reduce wildlife attractants near the prison perimeter by implementing specific maintenance and operation procedures. By making the perimeter less hospitable, wildlife will frequent this area less often, thus reducing their exposure to accidental electrocution. Tier 1 maintenance and operation procedures will include:
>
> - *Minimization of vegetation in the vicinity of the lethal electrified fence perimeter.* This will include removal of vegetation growing between and adjacent to chain link fences that surround lethal electrified fences and keeping the first 100 feet of vacant land outside the perimeter and patrol road free of vegetation. Landscaping vegetation near the lethal electrified fence will be minimized and will be trimmed or mowed to reduce its attractiveness to wildlife. Facility landscaping will be designed to provide as little cover and as few foraging and nesting opportunities as possible. Detailed information,

including recommended landscape plantings that are less attractive to wildlife, can be found in the *Handbook to Reduce Wildlife Use* (CDCR1996).

- *Minimization of standing water near the fence perimeter.* Rainwater will not be allowed to stand in or near the perimeter for more than 24 hours after a storm. Localized recontouring, excavation of ditches, and placement of gravel will occur to prevent ponding. Weeds, grasses, or emergent vegetation will be removed from ditches regularly.

- *Timely correction of erosion gaps and spaces under fencing.* Inner and outer chain link fences will be inspected weekly to ensure that no gaps or spaces have formed. All eroded areas will be filled with soil or gravel as soon as feasible to prevent animals from entering electrified-fence areas.

- *Proper storage of materials and waste.* To the extent feasible, equipment, supplies, rubble, or pallets will not be stored (temporarily or permanently) within 200 feet of either side of the fence perimeter. Garbage cans and dumpsters will be covered at all times and emptied as often as required to prevent overflow. The area within 200 feet of the fence perimeter will be kept free of all trash, litter, and loose food waste.

- *Tier 2:* These mitigation measures consist of both exclusion and deterrent devices. Tier 2 measures to be installed on the proposed lethal electrified fence are listed below.

- *Vertical netting.* Past analysis of the locations of carcasses has shown that wildlife kills were typically the result of animals contacting the lowest nine wires, because wires are vertically closer together, resulting in more opportunities for birds to contact two lethal wires or a wire and a ground. CDCR shall install three-quarter-inch mesh vertical netting enveloping both sides of the lower section of the lethal electrified fence, which will prevent most birds from contacting the fence.

- *Anti-perching wire.* Several birds have been electrocuted as a result of contacting electrified wires while perching, or attempting to perch, on the grounding brackets and fence posts of the lethal electrified fence. Anti-perching wires, which consist of 2- to 4-inch pieces of stiff wire connected to an aluminum base, will be strategically attached to the tops of perching sites in and near the perimeter. Once installed, this wire will reduce the ability of birds to perch near the lethal electrified fence, thus reducing exposure to accidental electrocutions.

- Habitat compensation for residual wildlife impacts associated with operation of the lethal electrified fence at the NCRF site (formerly the NCWF facility) was provided in the HCP for the Statewide Electrified Fence Project. Collectively, the Statewide HCP is providing 2,565 acres of mitigation at 10 sites to offset the loss of individuals from electrified-fence mortality by improving reproductive success elsewhere in the state. The compensatory mitigation for the Statewide Electrified Fence Project's HCP includes habitat acquisition, restoration, management, and creation of 71 acres of riparian woodland, 1,162 acres of scrub/savanna, 700 acres of grassland/ agriculture, 250 acres of mixed oak/pine woodland, 202 acres of emergent wetland/open water, and 180 acres of montane/coastal forest. Because habitat compensation for mortality of wildlife species due to operation of the lethal electrified fence at the NCRF site was included in the Statewide HCP, no additional compensatory mitigation is required.

- As an alternative to working with an existing non-profit organization, CDCR will request participation in the SJMSCP, and if participation is granted, CDCR will coordinate with SJCOG staff regarding appropriate mitigation for wildlife mortality associated with the lethal electrified fence. The process outlined above for calculating acreage of compensatory mitigation would remain the same.

With the implementation of tiered mitigation measures, impacts on wildlife would be reduced by minimizing the number of animals killed by the lethal electrified fence and compensating for unavoidable mortalities by preserving breeding habitat that will increase the reproductive success of affected species. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Potentially Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.2-5, Impacts of Lethal Electrified Fence on Wildlife with the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

The combined NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects include the installation and operation of two stand-alone lethal electrified fences, which would likely result in the death of an undetermined number of animals.

As described above, each lethal electrified fence is expected to result in the electrocution of less than 20 individuals per year, for a combined total of less than 40 individuals per year. Approximately 2 to 4 of these individuals are expected to be sensitive species. Sensitive species that could be killed by the proposed lethal electrified fences include barn owl, great-horned owl, burrowing owl, American kestrel, red-tailed hawk, and loggerhead shrike. Common native species likely to be killed by the lethal electrified fences include house finch, American crow, western kingbird, yellow-rumped warbler, Brewer's blackbird, Audubon's cottontail, and California ground squirrel.

Mortality of sensitive and common wildlife species due to electrocution by contacting the proposed lethal electrified fences at the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson sites could result in a substantial reduction of the local populations of the local populations of the affected species over time. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. (Impact 4.2-5c)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce wildlife electrocutions to less-than-significant levels:

> CDCR will implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-5a (which includes the following additional measure not included above under the otherwise identical Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-5b):
>
> - *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 project. Birds likely to be adversely affected will be predicted based on the results of mortality monitoring at comparable CDCR facilities and based on birds expected to occur in the project vicinity based on surrounding habitat. 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 San Joaquin Valley 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 project 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 by CDCR(in coordination with USFWS and CDFG) 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.

With the implementation of tiered mitigation measures as described in the mitigation for Impact 4.2-5a, impacts on wildlife would be reduced by minimizing the number of animals killed by the lethal electrified fence and compensating for unavoidable mortalities by preserving breeding habitat that will increase the reproductive success of affected species. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Significant Effect: Impact 4.3-2, Impacts to Unique Archaeological Resources

No “unique” or “historic” cultural resources have been documented on the NCRF project site; however the potential exists for unrecorded cultural resources to be unearthed or discovered at the project site during ground-disturbing construction activities. If such resources were determined to meet CRHR eligibility criteria, this impact would be significant.

The potential exists for previously unidentified unique archaeological remains to be discovered below the ground surface during implementation of the NCRF facility. A unique archaeological resource could be adversely affected by the proposed project. This would be a **significant** impact on unique archeological resources. (Impact 4.3-2b)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to cultural resources:

> **Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-2a.** If cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains) are inadvertently discovered on the project sites during project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of

the find will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist will be notified of the discovery. The archaeologist will determine whether the resource is potentially eligible for listing in the CRHR. If additional as-yet-unidentified resources are determined to be eligible for listing, the archaeologist will develop appropriate avoidance measures and assist with project redesign and/or monitoring; or if construction cannot be planned to avoid impacts, the archaeologist will develop appropriate mitigation, which could include such actions as preservation in place, documentation of the find, or data recovery. Mitigation will be fully implemented before construction activities resume in the vicinity of the find.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level because if any resources are found during construction, CDCR would follow all procedures necessary to preserve or archive resources.

Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.3-2, Impacts to Unique Archaeological Resources for the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

Although no "unique" or "historic" archaeological resources (as defined in CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines) have been documented on either the DeWitt Nelson or the NCRF project sites, the potential exists for unrecorded subsurface cultural resources to be unearthed during construction-related ground disturbing activities. If such resources were determined to meet CRHR eligibility criteria, this impact would be significant.

The potential exists for previously unidentified unique archaeological remains to be discovered below the ground surface during implementation of the DeWitt Nelson and NCRF facilities. A unique archaeological resource could be adversely affected by the DeWitt Nelson and NCRF projects. This would be a **significant** impact on unique archeological resources. (Impact 4.3-2c)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to cultural resources:

CDCR will implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-2a (above).

Implementation of Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-2a would avoid or capture archaeological values through data recovery, and would, therefore, reduce the impact to a **less-than-significant** level.

Significant Effect: Impact 4.3-3, Impacts to Human Burials

Although unlikely, it is possible that previously unidentified human remains may be uncovered during ground-disturbing activities of the NCRF facility. This would be a **significant** impact on human remains. (Impact 4.3-3a)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to cultural resources:

> **Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-3a.** In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all such activities in the vicinity of the find will be halted immediately and CDCR or its designated representative will be notified. CDCR will immediately notify the county coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist. The coroner will examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of the discovery. If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she will contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours of making that determination. CDCR or its appointed representative and the professional archaeologist will consult with a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) designated by the NAHC regarding the removal or preservation and avoidance of the remains and determine whether additional burials could be present in the vicinity.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level because if any human remains are found during construction, CDCR would follow all procedures necessary to inform descendants and follow the procedures to archive, rebury, or otherwise preserve resources, as required.

Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.3-3, Impacts to Human Burials for the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

Although no evidence of prehistoric or early historic interments exists on either the DeWitt Nelson or NCRF project sites, there is a possibility that presently-undocumented human remains exist. California law recognizes the need to protect these remains and associated grave goods from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. If any human remains were unearthed during project-related construction activities, this impact would be a significant.

Although unlikely, it is possible that previously unidentified human remains may be uncovered during ground-disturbing activities of the DeWitt Nelson and NCRF facilities. This would be **significant** impact on human remains. (Impact 4.3-3c)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to cultural resources:

> CDCR will implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-3a (above).

Assuming that an agreement can be reached between the MLD and CDCR or its representative with the assistance of the archaeologist, the steps included in Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-3a would minimize or eliminate adverse impacts on the uncovered human remains, and thus would reduce the impact to a **less-than-significant** level.

GEOLOGY, SOILS, MINERAL RESOURCES, AND PALEONTOLOGY

Potentially Significant Effect: Impact 4.5-4: Potential Damage to Unknown, Potentially Unique Paleontological Resources

The NCRF project site is currently developed with buildings. Project-related earthmoving activities are not expected to be deep enough to encounter Pliocene-age rock formations that could contain fossils.

However the entire NCRF project site is underlain by younger Pleistocene-age sediments of the Modesto Formation, which is considered a paleontologically sensitive rock unit under Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) guidelines (1995). The Pleistocene sediments overlay older Pliocene sediments. Therefore, vertebrate fossils could be damaged during construction, including demolition, at the NCRF project site. This impact would be potentially significant.

The NCRF project site is underlain by younger Pleistocene-age sediments of the Modesto Formation, which is considered a paleontologically sensitive rock under SVP guidelines (1995). The potential exists for damage to vertebrate fossils during construction-related activities at the project site. This would be a **potentially significant** impact to paleontological resources. (Impact 4.5-4b)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to paleontological resources:

> **Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.5-4a.** Before the start of grading, excavation, or demolition, whichever comes first, at the NCRF location, CDCR will retain a qualified paleontologist or archaeologist to alert all construction personnel involved with earthmoving activities, including the site superintendent, about the possibility of encountering fossils. The appearance and types of fossils likely to be seen during construction will be described. Construction personnel will be trained about the proper notification procedures should fossils be encountered. If paleontological resources are discovered during earthmoving activities, the construction crew will be directed to

immediately cease work in the vicinity of the find and notify the CDCR Project Director. CDCR will retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the resource and prepare a mitigation plan in accordance with SVP guidelines (1996). The mitigation plan may include a field survey, construction monitoring, sampling and data recovery procedures, museum storage coordination for any specimen recovered, and a report of findings. Recommendations determined by CDCR to be necessary and feasible will be implemented before construction or demolition activities can resume at the site where the paleontological resources were discovered.

Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce potentially significant impacts related to potential damage to unique paleontological resources to a less-than-significant level because construction workers would be alerted to the possibility of encountering paleontological resources, and if resources were encountered, fossil specimens would be recovered and recorded and would undergo appropriate curation.

Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce impacts related to potential damage to unique paleontological resources to a **less-than-significant** level because construction workers would be alerted to the possibility of encountering paleontological resources, and if resources were encountered, fossil specimens would be recovered and recorded and would undergo appropriate curation.

Potentially Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.5-4: Potential Damage to Unknown, Potentially Unique Paleontological Resources for the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

As discussed above, project-related earthmoving activities under both the proposed DeWitt Nelson and NCRF projects are not expected to be deep enough to encounter Pliocene-age rock formations that could contain fossils.

However, both project sites are underlain by younger Pleistocene-age sediments of the Modesto Formation, which is considered a paleontologically sensitive rock unit under SVP guidelines (1995). The Pleistocene sediments overlay older Pliocene sediments. Therefore, vertebrate fossils could be damaged during construction, including demolition, at the NCRF site and DeWitt Nelson site. This impact would be potentially significant.

The DeWitt Nelson and NCRF site and DeWitt Nelson site are underlain by younger Pleistocene-age sediments of the Modesto Formation, which is considered a paleontologically sensitive rock under SVP guidelines (1995). The potential exists for damage to vertebrate fossils during construction-related activities at the NCRF site and DeWitt Nelson site. This would be a **potentially significant** impact to paleontological resources. (Impact 4.5-4c)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce to less-than-significant levels effects to cultural resources:

CDCR will implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.5-4a (above).

Implementation of the Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.5-4a would reduce potentially significant impacts related to potential damage to unique paleontological resources, as described under Impacts 4.5-4 to a **less-than-significant** level because construction workers would be alerted to the possibility of encountering paleontological resources, and if resources were encountered, fossil specimens would be recovered and recorded and would undergo appropriate curation.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Potentially Significant Effect: Impact 4.6-2, Exposure of Construction Workers and the Environment to Hazardous Materials

Construction-related activities, such as the use of equipment that contains hazardous materials (e.g., diesel-fueled equipment), the excavation and transportation of contaminated soil, and renovation of existing structures, could expose construction workers and the environment to hazardous materials (pesticides/herbicides associated with former agricultural use, as well as hazardous materials in structures such as PCBs in light ballasts). This would be a potentially significant impact.

Site soils and buildings could contain hazardous chemicals or materials. Because soils and on-site structures at the NCRF site could contain pesticides and/or herbicides associated with former agricultural use, and hazardous building materials such as PCBs in light ballasts, construction workers and the environment could be exposed to these materials during project construction and operation. This impact is considered **potentially significant.** (Impact 4.6-2b)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce potential exposure of construction workers and the environment to hazardous materials to less-than-significant levels.

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.6-2a. CDCR will implement the following measures prior to and during construction, as appropriate:

a. To avoid health risks to construction workers, CDCR will prepare a Health and Safety Plan prior to initiating any demolition (or removal of building materials associated with renovation), grading, or other groundwork. This plan will outline measures that will be employed to protect construction workers and the public from exposure to hazardous materials during demolition and construction activities.

   These measures could include, but would not be limited to, posting notices, limiting access to the site, air monitoring, watering, and installation of wind fences. Development contractors will be required to comply with state health and safety standards for all

demolition work. If necessary, this will include compliance with OSHA and Cal-OSHA requirements regarding exposure to asbestos and lead-based paint.

b. Before demolition of any structures or initiation of grading or other groundwork, CDCR will investigate if soil and/or groundwater have been contaminated from past operations. This investigation will follow environmental site assessment (ESA) and/or other appropriate testing guidelines and will include, as necessary, analysis of soil and/or groundwater samples taken at or near potential contamination sites. If the results indicate that contamination exists at levels above regulatory action standards, then the San Joaquin County Department of Environmental Health (SJCDEH) will be notified and the site will be remediated in accordance with recommendations made by SJCDEH, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The agencies involved would depend on the type and extent of contamination. Remediation activities could include but would not be limited to the excavation of contaminated soil areas and hauling of contaminated soil materials to an appropriate off-site disposal facility, mixing of on-site soils, and capping (i.e., paving or sealing) of contaminated areas.

c. Based on the results and recommendations of the ESA-level investigation described above, CDCR will prepare a site plan that identifies any necessary remediation activities appropriate for proposed correctional facilities, including excavation and removal of on-site contaminated soils, and redistribution of clean fill material on the project site. The plan will include measures that ensure the safe transport, use, and disposal of contaminated soil and building debris removed from the site. The development contractors will be required to comply with the plan and relevant local, state, and federal laws for dewatering discharge. The plan will outline measures for specific handling and reporting procedures for hazardous materials, and disposal of hazardous materials removed from the site at an appropriate off-site disposal facility.

In addition, the following measures will apply to construction activities:

(1) The project contractor will notify SJCDEH if evidence of previously undiscovered soil or groundwater contamination (e.g., stained soil, odorous groundwater) is encountered during excavation. Any contaminated areas will be remediated in accordance with recommendations made by SJCDEH, RWQCB, and DTSC.

(2) Before demolition of any structure, or removal of building materials, CDCR will hire a qualified consultant to investigate whether any building materials to be removed contain lead or asbestos-containing materials that could become friable or mobile during demolition/construction activities. If found, the lead- or asbestos-containing materials will be removed by an accredited inspector in accordance with EPA and Cal-OSHA standards. In addition, all activities (construction or demolition) in the vicinity of these materials will comply with Cal-OSHA asbestos worker construction standards. The lead- or asbestos-containing materials will be disposed of properly at an appropriate off-site disposal facility.

With implementation of the above mitigation measures, hazards and hazardous materials impacts would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level because the contractor will prepare a site Health and Safety Plan; investigate the extent to which soil and/or groundwater has been contaminated from past operations; and prepare a site plan that identifies any necessary remediation activities appropriate for proposed land uses, including appropriate removal of any ACMs or LBPs, excavation and removal of on-site contaminated soils, and redistribution of clean fill material on the project site.

Potentially Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.6-2, Exposure of Construction Workers and the Environment to Hazardous Materials for the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

Construction-related activities for the combined facilities and potential sources of hazardous materials that exist within the project footprints for the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects would be to the same as the activities and hazardous materials sources described above for the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects. Construction-related activities, such as the use of equipment that contains hazardous materials (e.g., diesel-fueled equipment), the excavation and transportation of contaminated soil, and the demolition and renovation of existing aged structures, could expose construction workers and the environment to hazardous materials. This would be a potentially significant impact.

Site soils and aged buildings could contain hazardous chemicals or materials. Because soils and on-site structures at the DeWitt Nelson and NCRF sites could contain unknown hazardous materials associated with the former auto-body shop on the site, as well as hazardous building materials such as LBP, ACM, and PCBs, as well as residual agricultural chemicals such as chlorinated pesticides, construction workers and the environment could be exposed to these materials during project construction and operation. This impact is considered **potentially significant**. (Impact 4.6-2c)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce potential exposure of construction workers and the environment to hazardous materials to less-than-significant levels.

> CDCR will implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.6-2a above.

With implementation of mitigation measures for Impact 4.6-2a, the project's hazards and hazardous materials impacts would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level because the contractor will prepare a site Health and Safety Plan; investigate the extent to which soil and/or groundwater has been contaminated from past operations; and prepare a site plan that identifies any necessary remediation activities appropriate for proposed land uses, including appropriate removal of any ACMs or LBPs, excavation and removal of on-site contaminated soils, and redistribution of clean fill material on the project site.

NOISE

Potentially Significant Effect: Impact 4.9-1, Short-Term Construction-Generated Noise Levels Exceeding Applicable Noise Standards or Resulting in Substantial Temporary Increase in Ambient Noise Levels.

Implementation of the NCRF project would include the generation of construction noise. These construction activities are located approximately 4,200 feet north of the DeWitt Nelson site. Construction equipment and the associated generated noise would be similar to that described above under the DeWitt Nelson project.

The nearest off-site noise-sensitive receptors to the NCRF project site are the single-family residential land uses located approximately 1,200 feet southeast of the acoustical center (the reasonable center of active construction equipment) of the site, east of Austin Road. Noise from localized point sources (such as construction sites) typically decreases by 6 to 7.5 dBA with each doubling of distance from source to receptor. Conservatively assuming an attenuation rate of 6 dBA per doubling of distance, construction operations and related activities are predicted to generate exterior hourly noise levels of 58 dBA L_{eq} and 60 dBA L_{max} at the nearest off-site noise-sensitive receptor, when measured from the acoustical center of construction operations.

On-site noise-sensitive receptors include the O.H. Close Youth Correctional Facility housing units located 1,300 feet southwest from the acoustical center of the NCRF project site. Common outdoor activity areas for these housing facilities are oriented such that the direct line of sight to construction activities would be shielded by the facility housing units. The acoustical shielding provided by on-site buildings would result in a 5- to 8-dBA reduction in noise levels at the receptor. Resultant exterior noise levels at nearby on-site receptors would be less than 58 dBA L_{eq} at the housing units.

All buildings provide some exterior-to-interior noise reduction. A building constructed with a wood frame and a stucco or wood sheathing exterior typically provides a minimum exterior-to-interior noise reduction of 25 dBA with its windows closed, whereas a building constructed of a steel or concrete frame, a curtain wall or masonry exterior wall, and fixed plate glass windows of one-quarter-inch thickness typically provides an exterior-to-interior noise reduction of 30–40 dBA with its windows closed. Assuming an average exterior-to-interior noise reduction of 25 dBA (with windows closed; prison windows are not operable), interior noise levels would not exceed 45 dBA L_{dn} at off- and on-site noise sensitive receptors. Predicted interior construction noise levels would range from approximately 30 dBA L_{dn} to 35 dBA L_{dn} at both off- and on-site noise sensitive receptors.

Construction activities could result in a substantial (i.e., 3- to 5-dBA or greater) temporary increase in ambient noise levels at nearby on-site noise-sensitive land uses only (approximately +5 dBA). Existing ambient noise levels along Austin Road measured 67.9 dBA L_{eq} at 2 locations due to roadway traffic. Predicted project construction noise levels would be approximately 10 dBA lower than existing measured noise levels at off-site noise-sensitive receptors. Therefore, construction noise levels attributable to the project are not expected to dominate the noise environment at the nearest off-site sensitive receptor. If construction activities occur before 6:00 a.m. or after 9:00 p.m., project-generated noise levels would exceed the San Joaquin County noise standards at the single-family residential land uses east of Austin Road. As a result, this impact would be potentially significant.

Implementation of the proposed NCRF project would result in short-term construction activities associated with renovation of existing structures and constructing new buildings. These construction activities could expose sensitive on-site receptors to a substantial, temporary increase in noise levels that exceed the applicable noise standards and/or result in a noticeable increase in ambient noise levels (i.e., 3- to 5-dBA or greater). This would be a **potentially significant** impact. (Impact 4.9-1b)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce the potential effects related to temporary construction-generated noise to less-than-significant levels:

> **Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.9-1a.** CDCR will implement the following mitigation measures to reduce noise levels generated by on-site construction equipment:
>
> - Construction equipment will be properly maintained per manufacturers' specifications and fitted with the reasonable noise suppression devices (e.g., mufflers, silencers, wraps). All impact tools will be shrouded or shielded and all intake and exhaust ports on power equipment will be muffled or shielded.
> - Construction equipment will not be idled for extended periods (e.g., 20 minutes or longer) of time in the vicinity of noise-sensitive receptors.
> - Fixed/stationary equipment (such as generators, compressors, rock crushers, and cement mixers) will be located as far as possible from noise-sensitive receptors.
> - CDCR's mitigation monitor representative or other appropriate representative will appropriately notify nearby sensitive receptors of proposed noise-generating construction activities. The coordinator will manage any complaints resulting from the construction noise.
> - Project noise-generating construction and related activities will occur typically between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.
> - If construction operations and related activities occur during more sensitive evening and nighttime hours (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.), CDCR will notify the four residences along Austin Road 48 hours in advance of nighttime construction activities. CDCR's mitigation monitor representative or other appropriate representative will offer to pay hotel accommodations for the duration of the nighttime construction for adjacent residents on properties within 500 feet of the NCRF project site. If residents choose to stay in their homes, CDCR will erect temporary noise barriers to minimize noise disturbances at nearby noise-sensitive land uses. Temporary barriers will be placed as close to the noise source or as close to the receptor as possible and break the line of sight between the source and receptor. Acoustical barriers will be constructed of material with a minimum surface weight of 2 pounds per square foot or greater, and a demonstrated Sound

Transmission Class (STC) rating of 25 or greater as defined by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Test Method E90. Placement, orientation, size, and density of acoustical barriers will be specified by a qualified acoustical consultant when specific equipment configurations, locations, and operational details become available.

Implementation of the above mitigation measures and attaining general consistency with the provisions of the San Joaquin County Development Code would reduce construction-generated noise levels by 5–10 dB at noise-sensitive receptors in the project vicinity and would not result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Furthermore, operation of construction-related equipment in accordance with the construction-hours and noise-reduction provisions of San Joaquin County Development Code would be exempt from the provisions of the noise ordinance. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Potentially Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.9-1, Short-Term Construction-Generated Noise Levels Exceeding Applicable Noise Standards or Resulting in Substantial Temporary Increase in Ambient Noise Levels for the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

Implementation of both the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects would generate construction noise levels simultaneously at 2 locations within the larger CDCR correctional facility footprint. However, the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson project sites are approximately 2,600 feet apart. Construction noise from the DeWitt Nelson site would be approximately 46 dBA L_{eq} and 47 dBA L_{max} at the NCRF site and similar noise levels would be expected from the NCRF site at the DeWitt Nelson site. At the midpoint between the 2 sites, combined noise levels would be approximately 55 dBA L_{eq} and 53 dBA L_{max}. Combined construction noise at the midpoint between the sites would not be greater than discussed above also. Therefore, the noise levels and impacts described above in Impacts 4.9-1a and b would be the same noise levels that would occur under the combined development conditions. Therefore, noise levels would be similar to the noise levels previously discussed above at on-site and off-site receptors.

As stated above under Impact 4.9-1a and b, noise levels associated with construction activities occurring between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. on any day are exempt under the *San Joaquin County Development Code*. If construction activities occur during the more noise-sensitive hours (i.e., evening, nighttime, early morning) or if construction equipment is not properly equipped with noise control devices, project-generated noise levels from construction sources could exceed the relevant standards at nearby noise-sensitive receptors or result in a substantial temporary increase in the ambient noise environment. As a result, this impact would be potentially significant.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in short-term construction activities associated with renovation of existing structures and constructing new buildings. These construction activities could expose sensitive receptors to a substantial, temporary increase in noise levels that exceed the applicable noise standards and/or result in a noticeable increase in ambient noise levels (i.e., 3- to 5-dBA or greater). This would be a **potentially significant** impact. (Impact 4.9-1c)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce the potential effects related to temporary construction-generated noise to less-than-significant levels:

> CDCR will implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.9-1a (above).

Implementation of the above mitigation measures and attaining general consistency with the provisions of the San Joaquin County Development Code would reduce construction-generated noise levels by 5–10 dB at noise-sensitive receptors in the project vicinity and would not result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Furthermore, operation of construction-related equipment in accordance with the construction-hours and noise-reduction provisions of San Joaquin County Development Code would be exempt from the provisions of the noise ordinance. As a result, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Significant Cumulative Effect: Cumulative Short-Term Construction-Related Noise Impacts

Implementing the NCRF project, in addition to simultaneous construction of cumulative projects including the DeWitt Nelson project and CHCF Stockton project, , would generate noise from construction activity and project-generated construction traffic. Implementing the NCRF project could make a considerable contribution to an overall significant effect on noise in the short term. Existing noise levels at the nearest off-site noise sensitive receptors are considered high, approximately 68 dBA L_{eq} and 57 dBA L_{eq} for residents along Austin Road and Arch Road, respectively. As stated in Impact 4.9-1, the few residences located along Arch Road are not expected to experience significant construction noise from the combined DeWitt Nelson and NCRF projects due to the distance from residences to construction sites, intervening building facades that would shield construction noise, and ground absorption due to the intervening grasslands ground cover. Furthermore, with the addition of the CHCF Stockton project, cumulative noise impacts would remain less than significant for sensitive receptors located along Arch Road.

The proposed combined DeWitt Nelson and NCRF project construction noise levels at noise sensitive receptors located along Austin Road are modeled to be between 50 dBA L_{eq} and 52 dBA L_{eq}. These modeled noise levels would be 16 dBA to 18 dBA lower than the existing noise levels at sensitive receptors located along Austin Road. From a cumulative basis, if all three proposed projects (NCRF, DeWitt Nelson and CHCF Stockton) are constructed simultaneously, cumulative construction noise levels at nearest off-site sensitive receptors would be dominated by construction noise levels attributable to the CHCF Stockton project. Construction noise levels ranging from 68 dBA L_{eq} to 74 dBA L_{eq} would be experienced at the nearest noise sensitive receptors to the CHCF Stockton site located on Austin Road (CHCF Stockton EIR 2008). Therefore, construction noise levels attributed to the cumulative construction projects would be considered significant only if the CHCF Stockton project is under construction at the same time as NCRF or DeWitt Nelson, or both. However, the noise from construction of the CHCF project is substantially higher than from either NCRF or DeWitt Nelson, or both, and the increase in noise from NCRF and DeWitt Nelson would not be considerable. Therefore, they would not result in a cumulatively significant noise impact during construction.

In addition, construction traffic noise would only occur for a limited time and would cease once construction is complete. Because construction activities and project-generated construction traffic would occur only during the exempt hours of 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. and would not occur on a permanent basis,

implementing the proposed projects would not contribute to any overall effect of construction traffic noise that would be cumulatively significant in the short term.

Existing noise levels at the on-site noise sensitive receptors (wards at the adjacent N.A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility, and O.H. Close Youth Correctional Facility) are considered relatively low, ranging from 45 dBA L_{eq} to 51 dBA L_{eq} at locations wards may occupy during recreational hours. Proposed project construction noise levels at these sensitive receptors are modeled to be 60 dBA L_{eq}, when accounting for distance and intervening structures. These modeled noise levels would be 9 dBA to 15 dBA higher than the existing noise levels at on-site sensitive receptors. From a cumulative basis, if all three proposed projects (NCRF, DeWitt Nelson and CHCF Stockton) are constructed simultaneously, cumulative construction noise levels at nearest on-site sensitive receptors would result in an increase in ambient noise levels. Construction noise levels of 64 dBA L_{eq} would be experienced at the nearest on-site noise sensitive receptors to the CHCF Stockton site (CHCF Stockton EIR 2008). The cumulative construction noise level that is expected to be experienced at the nearest noise sensitive receptors along Austin Road would be 66 dBA L_{eq}. Therefore, construction noise levels attributed to the cumulative construction projects would be considered significant. As a result, this impact would be cumulatively significant. Project-generated construction traffic would not contribute to any overall effects of noise at on-site noise sensitive receptors that could be cumulatively significant in the short term due to distances from roadways to possible on-site receptor locations and intervening structures.

The NCRF project plus cumulative development would result in cumulatively considerable construction noise impacts for both offsite and onsite noise-sensitive receptors. The NCRF facility would result in construction noise levels that would cumulatively combine with other cumulative projects such that they would exceed San Joaquin County Development Code construction or operational noise compatibility standards during non-exempt hours; and the projects would, in combination with cumulative development, result in a substantial increase in ambient noise levels at off-site and on-site noise-sensitive receptors. Therefore, cumulative noise impacts would be **significant** and the NCRF facility's contribution would be considerable.

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce the potential effects related to temporary construction-generated noise to less-than-significant levels:

> CDCR will implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.9-1a (above).

Implementation of the above mitigation measure and attaining consistency with the provisions of the San Joaquin County Development Code would reduce construction-generated noise levels by 5–10 dBA at off-site and on-site noise-sensitive receptors and would not result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the projects. Furthermore, operation of construction-related equipment, in accordance with the construction-hours and noise-reduction provisions of San Joaquin County Development Code, would be exempt from the provisions of the Code. As a result, this cumulative impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

TRANSPORTATION

Significant Effect: Impact 4.11-1, Construction-Related Traffic Impacts

Construction of the proposed NCRF facility would begin in summer 2011, with an estimated completion date of summer 2013. Construction work shifts would generally be between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday to Friday. Parking for construction workers would be provided in the existing visitor parking lot. The construction staging area would be located west of the existing perimeter fence line (DEIR Exhibit 3-6).

During the peak construction period, construction activities would require up to 100 construction workers that would commute to the site on a daily basis. Average vehicle occupancy of one (1) person per vehicle was assumed for construction workers trips. In addition, construction vehicles would access the project site daily, some construction activities may occur on weekends. It is estimated that at least one heavy vehicle would travel to the NCRF site on a daily basis and during the peak periods of construction. For the purpose of this analysis, a passenger-car-equivalent (PCE) ratio of 3.0 was applied to the truck trips (1 heavy vehicle = 3 vehicles) to determine the total passenger vehicle trips equivalent.

Construction related traffic for the NCRF project would result in significant impacts at the intersection of Newcastle Road & Arch Road during the A.M. peak hour. During the peak construction period, the addition of construction vehicle traffic would cause the intersection of Newcastle Road & Arch Road to deteriorate from LOS B to LOS E during the A.M. peak hour.

Implementation of the NCRF project would result in the deterioration of one intersection to an unacceptable level of service during construction. Therefore, this would be a **significant** impact. (Impact 4.11-1b)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of other public agencies, City of Stockton, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce but not to less-than-significant levels transportation effects:

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-1b. The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations. The project would contribute approximately 4% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour.

- Coordinate with the County to adjust the traffic signal timing to optimize the splits (balance of green and red signal time for each approach) during the A.M. peak hour.

Implementation of the above mitigation would return the LOS of the intersection of Newcastle & Arch Road to acceptable levels. While feasible mitigation is available, the City is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.11-1, Construction-Related Traffic Impacts for the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

During the peak construction period, construction activities would require up to 100 construction workers for the NCRF project and 480 construction workers for the DeWitt Nelson project that would commute to the site on a daily basis. Construction related traffic for the DeWitt Nelson and NCRF projects, if constructed at the same time, would result in impacts at the intersections of Newcastle Road & Arch Road during the A.M. peak hour and at Austin Road & Arch Road during the P.M. peak hour. During the peak construction period, the addition of construction vehicle traffic would cause the intersection of Newcastle Road & Arch Road to deteriorate from LOS B to LOS F during the A.M. peak hour. Similarly, the intersection of Austin Road & Arch Road would deteriorate from LOS A to LOS F during the P.M. peak hour.

Implementation of the DeWitt Nelson and NCRF projects would result in the deterioration of two intersections to unacceptable levels of service during construction if both projects are constructed at the same time. Therefore, this would be a **significant** impact. (Impact 4.11-1b)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of other public agencies, City of Stockton, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered potentially significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce but not to less-than-significant levels transportation effects. This mitigation measure would be implemented if both projects are constructed concurrently; if not, this mitigation measure is not needed:

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-1c.

Newcastle Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations. The project would contribute approximately 23% of the traffic (to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour.

- Coordinate with the County to adjust the traffic signal timing to optimize the splits (balance of green and red signal time for each approach) during the A.M. peak hour.

Table 4.11-13 lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would operate at LOS B during the A.M. peak hour. Thus, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level based on adopted significance criteria.

Table 4.11-13
NCRF & DeWitt Nelson project – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary

#	Intersection	Peak	Existing Condition		Existing + CHCF + NCRF/DeWitt Construction		Mitigated CHCF[d] + NCRF/DeWitt Construction		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
4.	Newcastle Road & Arch Road	A.M.	15.3	B	153.9	F	18.8	B	-135.1	No
		Midday	19.5	B	19.5	B	na	na	na	No
		P.M.	15.6	B	33.9	C	na	na	na	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in bold.
[a] Delay: in seconds per vehicle
[b] LOS: Level of Service
[c] Signalized Intersection
[d] This scenario assumes implementation of the CHCF project plus approved mitigation described in the certified EIR.
Source: DKS Associates, 2010.

Austin Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations. The project would contribute approximately 27 % of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, and approximately 26% of the P.M. peak hour traffic.

- Coordinate with the County to adjust intersection cycle length to 60 sec during peak hours.

Table 4.11-14 of the DEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would operate at LOS C during the A.M. peak hour, LOS B during the Midday and P.M. peak hour. Thus, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level based on adopted significance criteria.

Table 4.11-14
NCRF & DeWitt Nelson Projects – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary

#	Intersection	Peak	Existing Condition		Existing + CHCF + NCRF/DeWitt Construction		Mitigated CHCF[d] + NCRF/DeWitt Construction		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
8.	Austin Road & Arch Road	A.M.	7.9	A	21.5	C	6.3	A	-15.2	No
		Midday	7.9	A	7.9	A	11.4	B	3.5	No
		P.M.	7.8	A	76.7	F	12.7	B	-64.0	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
[a] Delay: in seconds per vehicle
[b] LOS: Level of Service
[c] Signalized Intersection
[d] This scenario assumes implementation of the CHCF project plus approved mitigation described in the certified EIR.
Source: DKS Associates, 2010.

Implementation of the above mitigation would return the LOS of the intersections of Newcastle & Arch Road and Austin Road & Arch Road to acceptable levels. While feasible mitigation is available, the City and the County are the agencies that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Significant Effect: Impact 4.11-2, Impacts to Study Area Intersections and Roadway Segment

Implementation of the NCRF project would result in the deterioration of four study intersections to unacceptable operating conditions based on adopted thresholds of local agencies. Therefore, this would be a **significant** impact. (Impact 4.11-2a)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of other public agencies, Caltrans, the City of Stockton and/or the County of San Joaquin, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid(no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce but not to less-than-significant levels transportation effects:

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-2a.

1. SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than 5 seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 2.14% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 1.93% during the Midday peak hour, and 1.87 % during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not currently in the City's traffic impact fee program.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the A.M. peak hour.
- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 100 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road - SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road during the Midday peak hour.
- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 135 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road - SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road during the P.M. peak hour.

Table 4.11-23 form the DEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M., Midday and P.M. peak hours but delay would not increase by more than five seconds and, therefore, would not exceed adopted significance criteria. Thus, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level based on adopted significance criteria.

Table 4.11-23 NCRF project – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary										
#	Intersection	Peak	Background Condition		Project Condition		Mitigated Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
1/2.	SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road	A.M.	147.9	**F**	163.7	**F**	152.6	**F**	4.7	No
		Midday	113.0	**F**	121.1	**F**	113.1	**F**	0.1	No
		P.M.	116.9	**F**	121.9	**F**	117.5	**F**	0.6	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates, 2010.

2. Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 3.29% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 2.84% during the Midday peak hour, and 2.77% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the A.M. peak hour.
- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 100 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the Midday peak hour.
- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 135 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the P.M. peak hour.

Table 4.11-24 from the DEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would operate at LOS D during the A.M. peak hour and it would continue to operate at LOS F during the Midday and P.M. peak hours but would either decrease delay or would not increase delay by more than five seconds. Thus, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level based on adopted significance criteria.

Table 4.11-24 NCRF Project – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary										
#	Intersection	Peak	Background Condition		Project Condition		Mitigated Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
3.	Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road	A.M.	78.1	**E**	92.4	**F**	54.9	D	-23.2	No
		Midday	107.5	**F**	120.9	**F**	104.1	**F**	-3.4	No
		P.M.	116.8	**F**	137.8	**F**	115.7	**F**	-1.1	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010

3. Newcastle Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background conditions or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 4.02% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour and 3.49% during the P.M. peak hour. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program. CDCR will monitor traffic at the above intersection for two years after the date on which the NCRF Project begins operations. If, based on those traffic data, the level of service at any of the above intersections exceeds the threshold of significance, CDCR will fund/undertake the following mitigation:

- Adjust the traffic signal timing to optimize splits during the impacted A.M. and P.M. hours (balance of green and red time for each approach).

Table 4.11-25 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M. and P.M. peak hours but would not increase delay above background conditions. Thus, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. In calculating CDCR's "fair share" obligation towards traffic improvements, CDCR will credit its total "fair share" obligation by the amount it spends towards the above mitigation in excess of its percentage contributions to traffic congestion at those intersections.

Table 4.11-25 NCRF Project – Mitigated Condition LOS Impact Comparison										
#	Intersection	Peak	Background Condition		Project Condition		Mitigated Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
8.	Newcastle Road & Arch Road	A.M.	40.7	D	55.0	**E**	54.8	D	14.1	No
		Midday	No Impact or Mitigation							
		P.M.	42.4	D	56.1	**E**	54.0	D	11.6	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in bold.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010

4. Austin Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background conditions or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 0.31% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 0.57% during the Midday peak hour, and 0.57% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program.

- Adjust the traffic signal timing to provide the southbound right-turn lane with overlap phasing (allow right-turns to turn when opposing left turns turn).
- Adjust the traffic signal timing to optimize splits (balance of green and red time for each approach).

Table 4.11-26 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR, lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours but would not increase delay above background conditions. Thus, this impact would be reduced to a ***less-than-significant*** level.

Table 4.11-26 NCRF Project – Mitigated Condition LOS Impact Comparison										
#	Intersection	Peak	Background Condition		Project Condition		Mitigated Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
8.	Austin Road & Arch Road	A.M.	1061.9	**F**	1067.4	**F**	631.5	**F**	-430.4	No
		Midday	133.1	**F**	135.3	**F**	108.6	**F**	-24.5	No
		P.M.	131.6	**F**	133.3	**F**	108.3	**F**	-23.3	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in bold.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010

Implementation of the above mitigation would reduce the project's impacts to the intersection of SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road to a less-than-significant level. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the project's impact to the intersection of Kingsley Road (Frontage Road) and Arch Road to a less-than-significant level. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the project's impact to the intersection of Newcastle and Arch Road to a ***less-than-significant*** level.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the project's impact to a less-than-significant level. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.11-2: Impacts to Study Area Intersections and Roadway Segment for the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

Implementation of both the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects, should both be constructed, would result in the deterioration of five study intersections to unacceptable operating conditions based on adopted thresholds of local agencies. Therefore, this would be a **significant** impact. (Impact 4.11-2c)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of other public agencies, Caltrans, the City of Stockton and/or the County of San Joaquin, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce but not to less-than-significant levels transportation effects. This mitigation measure would be implemented if both projects are implemented; if not, this mitigation measure is not needed:

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-2c

1. <u>SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road</u>

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 4.40% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 3.92% during the Midday peak hour and 3.89 % during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program.

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds and coordinate traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road, during the A.M. peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 125 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road - SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road during the Midday peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 130 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road - SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road during the P.M. peak hour.

Table 4.11-38 of the DEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours but with less delay increase than the unmitigated condition. However, delay would still be increased by more than five seconds, therefore, the impact would be significant and unavoidable based on adopted significance criteria. No other feasible mitigation is available to reduce this impact because of the physical constraints of the interchange.

Table 4.11-38
NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Projects – Mitigated Condition LOS summary

#	Intersection	Peak	Background Condition		Project Condition		Mitigated Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
1/2.	SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road	A.M.	147.9	**F**	187.4	**F**	177.7	**F**	29.8	**Yes**
		Midday	113.0	**F**	134.4	**F**	126.1	**F**	13.1	**Yes**
		P.M.	116.9	**F**	128.9	**F**	122.2	**F**	5.3	**Yes**

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates, 2010

2. Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than 5.0 seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 6.67% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 5.70% during the Midday peak hour, and 5.68 % during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the A.M. peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 125 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the Midday peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 130 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the P.M. peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to provide the north and south approaches on Kingsley Road with permitted and protected traffic signal phasing.

- Convert the southbound approach to a shared thru-left turn-lane and a dedicated right-turn lane.

Table 4.11-39 from the DEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would operate at LOS C during the A.M. peak hour, LOS E during the Midday peak hour, and it would continue to operate at LOS F during the Midday and P.M. peak hours but would not increase delay by more than five seconds. Thus, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level based on adopted significance criteria.

Table 4.11-39
NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Projects – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary

#	Intersection	Peak	Background Condition		Project Condition		Mitigated Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
3.	Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road	A.M.	78.1	**E**	110.0	**F**	31.9	C	-46.2	No
		Midday	107.5	**F**	133.6	**F**	94.1	F	-13.4	No
		P.M.	116.8	**F**	162.3	**F**	117.7	F	-0.9	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010

3. Newcastle Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 8.09% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 7.02% during the Midday peak hour, and 7.09% during the P.M. peak hour. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program. CDCR will monitor traffic at the above intersection for two years after the date on which the second of the two projects (DeWitt Nelson and NCRF) begins operations. If, based on those traffic data, the level of service at any of the above intersections exceeds the threshold of significance, CDCR will fund/undertake the following mitigation:

- Provide a dedicated eastbound right turn lane.

- Provide a dedicated northbound left turn lane.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to 130 seconds and optimize splits (the balance of red and green time for each approach).

Table 4.11-43 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR, lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would operate at LOS D during the A.M., Midday peak hour and would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M. and P.M. peak hours but would not increase delay above background conditions. Thus, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. In calculating CDCR's "fair share" obligation towards traffic improvements, CDCR will credit its total "fair share" obligation by the amount it spends towards the above mitigation in excess of its percentage contributions to traffic congestion at those intersections.

Table 4.11-43
NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Projects – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary

#	Intersection	Peak	Background Condition		Project Condition		Mitigated Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
4.	Newcastle Road & Arch Road	A.M.	40.7	D	75.6	**E**	35.2	D	-5.5	No
		Midday	38.5	D	53.5	D	47.4	D	8.9	No
		P.M.	42.4	D	76.4	**E**	54.0	D	11.6	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**. Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates, 2010.

4. <u>Logistics Road & Arch Road</u>

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 8.71% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 7.33% during the Midday peak hour, and 7.33% during the P.M. peak hour. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program. CDCR will monitor traffic at the above intersection for two years after the date on which the second of the two projects (DeWitt Nelson and NCRF) begins operations. If, based on those traffic data, the level of service at any of the above intersections exceeds the threshold of significance, CDCR will fund/undertake the following mitigation:

- Provide a dedicated northbound left turn lane.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to 130 seconds for the Midday and PM peak hours and optimize splits (the balance of red and green time for each approach).

Table 4.11-44 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR, lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would operate at LOS D during the A.M., Midday peak hour and would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M. and P.M. peak hours but would not increase delay above background conditions. Thus, this impact would be reduced to a less-

than-significant level. In calculating CDCR's "fair share" obligation towards traffic improvements, CDCR will credit its total "fair share" obligation by the amount it spends towards the above mitigation in excess of its percentage contributions to traffic congestion at those intersections.

Table 4.11-44
NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Projects – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary

#	Intersection	Peak	Background Condition		Project Condition		Mitigated Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
5.	Logistics Road & Arch Road	A.M.	13.4	B	35.1	D	23.4	C	10.0	No
		Midday	43.9	D	61.9	**E**	49.5	D	5.6	No
		P.M.	29.1	C	61.8	**E**	51.5	D	22.4	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**. Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates, 2010.

5. Austin Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 3.12% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 5.52% during the Midday peak hour, and 5.65% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program.

- Reconfigure the northbound approach on Austin Road to provide a dedicated left-turn lane.
- Provide the southbound right-turn lane with overlap phasing (to allow right turns to turn when opposing left turns go).
- Reconfigure the westbound approach on Arch Road to provide a shared thru-left and a dedicated right-turn lane.
- Adjust traffic signal timing to 130 seconds and optimize splits (the balance of red and green time for each approach).

Table 4.11-45 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR, lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would operate at LOS E during the Midday peak hour and would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M. and P.M. peak hours but would not increase delay above background conditions.

Table 4.11-45 NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Projects – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary										
#	Intersection	Peak	Background Condition		Project Condition		Mitigated Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
8.	Austin Road & Arch Road	A.M.	1061.9	**F**	1058.3	**F**	603.4	**F**	-458.5	No
		Midday	133.1	**F**	148.3	**F**	94.4	**F**	-38.7	No
		P.M.	131.6	**F**	169.0	**F**	123.8	**F**	-7.8	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**. Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates, 2010.

Implementation of this mitigation would reduce the project's cumulative impacts to the intersection of SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road but not to a less-than-significant level. No other feasible mitigation is available to further reduce this impact. While some feasible mitigation is available, as described in this EIR, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. This impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable.***

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the project's cumulative impact to the intersection of Kingsley Road (Frontage Road) and Arch Road to a less-than-significant level. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the project's cumulative impact to ***a less-than-significant*** level at the intersection of Newcastle Road & Arch Road.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the project's cumulative impact to a ***less-than-significant*** level at the intersection of Logistics Drive & Arch Road.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the project's cumulative impact to a ***less-than-significant*** level at the intersection of Austin Road & Arch Road. While the payment of traffic fees would help fund the ultimate improvement of this intersection to its maximum extent, it is unknown whether the County would implement this mitigation as proposed and whether they would be able to secure the appropriate right-of-way for the improvements. Therefore, while this mitigation, if implemented, would reduce the project's impact to a less-than-significant level, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation

Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.11-3: Cumulative Intersection and Roadway Segment Impacts

Implementation of the NCRF project under regional cumulative conditions (i.e., development of the project and other projects in the region over the long-term) would result in the deterioration of four study intersections to unacceptable operating conditions based on adopted thresholds of local agencies. Therefore, this would be a **significant** cumulative impact and the project's contribution would be considerable. (Impact 4.11-3a)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of other public agencies, Caltrans, the City of Stockton, and/or San Joaquin County, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While these mitigation measures would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce, but not to less-than-significant levels the cumulative transportation effects at study area intersections and roadway segment:

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-3a.

1. <u>SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road</u>

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 2.69% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 2.16% during the Midday peak hour and 2.13% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program.

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hour.

Table 4.11-48 of the DEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours but would not increase delay by more than five seconds. Thus, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level based on adopted significance criteria.

Table 4.11-48 2035 Cumulative with NCRF Project – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary										
#	Intersection	Peak	2035 Cumulative No Project Condition		2035 Cumulative with NCRF Project		Mitigated 2035 Cumulative with NCRF Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
1/2.	SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road	A.M.	245.5	**F**	267.1	**F**	221.0	**F**	-24.5	No
		Midday	197.0	**F**	203.0	**F**	156.6	**F**	-40.4	No
		P.M.	204.2	**F**	207.0	**F**	159.0	**F**	-45.2	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010

2. Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road

- The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 3.05% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 2.57% during the Midday peak hour, and 2.2% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program. Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the Midday and P.M. peak hour.

Table 4.11-49 of the DEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would operate at LOS D during the A.M. peak hour and it would continue to operate at LOS F during the Midday and P.M. peak hours but would not increase delay above five seconds. Thus, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level based on adopted significance criteria.

Table 4.11-49 Cumulative with NCRF Project – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary										
#	Intersection	Peak	2035 Cumulative No Project		2035 Cumulative with NCRF Project		Mitigated 2035 Cumulative with NCRF Project		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
3.	Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road	A.M.	51.3	D	53.4	D	na	na	na	No
		Midday	134.9	**F**	148.2	**F**	97.1	**F**	-37.8	No
		P.M.	139.7	**F**	163.1	**F**	108.3	**F**	-31.4	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**. na: not applicable, intersection at acceptable LOS.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010

3. Austin Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 0.58% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 0.39% during the Midday peak hour, and 0.23% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin traffic fee to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program.

- Increase the traffic signal cycle length to 120 seconds and optimize splits during the Midday and P.M. peak hours.

Table 4.11-55 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR, lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would continue to operate at LOS F during the Midday and P.M. peak hour but would not increase delay above cumulative no project conditions. Appendix E includes a comparison summary of the significance thresholds criteria including the project's relative contribution to the study intersections.

Table 4.11-55 Cumulative with NCRF project – mitigated condition LOS summary										
#	Intersection	Peak	2035 Cumulative No Project Condition		2035 Cumulative with NCRF Project		Mitigated 2035 Cumulative with NCRF Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
8.	Austin Road & Arch Road	A.M.	No Impact or Mitigation							
		Midday	135.4	**F**	137.5	**F**	86.6	**F**	-48.8	No
		P.M.	425.1	**F**	427.8	**F**	420.5	**F**	-4.6	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in bold.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates, 2010.

4. Arch Road – East of Newcastle Road and west of NCRF West Driveway (Roadway Segment)

The following mitigation measures at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road have been identified to improve the roadway segment operations and achieve a difference in volume-to-capacity ratio equal to or less than the 2035 Cumulative No Project condition during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 1.06% during the A.M. peak hour, 6.62% during the Midday peak hour, and 10.28% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin to help fund implementation of this improvement.

- Adjust the traffic signal to optimize the cycle length to 100 seconds and optimize east and west splits during the Midday peak hour at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road.
- Adjust the traffic signal to optimize the cycle length to 130 seconds and optimize east and west splits during the P.M. peak hour at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road.

Table 4.11-56 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR, lists the mitigated LOS and volume-to-capacity ratio. With this mitigation in place, the roadway segment would continue to operate at LOS E during the P.M. peak hour in the eastbound direction. In the westbound direction, the roadway would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M. peak hour and would improve to LOS E during the Midday and P.M. peak hour but would not exceed any thresholds of significance. Appendix E includes a comparison summary of the significance thresholds criteria including the project's relative contribution to the study intersections.

Table 4.11-56 2035 Cumulative Plus NCRF Project Peak Hour Volume-to-Capacity Analysis												
#	Roadway Segment		Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (V/C)									
			2035 Cumulative No Project Condition			2035 Cumulative with NCRF Project Condition			2035 Cumulative with NCRF Project Condition Mitigated			Significant Impact
			A.M.	MD	P.M.	A.M.	MD	P.M.	A.M.	MD	P.M.	Yes or No?
1.	Arch Road (East of Newcastle Road and west of NCRF West Driveway)	EB	0.28	0.88	0.89	0.33	**0.89**	0.87	0.33	0.83	0.83	No
		LOS	D	**E**	**E**	D	**E**	**E**	D	D	**E**	No
		WB	1.10	0.98	0.99	1.08	**1.02**	**1.05**	1.08	0.97	0.98	No
		LOS	**F**	**E**	**E**	**F**	**F**	**F**	**F**	**E**	**E**	No

Notes: Increases in V/C ratio are in **bold** for the designated peak hour.
Source: DKS Associates 2010

Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce the project's cumulative impacts to the intersection of SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road to a less-than-significant level. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. While this mitigation would reduce the project's cumulative impact, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***cumulatively significant and unavoidable*** and the project's contribution would be considerable in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the project's cumulative impact to the intersection of Kingsley Road (Frontage Road) and Arch Road to a less-than-significant level. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. While this mitigation would reduce the project's cumulative impact, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***cumulatively significant and unavoidable*** and the project's contribution would be considerable in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure would reduce the project's cumulative impact to a less-than-significant level at the intersection of Austin Road & Arch Road. While feasible mitigation is available, San Joaquin County is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. Therefore, while this mitigation, if implemented, would reduce the project's cumulative impact to a less-than-significant level, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** and the project's contribution would be considerable in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Implementation of the above mitigation measure for would reduce the project's cumulative impact to a less-than-significant level along the Arch Road – East of Newcastle Road and west of NCRF West Driveway roadway segment. While feasible mitigation is available, San Joaquin County is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. Therefore, while this mitigation, if implemented, would reduce the project's impact to a less-than-significant level, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** and the project's contribution would be considerable in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.11-3: Cumulative Intersection and Roadway Segment Impacts for the Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

Implementation of the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects along with long-term regional cumulative projects would result in the deterioration of five study intersections to unacceptable operating conditions based on adopted thresholds of local agencies. In addition, it would cause the v/c ratio for one roadway segment to increase above cumulative no project conditions. Therefore, this would be a **significant** cumulative impact and the project's contribution would be considerable (Impact 4.11-3c). This impact would only occur if both the DeWitt and NCRF projects are implemented.

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of other public agencies, Caltrans, County, and the City of Stockton, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While these mitigation measures would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce, but not to less-than-significant levels the long-term cumulative transportation effects at study area intersections and roadway segment. This mitigation measure would be implemented if both projects are implemented; if not, these mitigation measures are not needed:

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-3c.

1. <u>SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road</u>

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 5.49% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 4.38% during the Midday peak hour, and 4.37% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement.

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hour.

Table 4.11-66 of the DEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours but would not increase delay

by more than five seconds. Thus, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level based on adopted significance criteria. Appendix E includes a comparison summary of the analysis results including the project's relative contribution to the study intersections.

Table 4.11-66
Cumulative with NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Projects – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary

#	Intersection	Peak	2035 Cumulative No Project Condition		2035 Cumulative with NCRF/DeWitt Nelson Project		Mitigated 2035 Cumulative with NCRF/DeWitt Nelson Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
3.	SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road	A.M.	245.5	**F**	290.6	**F**	248.8	F	3.3	No
		Midday	197.0	**F**	219.3	**F**	170.7	F	-26.3	No
		P.M.	204.2	**F**	210.3	**F**	161.9	F	-42.3	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010

2. Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 6.19% of the traffic during the A.M. peak hour, 5.20% during the Midday peak hour and 6.17% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton t to help fund implementation of this improvement.

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the Midday and P.M. peak hour.

Table 4.11-67 of the DEIR lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would improve to LOS D during the A.M. peak hour and it would continue to operate at LOS F during the Midday and P.M. peak hours, but would not increase delay by more than five seconds. Thus, the impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level based on adopted significance criteria. Appendix E includes a comparison summary of the analysis results including the project's relative contribution to the study intersections.

Table 4.11-67 Cumulative with NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Projects – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary										
#	Intersection	Peak	2035 Cumulative No Project		2035 Cumulative with NCRF/Dewitt Nelson Project		Mitigated 2035 Cumulative with NCRF/ Dewitt Nelson Project		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
3.	Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road	A.M.	51.3	D	58.8	**E**	39.8	D	-11.5	No
		Midday	134.9	**F**	159.4	**F**	98.8	**F**	-36.1	No
		P.M.	139.7	**F**	190.7	**F**	118.8	**F**	-20.9	No

Notes: Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010

3. Newcastle Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the cumulative no project condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 6.90% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will monitor traffic at the above intersection for two years after the date on which the second of the two projects (DeWitt Nelson and NCRF) begins operations. If, based on those traffic data, the level of service at any of the above intersections exceeds the threshold of significance, CDCR will fund/undertake the following mitigation.

- Provide a dedicated westbound right turn lane.
- Adjust signal timing to optimize splits during the P.M. peak hour.

Table 4.11-74 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR, lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would continue to operate at LOS F during the Midday and P.M. peak hour but would not increase delay above cumulative no project conditions. In calculating CDCR's "fair share" obligation towards traffic improvements, CDCR will credit its total "fair share" obligation by the amount it spends towards the above mitigation in excess of its percentage contributions to traffic congestion at those intersections.

Table 4.11-74 Cumulative with DeWitt Nelson Project – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary										
#	Intersection	Peak	2035 Cumulative No Project Condition		2035 Cumulative with Dewitt Nelson Project		Mitigated 2035 Cumulative with Dewitt Nelson Project Condition		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
4.	Newcastle Road & Arch Road	A.M.	No Impact or Mitigation							
		Midday	No Impact or Mitigation							
		P.M.	53.7	D	55.0	**E**	53.0	D	-0.7	No

Notes: Na: not applicable, acceptable LOS. Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010.

4. Austin Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the cumulative no project conditions or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 6.03% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 3.98% during the Midday peak hour and 2.49% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin to help fund implementation of this improvement.

- Increase the traffic signal cycle length to 120 seconds and optimize splits during the Midday and P.M. peak hours.

Table 4.11-75 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR, lists the mitigated LOS. With this mitigation in place, the intersection would continue to operate at LOS F during the Midday and P.M. peak hour, but would not increase delay above cumulative no project conditions.

5. Arch Road – East of Newcastle Road and west of NCRF West Driveway (Roadway Segment)

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve the roadway operations and achieve a difference in volume-to-capacity ratio equal to or less than the 2035 Cumulative No Project condition during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin to help fund implementation of this improvement.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the cycle length to 130 seconds and optimize east and west splits on Arch Road during the Midday peak hour at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to the cycle length to 140 seconds and optimize east and west splits on Arch Road during the P.M. peak hour at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road.

Table 4.11-75
Cumulative with NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Projects – Mitigated Condition LOS Summary

#	Intersection	Peak	2035 Cumulative No Project		2035 Cumulative with NCRF/DeWitt Nelson Project		Mitigated 2035 Cumulative with NCRF/DeWitt Nelson Project		Significant Impact	
			Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Delay[a]	LOS[b]	Δ in delay	Yes/No?
8.	Austin Road & Arch Road	A.M.	27.8	C	29.9	C	22.8	C	-5.0	No
		Midday	135.4	**F**	161.0	**F**	97.7	**F**	-37.7	No
		P.M.	425.1	**F**	500.3	**F**	391.6	**F**	-33.5	No

Notes: na: not applicable, the intersection operates at acceptable LOS. Intersections operating below acceptable LOS are in **bold**.
a Delay: in seconds per vehicle
b LOS: Level of Service
c Signalized Intersection
Source: DKS Associates 2010

Table 4.11-76 of the Revised DEIR Traffic Section, included as Appendix A of the FEIR, lists the mitigated LOS and volume-to-capacity ratio. With this mitigation in place, the roadway would continue to operate at LOS F during the Midday peak hour and LOS E during the P.M. peak hour in the eastbound direction. In the westbound direction, the roadway would continue to operate at LOS F during the A.M. peak hour and at LOS E during the Midday and P.M. peak hour. Delay at this intersection would not increase above background conditions. Therefore, this cumulative impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Table 4.11-76
2035 Cumulative plus NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Projects Peak Hour Volume-to-Capacity Analysis

#	Roadway Segment		Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (V/C)									
			2035 Cumulative No Project			2035 Cumulative with NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Project			2035 Cumulative with NCRF and DeWitt Nelson Project Mitigated			Significant Impact
			A.M.	MD	P.M.	A.M.	MD	P.M.	A.M.	MD	P.M.	Yes or No?
1.	Arch Road (East of Newcastle Road and west of NCRF West Driveway and)	EB	0.28	0.88	0.89	**0.39**	**0.94**	0.87	0.39	0.87	0.77	No
		LOS	D	**E**	**E**	D	**E**	**E**	D	**E**	**D**	No
		WB	1.10	0.98	0.99	1.10	**1.05**	**1.11**	1.10	0.95	0.96	No
		LOS	**F**	**E**	**E**	**F**	**F**	**F**	**F**	**E**	**E**	No

Implementation of the above mitigation would reduce the project's cumulative impacts to the intersection of SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road but not to a less-than-significant level. No other feasible mitigation is available to further reduce this impact. While some feasible mitigation is available, as described in this EIR, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. This impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*.**

Implementation of the above mitigation would reduce the project's cumulative impact to the intersection of Kingsley Road (Frontage Road) and Arch Road to a less-than-significant level. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation and it is unknown whether this mitigation would be implemented prior to operation of the project. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Implementation of the above mitigation would reduce the project's cumulative impact to a ***less-than-significant*** level at the intersection of Newcastle Road & Arch Road.

Implementation of the above mitigation would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level at the intersection of Austin Road & Arch Road. While the payment of traffic fees would help fund the ultimate improvement of this intersection to its maximum extent, it is unknown whether the County would implement this mitigation as proposed and whether they would be able to secure the appropriate right-of-way for the improvements. Therefore, while this mitigation, if implemented, would reduce the project's impact to a less-than-significant level, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Implementation of the above mitigation would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level at Arch Road – East of Newcastle Road and west of NCRF West Driveway (Roadway Segment). While the payment of traffic fees would help fund the ultimate improvement of this intersection to its maximum extent, it is unknown whether the County would implement this mitigation as proposed and whether they would be able to secure the appropriate right-of-way for the improvements. Therefore, while this mitigation, if implemented, would reduce the project's impact to a less-than-significant level, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***potentially significant and unavoidable*** in the event the mitigation is not implemented prior to operation of the project.

Significant Effect: Impact 4.11-4: Project and Long-Term Cumulative Impacts to Freeway Segments and Merge/Diverge for NCRF Only

The addition of the NCRF project traffic to this segment of SR 99 would deteriorate the LOS E in the background long-term regional cumulative condition to LOS F during the P.M. peak hour. The project would contribute 1.16 % of the traffic and it would result in an increase of 0.01 in the volume-to-capacity ratio. In addition, the project would potentially result in merging and diverging impacts on the freeway because of the capacity constraints. This increase in volume-to-capacity ratio exceeds the threshold for San Joaquin County. Therefore, this would be considered a significant project impact.

Implementation of the NCRF project would result in the deterioration of the Arch Road to Mariposa Road freeway segment in the northbound direction to an unacceptable LOS. In addition, the project would

potentially result in merging and diverging impacts on the freeway. This would be a **significant** impact. (Impact 4.11-4a)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency, Caltrans and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will substantially reduce significant effects related to intersection operations at Union Road and SR 46 East intersection:

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-4a.

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve the freeway operations.

- Widen SR 99 from six-lanes to eight lanes.

With implementation of this improvement, the LOS of this freeway segment would improve from F to D.

Implementation of the above measure would reduce the project's impacts to the northbound segment of SR 99 from Arch Road to Mariposa Road, including merge/diverge impacts, to a less-than-significant level. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation. While Caltrans has identified and is planning for this improvement and construction is projected to begin in 2011, it is unlikely that this improvement could feasibly be implemented prior to operation of the project. Acceleration of the schedule would not be feasible. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact to this freeway segment once implemented, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***cumulatively significant and unavoidable*** and the project's contribution would be considerable in the interim period when the project is operational and the improvement is not complete.

Significant Effect: Impact 4.11-4: Project and Long-Term Cumulative Impacts to Freeway Segments and Merge/Diverge for Cumulative Plus NCRF Only

All study freeway segments would operate acceptably under the Long-Term Regional Cumulative plus NCRF Only project condition assuming that proposed freeway expansion projects would be implemented

based on the timelines proposed by Caltrans. Therefore, the project would have less-than-significant freeway segment and merge/diverge impacts. However, it is possible that the proposed freeway expansion may not occur as proposed or may be delayed. If this occurs, potentially significant cumulative freeway segment and merge/diverge impacts would occur until such time that the freeway expansion is complete and the project would have a considerable contribution to this significant cumulative impact during that interim period.

While implementation of the NCRF project under 2035 cumulative conditions would result in the acceptable operation of all study freeway segments assuming that proposed freeway expansions would be implemented as proposed, it is possible that expansion may be delayed such that interim cumulatively significant freeway segment and merge/diverge impacts would occur until such time that the expansion improvements are implemented. The project would have a considerable contribution to this **significant** cumulative impact during the interim period. (Impact 4.11-4d)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency, Caltrans, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

No feasible mitigation is available beyond Caltrans' future expansion of SR 99 from 6 to 10 lanes.

Caltrans is the agency that is responsible for implementing the freeway expansion. While Caltrans has identified and is planning for the expansion of SR 99, this improvement will not be implemented prior to cumulative development. Therefore, this impact is concluded to be ***cumulatively significant and unavoidable*** and the project's contribution would be considerable in the interim period when the project is operational and the improvement is not complete.

Significant Effect: Impact 4.11-4: Project and Long-Term Cumulative Impacts to Freeway Segments and Merge/Diverge for Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

The addition of the combined NCRF/DeWitt Nelson project traffic to this segment of SR 99 along with long-term regional cumulative traffic would deteriorate the LOS E in the background condition to LOS F during the P.M. peak hour. The project would contribute 2.44 % of the traffic during P.M. peak hour result in an increase of 0.02 in the volume-to-capacity ratio. This increase in volume-to-capacity ratio exceeds the threshold for San Joaquin County. In addition, the project would potentially result in merging

and diverging impacts on the freeway because of capacity constraints. Therefore, this would be considered a significant project impact.

Implementation of the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects along with regional long-term cumulative development would result in the deterioration of the Arch Road to Mariposa Road freeway segment in the northbound direction to an unacceptable LOS. In addition, the project would potentially result in merging and diverging impacts on the freeway. This would be a **significant** impact, (Impact 4.11-4c)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency, Caltrans and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will substantially reduce significant effects related to intersection operations at Union Road and SR 46 East intersection:

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-4c

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve the freeway operations. This mitigation measure would be implemented if both projects are implemented; if not, this mitigation measure is not needed

- Implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-4a above.

With implementation of this improvement, the LOS of this freeway segment would improve from F to D.

Implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce impacts to the northbound segment of SR 99 from Arch Road to Mariposa Road, including merge/diverge impacts, to a less-than-significant level. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation. While Caltrans has identified and is planning for this improvement and construction is projected to begin in 2011, it is unlikely that this improvement could feasibly be implemented prior to operation of the projects. Acceleration of the schedule would not be feasible. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact to this freeway segment once implemented, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***cumulatively significant and unavoidable*** and the project's contribution would

be considerable in the interim period when the project is operational and the improvement is not complete.

Significant Effect: Impact 4.11-4: Project and Long-Term Cumulative Impacts to Freeway Segments and Merge/Diverge for Cumulative Plus Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

All study freeway segments would operate acceptably under the Long-Term Regional Cumulative plus NCRF and DeWitt Nelson project conditions assuming that proposed freeway expansion projects would be implemented based on the timelines proposed by Caltrans. Therefore, the project would have less-than-significant freeway segment and merge/diverge impacts. However, it is possible that the proposed freeway expansion may not occur as proposed or may be delayed. If this occurs, potentially significant cumulative freeway segment and merge/diverge impacts would occur until such time that the freeway expansion is complete and the project would have a considerable contribution to this significant cumulative impact during that interim period.

While implementation of the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects under 2035 cumulative conditions would result in the acceptable operation of all study freeway segments assuming that proposed freeway expansions would be implemented as proposed, it is possible that expansion may be delayed such that interim cumulatively significant freeway segment and merge/diverge impacts would occur until such time that the expansion improvements are implemented. The project would have a considerable contribution to this **significant** cumulative impact during the interim period. (Impact 4.11-4f)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency, Caltrans, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

No feasible mitigation is available beyond Caltrans' proposed expansion of SR 99 from 6 to 10 lanes.

Caltrans is the agency that is responsible for implementing the freeway expansion. While Caltrans has identified and is planning for this improvement and construction is projected to begin in 2011, this improvement may not be implemented prior to cumulative development and acceleration of the schedule may not be feasible. Therefore, this impact is concluded to be cumulatively **significant and unavoidable** and the project's contribution would be considerable in the interim period when the project is operational and the improvement is not complete.

Significant Effect: Impact 4.11-5, Freeway Queuing Impacts for NCRF Only

SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road

Based on the queuing analysis results, during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours, the eastbound through-lane queues between the SR 99 SPUI and Qantas Lane are estimated to be 88 vehicles, 95 vehicles, and 90 vehicles, respectively. The eastbound left turn queues for the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours are estimated to be 86 vehicles, 92 vehicles, and 90 vehicles, respectively. With the addition of NCRF project traffic, the eastbound through-lane queues increase by 3 vehicles during the A.M. peak hour and 5 vehicles during the Midday peak hour. During the P.M. peak hour, the queue decreases by 2 vehicles. The eastbound left turn queues increase by 2 vehicles during the A.M. peak hour and remain the same for the Midday and P.M. peak hours. The eastbound through-lane and left queues continue to exceed the storage capacity for all peak hours and would likely have an effect on the operation of the Qantas Lane and Arch Road intersection.

The westbound through-lane queues on Arch Road between the SR 99 SPUI and Kingsley Road are estimated to be 24 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 24 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 26 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The westbound right-turn queues are estimated to be 18 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 20 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 27 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. Based on the analysis, which balances signal timing along this segment of Arch Road between the various intersections, the westbound through-lane P.M. peak hour queue would be reduced by 1 car, because of changed operating conditions and traffic patterns. The westbound right-turn queues would be reduced and would be accommodated within the storage length.

SR 99 Northbound and Southbound Ramps

During the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours, the northbound off-ramp queues are estimated to be 87 vehicles, 92 vehicles, and 93 vehicles, respectively. The southbound off-ramp queues for the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours are estimated to be 77 vehicles, 90 vehicles, and 92 vehicles, respectively. With the addition of project traffic the northbound queue would increase by 1 car during the midday peak hour. The queue would be reduced for the A.M. peak hour and remain the same for the P.M. peak hour. With the addition of project traffic the southbound queue would increase by 6 vehicles during the A.M. peak hour and 2 vehicles during the P.M. peak hour. The queue would be reduced for the Midday peak hour. Both northbound and southbound off-ramp queues would continue to exceed the storage capacity of the off-ramps and would potentially back up onto the mainline segments of SR 99.

Implementation of the NCRF project would result in eastbound through-lane and left queues at the intersection that continue to exceed the storage capacity for all peak hours. Further, both northbound and southbound off-ramp queues would continue to exceed the storage capacity of the off-ramps and would potentially back up onto the mainline segments of SR 99. This would be a **significant** impact. (Impact 4.11-5a)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency, Caltrans, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact

would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce, but not to less-than-significant levels, transportation effects related to freeway segment operations at SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road:

Mitigation Measure 4,11-5a

- Adjust traffic signal timing to balance queue lengths and delays at the control intersection on Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road and Qantas Lane and Arch Road so that vehicles do not queue back on to the mainline SR 99 freeway.

- Implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-4a (above).

Implementation of this mitigation would reduce the project's impacts to vehicle queues. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation. With regard to signal timing, it is unknown whether this improvement would be implemented prior to operation of the project. Further, while Caltrans has identified and is planning for the widening of SR 99 to 10 lanes and construction is projected to begin in 2012, it is unlikely that this improvement could feasibly be implemented prior to operation of the project. Acceleration of the schedule would not be feasible. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact to this freeway segment once implemented, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***significant and unavoidable*** in the interim period when the project is operational and the improvement is not complete.

Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.11-5, Freeway Queuing Impacts for Long-Term Cumulative Plus NCRF Only

Based on the queuing analysis results for the long-term regional cumulative analysis, during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours, the eastbound through-lane queues between the SR 99 SPUI and Qantas Lane are estimated to be 83 vehicles, 87 vehicles, and 89 vehicles, respectively. The eastbound left turn queues for the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours are estimated to be 89 vehicles, 90 vehicles, and 92 vehicles, respectively. With the addition of project traffic, the eastbound through-lane queue would decrease for the A.M. and Midday peak hours and increase by 6 vehicles for the P.M. Peak hour. The eastbound left turn A.M. and Midday peak hour queues would be reduced and 10 vehicles would be added during the P.M. peak hour. The eastbound through-lane and left queues would exceed the storage capacity of the segment for all peak hours and would likely effect the operation of the Qantas Lane and Arch Road intersection.

The westbound through lane queues on Arch Road between the SR 99 SPUI and Kingsley Road are estimated to be 31 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 27 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 29 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The westbound left-turn lane queues on Arch Road between the SR 99 SPUI and

Kingsley Road are estimated to be 26 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 27 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 27 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The westbound right-turn queues are estimated to be 32 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 31 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 32 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The westbound through-lane queues would remain the same for the A.M. and Midday peak hours and would increase by 1 vehicle during the P.M. peak hour. Westbound left turn queues would remain the same for the A.M. and Midday peak hours. P.M. peak hour queues would be reduced by 2 vehicles. Westbound right turn queues would be reduced by 1 vehicle for all peak hours. The westbound queues would continue to exceed the storage capacity of the segment and would likely effect operation of Arch Road at Kingsley Road.

SR 99 Northbound and Southbound Ramps

During the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours, the northbound off-ramp queues are estimated to be 88 vehicles, 90 vehicles, and 84 vehicles for the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours, respectively. The southbound off-ramp queues for the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours are estimated to be 84 vehicles, 90 vehicles, and 87 vehicles, respectively. With the addition of project traffic, the northbound queues would be reduced during the A.M. and Midday peak hour but would increase by 15 vehicles during the P.M. peak hour. The southbound queue would increase by 6 vehicles during the A.M. peak hour and 2 vehicles during the Midday peak hour. The P.M. queue would be reduced by 5 vehicles. Both northbound and southbound queues would continue exceed the storage capacity of the off-ramps for all peak hours and would potentially back up onto the mainline segments of SR 99.

Implementation of the NCRF project under long-term regionals cumulative conditions would result in eastbound through-lane and left queues that would continue to exceed the storage capacity for all peak hours and would likely have an effect on the operation of the Qantas Lane and Arch Road intersection. The westbound queues would exceed the storage capacity and would likely have an effect on the operation of Arch Road at Kingsley Road. Further, both northbound and southbound off-ramp queues would continue to exceed the storage capacity of the off-ramps and would potentially back up onto the mainline segments of SR 99. This would be a **significant** cumulative impact and the project's contribution would be cumulatively considerable. (Impact 4.11-5d)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency, Caltrans, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

No additional feasible mitigation is available to reduce this impact. Therefore, this impact would be significant and unavoidable and the NCRF project's contribution would be cumulatively considerable.

Significant Long-Term Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.11-5, Freeway Queuing Impacts for Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

Based on the queuing analysis results for the long-term regional cumulative analysis if both projects are implemented, during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours, the eastbound through-lane queues between the SR 99 SPUI and Qantas Lane are estimated to be 87 vehicles, 92 vehicles, and 93 vehicles, respectively. The eastbound left turn queues for the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours are estimated to be 84 vehicles, 90 vehicles, and 90 vehicles, respectively. With the addition of project traffic, the eastbound through-lane queues would increase by 2 vehicles during the A.M. and Midday peak hours and by 1 car during the P.M. peak hour. The eastbound left turn queues would remain the same for the A.M. and P.M. peak hours and would decreases for the Midday peak hour. The eastbound through-lane and left queues would exceed the storage capacity of the segment for all peak hours and would likely effect the operation of the Qantas Lane and Arch Road operation.

The westbound through-lane queues on Arch Road between the SR 99 SPUI and Kingsley Road are estimated to be 25 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 25 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 30 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The westbound right-turn queues are estimated to be 19 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 27 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 32 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. Three vehicles would be added to the westbound through-lane movement during the P.M. peak hour. Based on the queuing analysis results, the westbound through-lane queues would exceed the storage capacity during the P.M. peak hour and would likely have an effect on the operation of Arch Road at Kingsley Road. The westbound right-turn queues would increase by 2 vehicles during the P.M. peak hour and would be reduced during the A.M. and Midday peak hours. The westbound right turn queues would be accommodated within the storage length for the A.M. and Midday peak hours but would exceed the storage capacity during the P.M. peak hour and would likely have an effect on the operation of Arch Road at Kingsley Road.

SR 99 Northbound and Southbound Ramps

During the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours, the northbound off-ramp queues are estimated to be 83 vehicles, 82 vehicles, and 90 vehicles, respectively. The southbound off-ramp queues for the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours are estimated to be 82 vehicles, 88 vehicles, and 92 vehicles, respectively. With the addition of project traffic, the northbound queue would decrease for all peak hours. With the addition of project traffic, the southbound queue would increase by 11 vehicles during the A.M. peak hour and 2 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The queue would be reduced for the Midday peak hour. Both northbound and southbound queues would continue to exceed the storage capacity of the off-ramps and would potentially back up onto the mainline segments of SR 99.

Implementation of the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects would result in eastbound through-lane and left queues that would continue to exceed the storage capacity for all peak hours and would likely have an effect on the operation of the Qantas Lane and Arch Road intersection. The westbound right turn queues would be accommodated within the storage length for the A.M. and Midday peak hours but would exceed the storage capacity during the P.M. peak hour and would likely have an effect on the operation of Arch

Road at Kingsley Road. Further, both northbound and southbound off-ramp queues would continue to exceed the storage capacity of the off-ramps and would potentially back up onto the mainline segments of SR 99. This would be a **significant** impact. (Impact 4.11-5c)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency, Caltrans, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce, but not to less-than-significant levels, transportation effects related to freeway segment operations at SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road. This mitigation measure would be implemented if both projects are implemented; if not, this mitigation measure is not needed:

:

- Implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-5a above.

Implementation of the above mitigation would reduce the project's impacts to vehicle queues. While feasible mitigation is available, Caltrans is the agency that can and should implement this mitigation. With regard to signal timing, it is unknown whether this improvement would be implemented prior to operation of the project. Further, while Caltrans has identified and is planning for the widening of SR 99 to 10 lanes and construction is projected to begin in 2012, it is unlikely that this improvement could feasibly be implemented prior to operation of the project. Acceleration of the schedule would not be feasible. While this mitigation would reduce the project's impact to this freeway segment once implemented, for purposes of CEQA, this impact is concluded to be ***significant and unavoidable*** in the interim period when the project is operational and the improvement is not complete.

Significant Cumulative Effect: Impact 4.11-5, Freeway Queuing Impacts for Long-Term Cumulative Plus Combined NCRF and DeWitt Facilities

Based on the queuing analysis results for the long-term regional cumulative plus both project analysis, during the 2035 with Combined Project Condition A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours the eastbound through-lane queues between the SR 99 SPUI and Qantas Lane are estimated to be 85 vehicles, 90 vehicles, and 88 vehicles, respectively. The eastbound left turn queues for the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours are estimated to be 89 vehicles, 83 vehicles, and 92 vehicles, respectively. With the addition

of project traffic, the eastbound through-lane would increase by 2 and 5 vehicles for the Midday and P.M. peak hours, respectively. The queues would decrease for the A.M. peak hour. The eastbound left turn lane would decrease for the A.M. and Midday peak hours and increases by 10 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The eastbound through-lane and left queues would exceed the storage capacity of the segment for all peak hours and would likely effect the operation at Qantas Lane.

The westbound through lane queues on Arch Road between the SR 99 SPUI and Kingsley Road are estimated to be 30 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 28 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 28 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The westbound left-turn lane queues on Arch Road between the SR 99 SPUI and Kingsley Road are estimated to be 28 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 28 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 27 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The westbound right-turn queues are estimated to be 33 vehicles for the A.M. peak hour, 31 vehicles for the Midday peak hour, and 33 vehicles for the P.M. peak hour. The westbound through-lane movement queues would decrease by for the A.M. peak hour and would remain the same for the P.M. peak hour. The Midday queue would increase by 1 car. The westbound left turn queues would increase by 2 vehicles for the A.M. and by 2 vehicles during the Midday peak hour while the P.M. queue would be reduced. The westbound right turn queues would remain the same for the A.M. and P.M. peak hours. The Midday peak hour queue would be reduced. The westbound queues would continue to exceed the storage capacity of the segment and would likely effect the operation of Arch Road at Kingsley Road.

SR 99 Northbound and Southbound Ramps

During the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours, the northbound off-ramp queues are estimated to be 91 vehicles, 94 vehicles, and 88 vehicles, respectively. The southbound off-ramp queues for the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours are estimated to be 78 vehicles, 89 vehicles, and 88 vehicles, respectively. With the addition of project traffic, the northbound queues would be reduced during the A.M. peak hour but would increase by 1 vehicle during the Midday peak hour and 19 vehicles during peak hour. The southbound queue would be remain the same for the A.M. peak hour and would be reduce for the P.M. peak hour. One vehicle would be added to the queue for the Midday peak hour. Both northbound and southbound queues would continue to exceed the storage capacity of the off-ramps for all peak hours and would potentially back up onto the mainline segments of SR 99.

Implementation of the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects under cumulative conditions would result in eastbound through-lane and left queues that would continue to exceed the storage capacity for all peak hours and would likely have an effect on the operation of the Qantas Lane and Arch Road intersection. The westbound queues would be accommodated would exceed the storage capacity and would likely have an effect on the operation of Arch Road at Kingsley Road. Further, both northbound and southbound off-ramp queues would continue to exceed the storage capacity of the off-ramps and would potentially back up onto the mainline segments of SR 99. This would be a **significant** cumulative impact and the project's contribution would be cumulatively considerable. (Impact 4.11-5f)

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to traffic, have been incorporated by CDCR into the project. In addition, such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency, Caltrans, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. While this mitigation measure would substantially reduce the significant effects of the project, the residual impact

would continue to be significant. As described in Section 1.7, specific economic, legal, social or other considerations make infeasible the project alternatives that would reduce (reduced bed alternative) or avoid (no project alternative) this impact. Therefore, the traffic impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Please see additional information regarding significant and unavoidable impacts contained in the statement of overriding conditions included as Section 2 of this document.

Facts in Support of Finding

No additional feasible mitigation not previously identified and planned for is available to reduce this impact. Therefore, this impact would be significant and unavoidable and the NCRF project's contribution would be cumulatively considerable.

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Significant Cumulative Effect: Cumulative Wastewater Treatment and Disposal

Collected wastewater flows from the NCYCC would continue to be transported to the Stockton Regional Wastewater Control Facility for treatment and disposal. The project includes a sewer pump station that will include a wet well or temporary sewage storage facility that will attenuate peak sewage flows and ensure that the flows do not exceed the agreed upon maximum daily flow of 1,400 gpm. However, increased wastewater generated by the proposed NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects, in addition to cumulative wastewater generation associated with other development in the City of Stockton, including the CHCF Stockton project, could affect the treatment capacity of the Regional Wastewater Control Facility (RWCF). According to the City of Stockton General Plan DEIR (p. 9-30), in year 2035 (buildout of the General Plan), the peak hour wet flow entering the treatment facility will increase from 101 mgd in 2003 to 195 mgd in 2035. For this increase, additional capacity will be needed and the RWCF would need expansion. According to the DEIR, the necessary improvements to the treatment facilities include: expansion of the plant influent pumping, preliminary treatment facilities, and sedimentation basins; expansion of primary sedimentation basin; expansion of secondary treatment facilities; expansion of tertiary treatment facilities (including construction of wetlands, biotowers, denitrification columns, post-aeration tanks, and effluent filters); a new effluent disinfection system using UV light; and expansion of the solids handling facilities. Additional advanced treatment methods (i.e., membrane filtration/reverse osmosis system) may also be required depending on future RWQCB discharge requirements.

The General Plan DEIR states that future expansion of the RWCF could result in the following potentially significant environmental impacts:

- Exposure of soils to erosion and loss of topsoil during construction;
- Surface water quality (cumulative impact);
- Construction-related air emissions;
- Odor impacts;
- Construction-related noise impacts;
- Visual and/or light and glare impacts;
- Loss of protected species and their habitats;
- Fisheries (cumulative impact); and
- Exposure to pre-existing listed and unknown hazardous materials contamination.

The General Plan EIR further indicates that the following General Plan policies would minimize this impact: Policies PFS-1.10, PFS-3.4, and PFS-3.5 (require early planning for future wastewater infrastructure needs); Policy PFS-1.9 (requires the City to review and approve development plans in conjunction with all necessary infrastructure requirements). The General Plan EIR also includes mitigation measures requiring demonstration and written verification for the City's discretionary approval that adequate existing/long-term wastewater treatment is available to serve a proposed development, as well as requiring a condition of approval, as part of the development review process, that an applicant must demonstrate that adequate wastewater infrastructure is proposed (and adequately financed and appropriately mitigated for public safety/environmental impacts). The DEIR also includes a mitigation that requires assessment of expansion areas to determine where fees need to be levied for new and expanded public service and utility infrastructure including, but not limited to, fire stations and equipment, police stations and equipment, utility infrastructure, recreation, and library facilities. (City of Stockton 2006:9-29)

However, even with implementation of the above-mentioned policies and mitigation measures, the General Plan DEIR indicates that the ability to mitigate the potential environmental impacts associated with the treatment facility expansion is contingent upon a variety of factors including the severity of the impacts, existing land use conditions, and the technical feasibility of being able to implement any proposed mitigation measures. Due to theses uncertainties, the General Plan DEIR (p. 9-29) concludes that potential impacts remain significant and unavoidable.

Note that although the proposed NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects do not require discretionary approval from the City of Stockton, and therefore are not subject to the mitigation measures required in the General Plan DEIR, because CDCR would remain within the agreed upon wastewater flow of 1,400 gpm, the agreement provides sufficient demonstration that the City of Stockton has adequate existing and future wastewater treatment capacity to serve the project and therefore complies, to the extent feasible, with the mitigation measures included in the General Plan DEIR. As indicated in the General Plan EIR, no additional mitigation measures are available to reduce this impact.

Therefore, although the projects would not individually result in impacts related to wastewater treatment, the wastewater generated DeWitt Nelson and/or NCRF, in combination with other development associated with buildout of the general plan, would require the expansion of existing wastewater treatment facilities. The proposed projects would contribute to the significant impact associated with the future expansion of the wastewater treatment facilities, and the contribution to this impact by DeWitt Nelson and/or NCRF would be **significant and unavoidable**.

Finding

Changes or alterations, which substantially reduce the significant effects to wastewater treatment or disposal are planned for by the City of Stockton. Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility of another public agency, City of Stockton, and not the agency making this finding (CDCR). Such changes have been adopted by these other agencies or can and should be adopted by these other agencies. The only alternative capable of eliminating this impact is the no project alternative, under which the project would not be constructed. The reduced bed alternative would have similar impacts. However, for the reasons described in Section 1.7, these alternatives are not feasible. Therefore, the impact would continue to be a potentially unavoidable significant impact.

Facts in Support of Finding

No additional feasible mitigation is available that is not already planned for by the City of Stockton. Therefore, this impact would remain cumulatively significant and unavoidable.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Significant Effect: Impact 4.13-4, Increased Light and Glare

Construction of the proposed NCRF project is anticipated to last approximately 24 months. Night lighting may be used during this period. Unlike DeWitt Nelson, the NCRF fence line is within 500 feet of the nearest sensitive receptor (a residence located on Austin Road). Construction activities could occur as close as 500 feet from this sensitive receptor. Nighttime construction activities associated with NCRF could generate light and glare, exposing one residence east of the proposed NCRF project site to substantial, temporary light intrusion.

Because it is not currently operating, the existing NCRF project site does not include substantial sources of light, glare, and skyglow. The proposed NCRF project would not include high-mast lighting; however, the project does include 35-foot tall pole-mounted lighting throughout the facility, as well as building perimeter lighting. Although the generation of light from NCRF is not substantial relative to the existing overall light levels from surrounding facilities, and would not result in skyglow related impacts because the skyglow condition currently exists in the project site vicinity due to the surrounding facilities' light emission, the proximity of the project site to the nearby residence could result in a nuisance to the occupants, during both operation and construction, resulting from cast of light onto the property. This would be considered a significant impact.

Skyglow impacts for viewers in all directions would be similar to current skyglow caused by adjacent operational NCYCC facilities and the BNSF railroad facility. However, due to the proximity of the existing residence on Austin Road, the increase in nighttime lighting at the facility, during both construction and operation, could result in a nuisance to the occupants of the residence. This would be a **significant** impact. (Impact 4.13-4b)

Finding

Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project by CDCR that reduce the significant effects on visual resources. However, residual impacts would remain significant. The only alternative capable of eliminating this impact is the no project alternative, under which the project would not be constructed. The reduced bed alternative would have similar impacts. However, for the reasons described in Section 1.7, these alternatives are not feasible. Therefore, the impact would continue to be a potentially unavoidable significant impact.

Facts in Support of Finding

CDCR has adopted the following mitigation measure that will reduce visual effects related to visual character or quality:

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.13-4b

Minimizing Construction Lighting Impacts. To minimize the construction light that could spill onto the residential property immediately east of the NCRF project site, the flood or area lighting needed for construction activities will be directed downward toward work activities and shielded from adjacent residences. Portable construction lights will be operated at the lowest allowable height and in the smallest number feasible to maintain adequate night lighting. Construction lights will be shielded and oriented to minimize off-site visibility of light sources and glare and spill light by directing lighting toward the NCRF facility and not illuminating areas outside the fence line.

At least 48 hours prior to use of nighttime construction lighting, CDCR shall offer to pay hotel accommodations for the duration of the nighttime construction for adjacent residents on properties within 500 feet of the NCRF project site

Redirecting Lighting from Project Operations Downward and Away from Residence to the East. To minimize the light from operation of the proposed NCRF project that could spill and glare onto the residential property immediately east of the project site, lights will be shielded such that direct lighting does not spill onto the residence. Further, light fixtures will not use reflective surfaces.

With the implementation of the above mitigation measures, which minimize construction lighting impacts and direct lighting from NCRF project operations downward and away from the residence to the east, construction and operational night lighting would be shielded, where possible, from sensitive residents east of the NCRF project site. Because the mitigation also offers to accommodate nearby residents in a hotel through the duration of the nighttime construction, the construction-related impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. However, during project operation, the overall intensity of light could increase substantially for the nearest residence to the site, despite the use of glare shields, because of the need to provide overall security to the site. Although CDCR will make its best effort to design lighting facilities to reduce light and glare impacts, the NCRF project would nevertheless result in a substantial light and glare impact to the project vicinity. CDCR already uses state-of-the-art lighting in all its new facilities. This lighting would be designed to cast light only where needed, and to cut off glare to off-site areas. However, because of the required security protocols, other design treatments such as reduction in lighting intensity and landscaping are not feasible. There are no other known measures that CDCR can implement that would provide sufficient lighting to maintain security needs without some of this light being visible off of the CDCR property. Therefore, the NCRF project operation would result in a **significant and unavoidable** impact.

1.9 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

CEQA Section 21081.6 requires that when a public agency is making the findings required by Section 21081, the public agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes made to the project or conditions of project approval to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment.

Because mitigation measures have been adopted to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects of the project, a mitigation monitoring and reporting program has been prepared for the proposed project and is adopted along with these findings. The MMRP is attached hereto as Attachment A.

SECTION 2
STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

CEQA requires a public agency to balance the benefits of a proposed project against its unavoidable environmental risks in determining whether to approve the project. CDCR proposes to approve the Project despite certain significant unavoidable adverse impacts identified in the Northern California Reentry Facility and DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility Conversion Projects EIR. The entire EIR includes 2 volumes: (1) the Draft EIR, including appendices, and (2) the Final EIR, which includes responses to comments, corrections and revisions to the Draft EIR, and an appendix.

a. Effects of the Project

The EIR identifies significant impacts to a number of environmental resources, including air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils (cumulative), paleontological resources, hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality (cumulative), agricultural resources (cumulative), noise, and transportation (project and cumulative). As described above, mitigation measures are available to reduce each of these impacts to a less-than-significant level, and CDCR has adopted such measures.

The EIR also identifies significant and unavoidable impacts to a number of environmental resources, including cumulative air quality, contribution to cumulative climate change from greenhouse gas emissions (cumulative), certain transportation facilities (project and cumulative), wastewater treatment and disposal (cumulative) and visual resources (nighttime views) (project). As described above, CDCR has adopted all feasible measures to reduce these significant impacts, yet they remain significant after adoption of those measures.

b. Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures incorporated into the EIR and the MMRP demonstrate a commitment by CDCR to avoid, minimize, and compensate for environmental impacts of the Project. The MMRP contains the following mitigation measures:

AIR QUALITY

1. Construction Emissions Reduction (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.1-1a of the EIR)

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

2. Reduce Impacts to Raptors (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-2b of the EIR)
3. Reduce Impacts on Special-Status Bat Species (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-3a of the EIR)
4. Reduce Impacts of the Electrified Fence on Wildlife (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-5b of the EIR)

CULTURAL RESOURCES

5. Avoid Construction-Related Impacts on Presently Undocumented Cultural Resources (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-2a of the EIR)

6. Avoid Construction-Related Impacts on Human Remains (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-3a of the EIR)

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY

7. Avoid Construction-Related Impacts on Paleontological Resources (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.5-4a of the EIR)

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

8. Address Potentially Contaminated Soils and Building Materials and Prevent Construction Worker Exposure (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.6-2a of the EIR)

NOISE

9. Implement Noise-Reducing Measures during All Noise-Generating Construction Activities (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.9-1a of the EIR)

TRANSPORTATION

10. Contribute Payment of the Project's Fair Share for Each Respective Intersection Project in Coordination with the City of Stockton, County of San Joaquin, or Caltrans. (Mitigation Measure for Impacts 4.11-1b, -2a, -3a, -4a, -5a of the EIR)

VISUAL RESOURCES

11. Reduce Nighttime Lighting Impacts (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.13-4b of the EIR)

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

12. Reduce Project Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

c. Benefits of the Project

i. Reactivate and Reuse Existing State Facilities

The Project will conserve state funds and environmental resources by reactivating and reusing currently unused state facilities, specifically the former Northern California Women's Facility. This approach is fiscally and environmentally superior to constructing the Project on undeveloped land or on land that has not been developed for correctional uses. The Project will also prevent further deterioration of the unused buildings and facilities at the Project site. Moreover, by redeveloping state-owned land, the Project is sensitive to the interests of local governments because no new property will be transitioned into state ownership, which would reduce local property tax rolls. The reuse and reactivation of unused and underutilized state facilities is an important public benefit.

ii. Reduce Prison Overcrowding and Inmate Recidivism

California's prison system experiences inmate overcrowding and a comparatively high inmate recidivism rate. Accordingly, the State Legislature has directed CDCR to construct new inmate beds in order to reduce overcrowding and to construct reentry facilities to reduce inmate recidivism. The Project will provide up to 500 new inmate beds. Reductions in prison overcrowding also improve security standards for staff, inmates, and California communities. Reducing prison overcrowding and inmate recidivism is an important benefit for the public.

iii. Provide Necessary Inmate Medical Care

The Project includes a new medical care unit, in furtherance of the court-approved Turnaround Plan of Action developed by the federal Receiver in a separate federal class action lawsuit, *Plata v. Schwarzenegger*. Providing necessary inmate medical care services is an important benefit for the public.

iv. Create and Restore Jobs to the Stockton Area

In a time of economic recession and high unemployment rates as is currently the case, creating jobs is a critical contribution to local, regional, and state economies. In the short term the Project will create new construction-related jobs to support families in the Stockton area. The Project will also restore prison-related jobs that were once provided by the former Northern California Women's Facility, and create new jobs, for a total of up to 381 new permanent positions. When the former Northern California Women's Facility closed, many trained employees had to look for different jobs in the Paso Robles area or transfer to prison-related jobs in other areas. The Project will provide local job opportunities for those who now commute long distances to work in other correctional facilities. Particularly in the current economic climate, the creation of new jobs is another important public benefit.

v. Contribute to Infrastructure Upgrades

The Project will include substantial financial contributions to fund needed infrastructure upgrades throughout the City of Stockton and San Joaquin County, including contributions for road improvements and other transportation projects, and wastewater treatment plant upgrades. Contributions to needed local infrastructure upgrades is an important public benefit.

d. Conclusion

Having reduced the effects of the Project by adopting all feasible mitigation measures, and balanced the benefits of the Project against the Project's potential significant and unavoidable adverse environmental impacts, CDCR hereby determines that the specific overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the Project set forth above outweigh the potential unavoidable adverse effects of the Project on the environment. CDCR finds that each of the overriding considerations set forth above constitutes a separate and independent basis for finding that the benefits of the Project outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects, and warrants approval of the Project.

Attachments

A. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

B. Project Description (Draft EIR Section 3)

C. CDCR's Resolution Certifying Final EIR for the Project (with Receiver's Concurrence)

D. Discharge of Writ, *California Correctional Peace Officers Association v. CDCR*

ATTACHMENT A

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

FOR

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REENTRY FACILITY

Prepared by:

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Table

1 Applicable Project Phases for Implementation of Project Mitigation 4

Appendix

A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Reporting Form

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ARB	Air Resources Board
BACT	best available control technologies
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CEQA	State of California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
dB	decibels
DFG	Department of Fish and Game
DJJ	Division of Juvenile Justice
DPM	diesel-fueled engines
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
lb/day	pounds per day
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MMRP	monitoring and reporting program
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCRF	Northern California Reentry Facility
NCWF	Northern California Women's Facility
NCYCC	Northern California Youth Correctional Center
NO_X	oxides of nitrogen
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
SJVAPCD	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
SVP	Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
SWMP	stormwater management plan
ton/qtr	tons per quarter

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires public agencies to adopt a mitigation reporting or monitoring program for all projects for which an environmental impact report has been prepared. This is intended to ensure the implementation of all mitigation measures adopted through the CEQA process. Specifically, Section 21081.6(a)(1) of the Public Resources Code requires a lead or responsible agency to "… adopt a reporting or monitoring program for changes made to the project or conditions of project approval, adopted to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment."

The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) has adopted this mitigation monitoring plan for the proposed implementation of the Northern California Reentry Facility (NCRF) Project (proposed project). The proposed NCRF project would involve construction of a new medical building, as well as renovation of existing buildings for facility program support services, dining and receiving, family visiting, academic and vocational education, miscellaneous support, and a gymnasium at the former Northern California Women's Facility (NCWF). Existing structures contain 400 cells. Total planned inmate capacity for the reentry facility is 500 beds. To provide the additional capacity CDCR proposes to provide 100 double-bunked units; the balance of the housing facilities would remain single-bed units.

CDCR is the lead agency for the implementation of the subject master plan. Acting as lead agency the department has certified the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for this project. The Final EIR for the project consists of the following two volumes:

- Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Northern California Reentry Facility and DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility Conversion Projects, dated October 2010.

- Final Environmental Impact Report for the Northern California Reentry Facility and DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility Conversion Projects, dated December 2010.

Note that the documents above evaluate the environmental impacts resulting from two separate projects: (1) the NCRF Project; and (2) the DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility Conversion Project. Section 4 of this mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) includes all mitigation measures recommended in the EIR for the NCRF Project only; Section 5 of the MMRP includes mitigation measures recommended in the EIR for the NCRF project combined with the DeWitt Nelson project. These measures would only be needed if both projects are implemented. The measures identified in Section 5 replace certain mitigation measures in Section 4, as identified in each of the Section 5 mitigation measures.

SECTION 2
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) for the project will be in place through all phases of the project including design, construction, and activation/operation of the facility. The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is responsible for implementation of all required mitigation measures and securing regulatory permits. Where necessary, CDCR will also work with responsible agencies to assure implementation of mitigation measures and requirements of regulatory permits within their respective purview. CDCR will maintain adequate staff throughout the design and construction periods to oversee and be responsible for implementation of all mitigation measures and permit conditions. CDCR will also assure that, where appropriate, the staff with responsibility for the activation and operation of the facility understand their obligations to continue the implementation of these measures and permit conditions. CDCR staff assigned the responsibility for implementation of the MMRP will be responsible for ensuring that the following procedures are implemented:

1. An MMRP Reporting Form will be prepared for each potentially significant impact and its corresponding mitigation identified in the attached list of mitigation measures.

2. Appropriate specialists will perform or monitor specific mitigation activities.

3. Mitigation issues will be described as appropriate in applicable construction bid packages.

4. The MMRP Reporting Forms will be distributed to the appropriate parties so that specific actions can be developed to carry out the necessary mitigation. These will be listed in the implementation action items section of the form.

5. Mitigation measures that continue into the operational phase will be incorporated into the Institutional Operational Procedures for the respective individual correctional facilities, which will be reviewed annually for compliance.

6. The CDCR mitigation monitor assignee will approve by signature and date the completion of each item identified on the MMRP Reporting Form.

7. All MMRP Reporting Forms for an impact issue requiring no further monitoring will be signed off as completed by the CDCR assignee at the bottom of the MMRP Reporting Form.

All active and completed MMRP Reporting Forms will be kept on file with the offices of the CDCR Environmental Services Branch. Forms will be available upon request at the following address:

State of California
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
Facilities Management Division
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, California 95827

Contact: Roxanne Henriquez, Environmental Planning Section

SECTION 3
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM PHASES

The mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) described herein is intended to provide focused yet flexible guidelines for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures discussed in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and adopted by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). Section 4 of this MMRP lists, by number, each mitigation measure adopted for the project. Table 1 correlates each measure by its assigned number to the specific phase of the project (i.e., design, construction and/or operation) to which the measure applies.

3.1 DESIGN PHASE

The design phase includes preparation of engineering design, architectural design, and construction drawings by project design engineers and architects. Bid packages are also compiled for release to prospective construction contractors.

3.2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

A pre-construction meeting is held with each contractor prior to the initiation of any construction activity for which a mitigation measure is relevant. Construction activities are monitored as often as conditions dictate to ensure that required mitigation measures are implemented. Applicable measures are discussed with construction contractors periodically as needed to facilitate their implementation.

3.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE

Once the facility is activated, the authority for implementation of the MMRP and all regulatory permits is transferred to the Warden or Superintendent of the facility. The operational aspects of the MMRP at this point become part of the Institutional Operational Procedures for the respective facility. The manual is reviewed annually for compliance, and the Warden is bound to the procedures expressed in the manual.

Table 1
Applicable Project Phases for Implementation of Project Mitigation

Mitigation Measure	Applicable phase		
	Design/ Pre-construction	Construction/ Pre-operation	Operation
1. Construction emissions reduction.	X	X	
2. Reduce impacts on raptors	X	X	
3. Reduce impacts on special-status bats	X	X	
4. Reduce impacts of the electrified fence on wildlife.	X	X	X
5. Avoid construction-related impacts on presently undocumented cultural resources.		X	
6. Avoid construction-related impacts on human remains.		X	

7. Avoid construction-related impacts on paleontological resources.	X	X	
8. Address potentially contaminated soils and building materials prior to construction.	X	X	
9. Implement noise-reducing measures during all noise-generating construction activities.		X	
10. Contribute appropriate project fair share payment for mitigation of traffic generated by NCRF in coordination with City of Stockton, County of San Joaquin, or Caltrans.	X	X	X
11. Reduce nighttime lighting impacts	X	X	X
12. Reduce project greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	X	X	X

SECTION 4
INVENTORY OF NCRF MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures included in the Final EIR that were adopted as conditions of project approval are listed below. Measures are listed by topical issue in the order in which they appear in the EIR.

Note: Some mitigation measures require the payment of fees or costs for infrastructure to municipal agencies or regulatory agencies. Such measures are denoted with an asterisk (*). Payment of such fees would only occur once the individual project is authorized and funded by action of the State Public Works Board or through authorization of the annual State Budget Act.

AIR QUALITY

1. Construction Emissions Reduction (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.1-1b of the EIR)

In order to reduce NO_X emissions, CDCR will comply with SJVAPCD's Rule 9510, "Indirect Source Review," as required by SJVAPCD based on the project's specifications. Rule 9510 applies to project proponent that seeks to gain a final discretionary approval for a development project, or any portion thereof, that upon full buildout would include 50 residential units, 2,000 square feet of commercial space, 25,000 square feet of light-industrial space, or 9,000 square feet of any space, as well as similar minima for other land use types. Rule 9510 requires that exhaust emissions for construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower used or associated with the development project shall be reduced by 20% of the total NO_X and by 45% of the total PM10 exhaust emissions, as compared with statewide average emissions estimated by ARB. These reductions can achieved through any combination of on-site emission reduction measures or off-site fees. In order to achieve these required reductions CDCR may reduce construction emissions on-site by requiring its contractors to (as stated in Rule 9510):

- use less polluting construction equipment (compared to the statewide average as estimated by ARB), which can be achieved by utilizing add-on controls, cleaner fuels, or newer, lower emitting equipment;
- provide commercial electric power to the project site in adequate capacity to avoid or minimize the use of portable electric generators;
- substitute of electric-powered equipment for diesel engine–driven equipment equivalents (provided they are not run via a portable generator set); and
- minimize idling time of construction equipment and trucks to a 5-minute maximum.

To comply with Rule 9510, CDCR will submit an Air Impact Assessment (AIA) application to SJVAPCD prior to initiation of construction, with all related conditions expressed in construction bid documents. CDCR and/or its contractors will submit the AIA application as early as possible in the process. The AIA application will be submitted on a form provided by SJVAPCD and will contain, at a minimum, the contact name and address for CDCR (and/or its contractors), a detailed project description, an on-site emission reduction checklist, a monitoring and reporting schedule, and an AIA. The AIA will quantify NO_X and PM_{10} emissions associated with project construction. This assessment will include the estimated construction baseline emissions, and the mitigated emissions for each applicable pollutant for project construction, or each phase thereof, and will quantify the off-site fee, if applicable.

The ISR rule provides a method of calculating fees to be paid to offset any NO_X and PM_{10} emission reductions that would not be achieved by implementation of on-site emission reduction measures such as selection of lower-emitting construction equipment and fuels. The monies collected from this fee will be

used by SJVAPCD to reduce emissions in the air basin on behalf of the project, with the goal of offsetting the emissions increase from project construction by decreasing emissions elsewhere. More specifically, the fees received by the SJVAPCD are used in SJVAPCD's existing Emission Reduction Incentive Program to fund emission reduction projects. CDCR will not begin any construction until the AIA application process is completed and the applicable off-site fee is paid to SJVAPCD for the applicable construction activity.*****

In addition to meeting the emission reduction requirements required by Rule 9510, CDCR shall enter into an emissions reduction agreement with SJVAPCD to reduce construction-related emissions of NO_X to less than 10 TPY. As part of this agreement, CDCR will pay fees into SJVAPCD's existing Emission Reduction Incentive Program. The monies collected from this fee will be used by SJVAPCD to reduce emissions in the air basin on behalf of the project, with the goal of offsetting the NO_X emissions increase from project construction by decreasing emissions elsewhere. To the extent feasible, preference shall be given to off-site emission reduction projects that are located in or in close proximity to the project site. If approved by SJVAPCD, CDCR may develop a single emissions reduction agreement that also fulfills the compliance requirements of SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (Rule 9510). CDCR will not begin any construction until the emissions reduction agreement is approved by SJVAPCD and the applicable off-site fee is paid to SJVAPCD for the applicable construction activity. *****

In order to reduce fugitive PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions, CDCR will require its contractors to provide sufficient equipment and personnel to comply with SJVAPCD's Regulation VIII, "Fugitive Dust PM_{10} Prohibitions," and implement all applicable control measures all seven days per week during project construction. Regulation VIII contains the following required control measures, among others, as provided by SJVAPCD's *Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts* (SJVAPCD 2002):

- All disturbed areas, including storage piles, which are not being actively utilized for construction purposes, shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, covered with a tarp or other suitable cover or vegetative ground cover;
- All on-site unpaved roads and off-site unpaved access roads shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant;
- All land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut & fill, and demolition activities shall be effectively controlled of fugitive dust emissions utilizing application of water or by presoaking;
- With the demolition of buildings up to six stories in height, all exterior surfaces of the building shall be wetted during demolition;
- When materials are transported off-site, all material shall be covered, or effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, and at least six inches of freeboard space from the top of the container shall be maintained;
- All operations shall limit or expeditiously remove the accumulation of mud or dirt from adjacent public streets at the end of each workday. (The use of dry rotary brushes is expressly prohibited except where preceded or accompanied by sufficient wetting to limit the visible dust emissions.) (Use of blower devices is expressly forbidden.);
- Following the addition of materials to, or the removal of materials from, the surface of outdoor storage piles, said piles shall be effectively stabilized of fugitive dust emissions utilizing sufficient water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant;
- Within urban areas, trackout shall be immediately removed when it extends 50 or more feet from the site and at the end of each workday; and
- Any site with 150 or more vehicle trips per day shall prevent carryout and trackout.

CDCR and/or its contractors will implement the following SJVAPCD-recommended enhanced and additional control measures, as provided by SJVAPCD's *Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts* (SJVAPCD 2002), for all construction activities to further reduce fugitive dust emissions:

- Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways from adjacent project areas with a slope greater than 1%.
- Apply additional watering to disturbed surfaces when winds exceed 20 mph.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

2. Reduce Impacts to Raptors (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-2b of the EIR)

Consistent with the process outlined and encouraged by the San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG) for the CHCF project, prior to the site preparation activities, CDCR will request concurrence from the SJMSCP Joint Powers Authority (JPA) that the NCRF project site qualifies for third- party participation in the SJMSCP because the project is consistent with permitted activities as defined in SJMSCP Section 8.2.2.c, "Major Impact Projects." Upon receipt of the concurrence letter, CDCR will pay the Natural Lands and Agricultural Habitat Lands Fee (adjusted for inflation annually by the Joint Powers Authority) as defined in SJMSCP Section 7.4.1.2, "Agricultural Habitat Lands, Non-Vernal Pool Natural Lands, and Multipurpose Open Space Lands." Fees will be paid as compensation for permanent loss of habitat for not only giant garter snake but also all other species covered under the SJMSCP, which would include raptor species such as Swainson's hawk. Compensation ratios differ by the type of land, as defined in the SJMSCP (i.e., Agricultural Habitat Lands and Natural Lands, or Multipurpose Open Space Lands), that will be permanently lost as a result of the project. The SJMSCP Joint Powers Authority will determine the fee amount to be paid based on the acreage of disturbance per habitat type. Final acreage calculations will be determined following final design of the proposed project, however it is anticipated to be approximately 2 acres.*

The amount of nesting habitat required to be removed from the project site will be determined from final site plans, and the SJMSCP Joint Powers Authority will determine the total amount of the fees to be paid based on the acreage of disturbance.

In addition, the following avoidance and minimization measures for Swainson's hawk and other tree-nesting raptors and burrowing owl will be implemented.

Swainson's hawk and Other Tree-Nesting Raptors. Consistent with the avoidance and minimization measures in the SJMSCP, CDCR will implement the following measures to reduce impacts on Swainson's hawk and other tree-nesting raptors:

- If trees and floodlights are removed or otherwise disturbed between September 1 and February 15, (i.e. outside breeding season), then no further mitigation will be required.

- If trees and floodlights are removed or otherwise disturbed between February 16 and August 31, then a qualified biologist will be retained to conduct preconstruction surveys for active raptor nests on and within 0.5 mile of the project site no more than 14 days and no less than 7 days before tree and floodlight disturbance activities. Surveys for Swainson's hawks will follow the guidelines provided in the *Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in the Central Valley* (DFG 2000). If no active nests are found, then no further mitigation will be required.

- If active nests are found, the qualified biologist will establish a buffer around the tree or floodlight where the active nest is located. No project activity will commence within the buffer area until the qualified biologist confirms that the nest is no longer active or that the young have fully fledged. For Swainson's hawk nests, DFG guidelines recommend implementation of 0.25- or 0.5-mile buffers, but the size of the buffer may be adjusted if a qualified biologist and DFG determine that it would not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist may be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.

Burrowing Owl. Consistent with the avoidance and minimization measures in the SJMSCP, CDCR will implement the following measures to reduce impacts on burrowing owl:

- In order to discourage burrowing owl occupation of the project site prior to construction, CDCR will first discourage use of the project site by ground squirrels, whose burrows are often used by burrowing owls, through the following methods:

  - CDCR will maintain the project site in a condition that prevents the establishment of ground squirrel and burrowing owl occupation of the project site (e.g., hand shoveling during non-nesting season).

  - Alternatively, if burrowing owls are not known on the project site and the area is an unlikely occupation site for red-legged frog, San Joaquin kit fox, or California tiger salamander. CDCR may disc or plow the entire project site to destroy any burrows. At the same time burrows are destroyed, ground squirrels should be removed through one of the approved methods described in Appendix A of the SJMSCP, *Protecting Endangered Species, Interim Measures for Use of Pesticides in San Joaquin County*, dated March 2000.

- If measures described above are not attempted or fail, the following measures will be implemented. These measures are consistent with procedures outlined in the *California Department of Fish and Game's Staff Report on Burrowing Owls* (DFG 1995).

  - CDCR will retain a qualified biologist to conduct focused surveys for burrowing owls in areas of suitable habitat on and within 250 feet of the project site. Surveys will be conducted before project activity and in accordance with DFG protocol (DFG 1995).

  - If no occupied burrows are found in the survey area, a letter report documenting survey methods and findings will be submitted to DFG, and no further mitigation is necessary. If occupied burrows are found, to the extent feasible, establish a buffer of 165 feet around the occupied burrow during the nonbreeding season (September 1–January 31) or 250 feet during the breeding season (February 1–August 31). The size of the buffer area may be adjusted if a qualified biologist determines consistent with DFG Guidelines, that adjusting the buffer size would not be likely to have adverse effects. No project activity will commence within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the burrow is no longer occupied. If the burrow is occupied by a nesting pair, a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat contiguous to the burrow will be preserved (fenced off with temporary fencing) until the breeding season is over.

  - If occupied burrows cannot be avoided, during the non-breeding season conduct on-site passive relocation techniques, pursuant to DFG guidelines, to encourage owls to move to alternative burrows outside of the impact area. No burrows found by the survey to be occupied will be disturbed during the breeding season.

3. Reduce Impacts on Special-Status Bat Species (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-3b of the EIR)

Prior to construction, surveys for roosting bats on the project site will be conducted by a qualified biologist. Surveys may consist of a daytime pedestrian survey looking for evidence of bat use (*e.g.,* guano) and/or an evening emergence survey to note the presence or absence of bats. The type of survey will depend on the condition of the buildings at the time of demolition. If no bat roosts are found, then no further study is required. If evidence of bat use is observed, the number and species of bats using the roost will be determined. Bat detectors may be used to supplement survey efforts, but are not required.

If roosts of pallid bats are determined to be present and must be removed, the bats will be excluded from the roosting site before the facility is removed. A mitigation program addressing compensation, exclusion methods, and roost removal procedures will be developed in consultation with DFG before implementation. Exclusion methods may include use of one-way doors at roost entrances (bats may leave but not reenter), or sealing roost entrances when the site can be confirmed to contain no bats. Exclusion efforts may be restricted during periods of sensitive activity (*e.g.,* during hibernation or while females in maternity colonies are nursing young). The loss of each roost (if any) may need to be replaced, However, the need for roost replacement will be based on a number of factors (i.e., size of colony, evidence of significant use, etc) and will be determined in consultation with DFG. Should it be determined that roost replacement is necessary, the ratio of roost replacement would also be determined in consultation with DFG, and may include construction and installation of bat boxes suitable to the bat species and colony size excluded from the original roosting site. Roost replacement will be implemented before bats are excluded from the original roost sites. Once the replacement roosts are constructed and it is confirmed that bats are not present in the original roost site, the building may be removed or renovated.

4. Reduce Impacts of the Electrified Fence on Wildlife (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.2-5b of the EIR)

CDCR will consult with USFWS and DFG regarding the project and anticipated wildlife mortality and will take appropriate actions to minimize wildlife electrocutions to the extent feasible. Habitat compensation for residual wildlife impacts associated with operation of the lethal electrified fence at the NCRF site (formerly the NCWF facility) was provided in the HCP for the Statewide Electrified Fence Project. Collectively, the Statewide HCP is providing 2,565 acres of mitigation at 10 sites to offset the loss of individuals from electrified-fence mortality by improving reproductive success elsewhere in the state. The compensatory mitigation for the Statewide Electrified Fence Project's HCP includes habitat acquisition, restoration, management, and creation of 71 acres of riparian woodland, 1,162 acres of scrub/savanna, 700 acres of grassland/ agriculture, 250 acres of mixed oak/pine woodland, 202 acres of emergent wetland/open water, and 180 acres of montane/coastal forest. Because habitat compensation for mortality of wildlife species due to operation of the lethal electrified fence at the NCRF site was included in the Statewide HCP, no additional compensatory mitigation is required. Tier 1 and 2 mitigation measures required under the HCP will be implemented at NCRF to offset potential adverse effects on birds protected under MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code. These measures are outlined below.

- *Tier 1:* These mitigation measures are designed to eliminate or reduce wildlife attractants near the prison perimeter by implementing specific maintenance and operation procedures. By making the perimeter less hospitable, wildlife will frequent this area less often, thus reducing their exposure to accidental electrocution. Tier 1 maintenance and operation procedures will include:

  - *Minimization of vegetation in the vicinity of the lethal electrified fence perimeter.* This will include removal of vegetation growing between and adjacent to chain link fences that surround lethal electrified fences and keeping the first 100 feet of vacant land outside the perimeter and

patrol road free of vegetation. Landscaping vegetation near the lethal electrified fence will be minimized and will be trimmed or mowed to reduce its attractiveness to wildlife. Facility landscaping will be designed to provide as little cover and as few foraging and nesting opportunities as possible. Detailed information, including recommended landscape plantings that are less attractive to wildlife, can be found in the *Handbook to Reduce Wildlife Use* (CDCR1996).

- *Minimization of standing water near the fence perimeter.* Rainwater will not be allowed to stand in or near the perimeter for more than 24 hours after a storm. Localized recontouring, excavation of ditches, and placement of gravel will occur to prevent ponding. Weeds, grasses, or emergent vegetation will be removed from ditches regularly.

- *Timely correction of erosion gaps and spaces under fencing.* Inner and outer chain link fences will be inspected weekly to ensure that no gaps or spaces have formed. All eroded areas will be filled with soil or gravel as soon as feasible to prevent animals from entering electrified-fence areas.

- *Proper storage of materials and waste.* To the extent feasible, equipment, supplies, rubble, or pallets will not be stored (temporarily or permanently) within 200 feet of either side of the fence perimeter. Garbage cans and dumpsters will be covered at all times and emptied as often as required to prevent overflow. The area within 200 feet of the fence perimeter will be kept free of all trash, litter, and loose food waste.

- *Tier 2:* These mitigation measures consist of both exclusion and deterrent devices. Tier 2 measures to be installed on the proposed lethal electrified fence are listed below.

  - *Vertical netting.* Past analysis of the locations of carcasses has shown that wildlife kills were typically the result of animals contacting the lowest nine wires, because wires are vertically closer together, resulting in more opportunities for birds to contact two lethal wires or a wire and a ground. CDCR shall install three-quarter-inch mesh vertical netting enveloping both sides of the lower section of the lethal electrified fence, which will prevent most birds from contacting the fence.

  - *Anti-perching wire.* Several birds have been electrocuted as a result of contacting electrified wires while perching, or attempting to perch, on the grounding brackets and fence posts of the lethal electrified fence. Anti-perching wires, which consist of 2- to 4- inch pieces of stiff wire connected to an aluminum base, will be strategically attached to the tops of perching sites in and near the perimeter. Once installed, this wire will reduce the ability of birds to perch near the lethal electrified fence, thus reducing exposure to accidental electrocutions.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

5. Avoid Construction-Related Impacts on Presently Undocumented Cultural Resources (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-2b of the EIR)

If cultural materials (e.g., unusual amounts of shell, animal bone, bottle glass, ceramics, structure/building remains) are inadvertently discovered on the project sites during project-related construction activities, ground disturbances in the area of the find will be halted and a qualified professional archaeologist will be notified of the discovery. The archaeologist will determine whether the resource is potentially eligible for listing in the CRHR. If additional as-yet-unidentified resources are determined to be eligible for listing, the archaeologist will develop appropriate avoidance measures and assist with project redesign and/or

monitoring; or if construction cannot be planned to avoid impacts, the archaeologist will develop appropriate mitigation, which could include such actions as preservation in place, documentation of the find, or data recovery. Mitigation will be fully implemented before construction activities resume in the vicinity of the find.

6. Avoid Construction-Related Impacts on Human Remains (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.3-3b of the EIR)

In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all such activities in the vicinity of the find will be halted immediately and CDCR or its designated representative will be notified. CDCR will immediately notify the county coroner and a qualified professional archaeologist. The coroner will examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of the discovery. If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she will contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours of making that determination. CDCR or its appointed representative and the professional archaeologist will consult with a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) designated by the NAHC regarding the removal or preservation and avoidance of the remains and determine whether additional burials could be present in the vicinity.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY

7. Avoid Construction-Related Impacts on Paleontological Resources (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.5-4b of the EIR)

Before the start of grading, excavation, or demolition, whichever comes first, at the NCRF location, CDCR will retain a qualified paleontologist or archaeologist to alert all construction personnel involved with earthmoving activities, including the site superintendent, about the possibility of encountering fossils. The appearance and types of fossils likely to be seen during construction will be described. Construction personnel will be trained about the proper notification procedures should fossils be encountered. If paleontological resources are discovered during earthmoving activities, the construction crew will be directed to immediately cease work in the vicinity of the find and notify the CDCR Project Director. CDCR will retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the resource and prepare a mitigation plan in accordance with SVP guidelines (1996). The mitigation plan may include a field survey, construction monitoring, sampling and data recovery procedures, museum storage coordination for any specimen recovered, and a report of findings. Recommendations determined by CDCR to be necessary and feasible will be implemented before construction or demolition activities can resume at the site where the paleontological resources were discovered.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

8. Address Potentially Contaminated Soils and Building Materials and Prevent Construction Worker Exposure (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.6-2b of the EIR)

CDCR will implement the following measures prior to and during construction, as appropriate:

a. To avoid health risks to construction workers, CDCR will prepare a Health and Safety Plan prior to initiating any demolition (or removal of building materials associated with renovation), grading, or other groundwork. This plan will outline measures that will be employed to protect construction

workers and the public from exposure to hazardous materials during demolition and construction activities.

These measures could include, but would not be limited to, posting notices, limiting access to the site, air monitoring, watering, and installation of wind fences. Development contractors will be required to comply with state health and safety standards for all demolition work. If necessary, this will include compliance with OSHA and Cal-OSHA requirements regarding exposure to asbestos and lead-based paint.

b. Before demolition of any structures or initiation of grading or other groundwork, CDCR will investigate if soil and/or groundwater have been contaminated from past operations. This investigation will follow environmental site assessment (ESA) and/or other appropriate testing guidelines and will include, as necessary, analysis of soil and/or groundwater samples taken at or near potential contamination sites. If the results indicate that contamination exists at levels above regulatory action standards, then the San Joaquin County Department of Environmental Health (SJCDEH) will be notified and the site will be remediated in accordance with recommendations made by SJCDEH, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The agencies involved would depend on the type and extent of contamination. Remediation activities could include but would not be limited to the excavation of contaminated soil areas and hauling of contaminated soil materials to an appropriate off-site disposal facility, mixing of on-site soils, and capping (i.e., paving or sealing) of contaminated areas.

c. Based on the results and recommendations of the ESA-level investigation described above, CDCR will prepare a site plan that identifies any necessary remediation activities appropriate for proposed correctional facilities, including excavation and removal of on-site contaminated soils, and redistribution of clean fill material on the project site. The plan will include measures that ensure the safe transport, use, and disposal of contaminated soil and building debris removed from the site. The development contractors will be required to comply with the plan and relevant local, state, and federal laws for dewatering discharge. The plan will outline measures for specific handling and reporting procedures for hazardous materials, and disposal of hazardous materials removed from the site at an appropriate off-site disposal facility.

In addition, the following measures will apply to construction activities:

(1) The project contractor will notify SJCDEH if evidence of previously undiscovered soil or groundwater contamination (e.g., stained soil, odorous groundwater) is encountered during excavation. Any contaminated areas will be remediated in accordance with recommendations made by SJCDEH, RWQCB, and DTSC.

(2) Before demolition of any structure, or removal of building materials, CDCR will hire a qualified consultant to investigate whether any building materials to be removed contain lead or asbestos-containing materials that could become friable or mobile during demolition/construction activities. If found, the lead- or asbestos-containing materials will be removed by an accredited inspector in accordance with EPA and Cal-OSHA standards. In addition, all activities (construction or demolition) in the vicinity of these materials will comply with Cal-OSHA asbestos worker construction standards. The lead- or asbestos-containing materials will be disposed of properly at an appropriate off-site disposal facility.

NOISE

9. Implement Noise-Reducing Measures During All Noise-Generating Construction Activities (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.9-1b of the EIR)

CDCR will implement the following mitigation measures to reduce noise levels generated by on-site construction equipment:

- Construction equipment will be properly maintained per manufacturers' specifications and fitted with the reasonable noise suppression devices (e.g., mufflers, silencers, wraps). All impact tools will be shrouded or shielded and all intake and exhaust ports on power equipment will be muffled or shielded.
- Construction equipment will not be idled for extended periods (e.g., 20 minutes or longer) of time in the vicinity of noise-sensitive receptors.
- Fixed/stationary equipment (such as generators, compressors, rock crushers, and cement mixers) will be located as far as possible from noise-sensitive receptors.
- CDCR's mitigation monitor representative or other appropriate representative will appropriately notify nearby sensitive receptors of proposed noise-generating construction activities. The coordinator will manage any complaints resulting from the construction noise.
- Project noise-generating construction and related activities will occur typically between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m.
- If construction operations and related activities occur during more sensitive evening and nighttime hours (9 p.m. to 6 a.m.), CDCR will notify the four residences along Austin Road 48 hours in advance of nighttime construction activities. CDCR's mitigation monitor representative or other appropriate representative will offer to pay hotel accommodations for the duration of the nighttime construction for adjacent residents on properties within 500 feet of the NCRF project site. If residents choose to stay in their homes, CDCR will erect temporary noise barriers to minimize noise disturbances at nearby noise-sensitive land uses. Temporary barriers will be placed as close to the noise source or as close to the receptor as possible and break the line of sight between the source and receptor. Acoustical barriers will be constructed of material with a minimum surface weight of 2 pounds per square foot or greater, and a demonstrated Sound Transmission Class (STC) rating of 25 or greater as defined by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Test Method E90. Placement, orientation, size, and density of acoustical barriers will be specified by a qualified acoustical consultant when specific equipment configurations, locations, and operational details become available.

TRANSPORTATION

10. Contribute Payment of the Project's Fair Share or Undertake Improvements for Each Respective Intersection or Roadway Segment Project in Coordination with the City of Stockton, County of San Joaquin, or Caltrans. (Mitigation Measure for Impacts 4.11-1b, -2a, -3a, -4a, -5a of the EIR)*

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-1b.

(Note that if NCRF construction occurs at the same time as DeWitt Nelson construction, this mitigation

measure is replaced with Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-1c—See Section 5 of this MMRP.)

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve intersection operations. The project would contribute approximately 4% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour.*

- Coordinate with the County to adjust the traffic signal timing to optimize the splits (balance of green and red signal time for each approach) during the A.M. peak hour.

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-2a. (Project Conditions)

1. <u>SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road</u>

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than 5 seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 2.14% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 1.93% during the Midday peak hour, and 1.87 % during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not currently in the City's traffic impact fee program.*

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the A.M. peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 100 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road - SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road during the Midday peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 135 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road - SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road during the P.M. peak hour.

2. <u>Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road</u>

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 3.29% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 2.84% during the Midday peak hour, and 2.77% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program.*

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the A.M. peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 100 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the Midday peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 135 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the P.M. peak hour.

3. <u>Newcastle Road & Arch Road</u>

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background conditions or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 4.02% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour and 3.49% during the P.M. peak hour. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program. CDCR will monitor traffic at the above intersection for two years after the date on which the NCRF Project begins operations. If, based on those traffic data, the level of service at any of the above intersections exceeds the threshold of significance, CDCR will fund*/undertake the following mitigation:

- Adjust the traffic signal timing to optimize splits during the impacted A.M. and P.M. hours (balance of green and red time for each approach).

In calculating CDCR's "fair share" obligation towards traffic improvements, CDCR will credit its total "fair share" obligation by the amount it spends towards the above mitigation in excess of its percentage contributions to traffic congestion at that intersection.

4. Austin Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background conditions or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 0.31% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 0.57% during the Midday peak hour, and 0.57% during the P.M. peak hour. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program. CDCR will monitor traffic at the above intersection for two years after the date on which the NCRF Project begins operations. If, based on those traffic data, the level of service at any of the above intersections exceeds the threshold of significance, CDCR will fund*/undertake the following mitigation:

- Adjust the traffic signal timing to provide the southbound right-turn lane with overlap phasing (allow right-turns to turn when opposing left turns turn).

- Adjust the traffic signal timing to optimize splits (balance of green and red time for each approach).

In calculating CDCR's "fair share" obligation towards traffic improvements, CDCR will credit its total "fair share" obligation by the amount it spends towards the above mitigation in excess of its percentage contributions to traffic congestion at that intersection.

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-3a. (Cumulative Conditions)

1. SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 2.69% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 2.16% during the Midday peak hour and 2.13% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program.*

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hour.

2. Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 3.05% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 2.57% during the Midday peak hour, and 2.2% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program.*

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the Midday and P.M. peak hour.

3. Austin Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 0.58% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 0.39% during the Midday peak hour, and 0.23% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin traffic fee to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program.*

- Increase the traffic signal cycle length to 120 seconds and optimize splits during the Midday and P.M. peak hours.

4. Arch Road – East of Newcastle Road and west of NCRF West Driveway (Roadway Segment)

The following mitigation measures at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road have been identified to improve the roadway segment operations and achieve a difference in volume-to-capacity ratio equal to or less than the 2035 Cumulative No Project condition during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 1.06% during the A.M. peak hour, 6.62% during the Midday peak hour, and 10.28% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin to help fund implementation of this improvement.*

- Adjust the traffic signal to optimize the cycle length to 100 seconds and optimize east and west splits during the Midday peak hour at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road.

- Adjust the traffic signal to optimize the cycle length to 130 seconds and optimize east and west splits during the P.M. peak hour at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road.

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-4a (Project Conditions)

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve the freeway operations.

- Widen SR 99 from six-lanes to eight lanes. (Caltrans)*

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-5a (Project Conditions)

The following mitigation measures at the intersection of SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road have been identified to improve the operation of the intersection and balance the queue lengths.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to balance queue lengths and delays at the control intersection on Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road and Qantas Lane and Arch Road so that vehicles do not queue back on to the mainline SR 99 freeway.*

- Implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-4a (above).

VISUAL RESOURCES

11. Reduce Nighttime Lighting Impacts (Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.13-4b of the EIR)

Minimizing Construction Lighting Impacts. To minimize the construction light that could spill onto the residential property immediately east of the NCRF project site, the flood or area lighting needed for construction activities will be directed downward toward work activities and shielded from adjacent residences. Portable construction lights will be operated at the lowest allowable height and in the smallest number feasible to maintain adequate night lighting. Construction lights will be shielded and oriented to minimize off-site visibility of light sources and glare and spill light by directing lighting toward the NCRF facility and not illuminating areas outside the fence line.

At least 48 hours prior to use of nighttime construction lighting, CDCR shall offer to pay hotel accommodations for the duration of the nighttime construction for adjacent residents on properties within 500 feet of the NCRF project site

Redirecting Lighting from Project Operations Downward and Away from Residence to the East. To minimize the light from operation of the proposed NCRF project that could spill and glare onto the residential property immediately east of the project site, lights will be shielded such that direct lighting does not spill onto the residence. Further, light fixtures will not use reflective surfaces.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

12. Reduce Project Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

In order to reduce GHG emissions associated with the project, CDCR will implement all applicable and feasible Best Performance Standards (BPSs) recommended by SJVAPCD at the time renovation and construction plans are finalized by CDCR. SJVAPCD's current list of recommended BPSs is contained in Appendix J, "GHG Emission Reduction Measures - Development Projects" of SJVAPCD's December 2009 staff report called *Addressing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act* (SJVAPCD 2009). Applicable, BPSs may include but are not limited to the following:

- Energy Star Roof. Install Energy Star labeled roof materials. Energy star qualified roof products reflect more of the sun's rays, decreasing the amount of heat transferred into a building Onsite Renewable Energy System. Project provides onsite renewable energy system(s) (e.g., solar panels).

- Renewable Energy Use. Install solar, wind, and geothermal power systems and solar hot water heaters.

- Solar Panels in Parking Areas. Install solar panels over parking areas.

- Use of Hybrid Powered and/or electric powered maintenance and transportation vehicles.

In addition, CDCR will develop and implement a voluntary employee trip reduction program that minimizes the percentage of employee commute trips in single occupancy vehicles. At a minimum, the program shall encourage employees to commute by some transportation mode other than a single occupancy vehicle. California Health and Safety Code Section 40717.9 prohibits this mitigation measure from requiring that a minimum percentage of employee commute trips occur by some other transportation mode other than a single occupancy vehicle. This program shall be fully funded by CDCR and be developed in consultation with the San Joaquin Council of Governments; the San Joaquin Regional Transit District, and SJVAPCD. Measures that result in quantifiable trip reductions can also be counted as reductions in NO_X and PM_{10} emissions with respect to compliance with SJVAPCD's ISR rule. The program shall be managed by an on-site Employee Transportation Coordinator employed and appointed by CDCR. A designated Transportation Manager shall also be on duty during each shift to manage the program. The reduction program and its effectiveness shall be evaluated annually and reported to SJVAPCD. As part of the program, CDCR shall provide a display case or kiosk that presents all of the program information in a prominent area accessible to employees (e.g., break room or entrance). Elements of the employee trip reduction program may include, but are not limited to, the following measures:

- Provide carpool ride matching assistance for employees, assistance with vanpool formation, and provisions of vanpool vehicles.

- Provide a demarcated area exclusively for employee shuttles, carpools, vanpools, public transit, and cyclists that allows for more convenient and expedient access to and from the site during peak turnover periods (i.e., shift changes).

- Design and provide preferential parking for carpool and vanpool vehicles. Design features may include a separate parking lot for carpool and vanpool vehicles that is closer to the employee building entrance than the parking lot for single occupancy vehicles and/or covered parking spaces for carpool and vanpool vehicles.

- Make available free or discounted public transit passes to all employees if public transit service is expanded to serve the project site.

- Implement compressed work schedules for employees (e.g., 4 shifts per week for full time employees).

- Provide a covered area for the on-site employee shuttle stop or vanpool parking lot and an open-air covered walkway connection to the employee entrance of the building to provide summertime shade and protection from rain.

SECTION 5
INVENTORY OF COMBINED DEWITT NELSON AND NCRF MITIGATION MEASURES

COMBINED NCRF AND DEWITT NELSON IMPACTS

The EIR identified various impacts that would be greater if both the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects were implemented, compared with implementation of only NCRF. The following mitigation measures apply if both projects are implemented. <u>These measures replace certain measures identified in Section 4 for the individual project;</u> the specific Section 4 mitigation measure being replaced is identified in each mitigation measure below. CDCR shall implement the following mitigation measures <u>ONLY</u> if NCRF and DeWitt Nelson are both implemented. If only one of the projects is implemented, the following mitigation measures are not needed.

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-1c.

(Replaces Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-1b, if <u>construction</u> of both projects occurs simultaneously.)

<u>Newcastle Road & Arch Road</u>

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve intersection operations. The project would contribute approximately 23% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour.

- Coordinate with the County to adjust the traffic signal timing to optimize the splits (balance of green and red signal time for each approach) during the A.M. peak hour.*

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-2c (Project Condition)

(Replaces Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-2b, if both projects are implemented)

1. <u>SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road</u>

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 4.40% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 3.92% during the Midday peak hour and 3.89 % during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program.*

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds and coordinate traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road, during the A.M. peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 125 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road - SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road during the Midday peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 130 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the intersection of Kingsley Road - SR 99 Frontage Road and Arch Road during the P.M. peak hour.

2. Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than 5.0 seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 6.67% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 5.70% during the Midday peak hour, and 5.68 % during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the City's traffic impact fee program.*

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the A.M. peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 125 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the Midday peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the splits and cycle length to 130 seconds and coordinate the traffic signal with the SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road intersection, during the P.M. peak hour.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to provide the north and south approaches on Kingsley Road with permitted and protected traffic signal phasing.

- Convert the southbound approach to a shared thru-left turn-lane and a dedicated right-turn lane.

3. Newcastle Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 8.09% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 7.02% during the Midday peak hour, and 7.09% during the P.M. peak hour. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program. CDCR will monitor traffic at the above intersection for two years after the date on which the second of the two projects (DeWitt Nelson and NCRF) begins operations. If, based on those traffic data, the level of service at any of the above intersections exceeds the threshold of significance, CDCR will fund*/undertake the following mitigation:

- Provide a dedicated eastbound right turn lane.

- Provide a dedicated northbound left turn lane.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to 130 seconds and optimize splits (the balance of red and green time for each approach).

In calculating CDCR's "fair share" obligation towards traffic improvements, CDCR will credit its total "fair share" obligation by the amount it spends towards the above mitigation in excess of its percentage contributions to traffic congestion at that intersection.

4. Logistics Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 8.71% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 7.33% during the Midday peak hour, and 7.33% during the P.M. peak hour. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program. CDCR will monitor traffic at the above intersection for two years after the date on which the second of the two projects (DeWitt Nelson and NCRF) begins operations. If, based on those traffic data, the level of service at any of the above intersections exceeds the threshold of significance, CDCR will fund*/undertake the following mitigation:

- Provide a dedicated northbound left turn lane.
- Adjust traffic signal timing to 130 seconds for the Midday and PM peak hours and optimize splits (the balance of red and green time for each approach).

In calculating CDCR's "fair share" obligation towards traffic improvements, CDCR will credit its total "fair share" obligation by the amount it spends towards the above mitigation in excess of its percentage contributions to traffic congestion at that intersection.

5. Austin Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the background condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The projects would contribute 3.12% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 5.52% during the Midday peak hour, and 5.65% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin to help fund implementation of this improvement. This improvement is not in the County's traffic impact fee program.*

- Implement Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-2b (4) (above).

Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-3c. (Cumulative Condition)

(Replaces Mitigation Measure for Impact 4.11-3b if both projects are implemented)

1. SR 99 SPUI & Arch Road

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 5.49% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 4.38% during the Midday peak hour, and 4.37% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton to help fund implementation of this improvement.*

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hour.

2. Kingsley Road – SR 99 Frontage Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than five seconds or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 6.19% of the traffic during the A.M. peak hour, 5.20% during the Midday peak hour and 6.17% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the City of Stockton t to help fund implementation of this improvement.*

- Adjust traffic signal to optimize the splits and cycle length to 150 seconds during the Midday and P.M. peak hour.

3. Newcastle Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the cumulative no project condition or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 6.90% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will monitor traffic at the above intersection for two years after the date on which the second of the two projects (DeWitt Nelson and NCRF) begins operations. If, based on those traffic data, the level of service at any of the above intersections exceeds the threshold of significance, CDCR will fund*/undertake the following mitigation:

- Provide a dedicated westbound right turn lane.

- Adjust signal timing to optimize splits during the P.M. peak hour.

In calculating CDCR's "fair share" obligation towards traffic improvements, CDCR will credit its total "fair share" obligation by the amount it spends towards the above mitigation in excess of its percentage contributions to traffic congestion at that intersection.

4. Austin Road & Arch Road

The following mitigation measure has been identified to improve intersection operations and achieve a difference in average delay of less than the cumulative no project conditions or LOS D or better during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. The project would contribute 6.03% of the traffic to this intersection during the A.M. peak hour, 3.98% during the Midday peak hour and 2.49% during the P.M. peak hour. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin to help fund implementation of this improvement.*

- Increase the traffic signal cycle length to 120 seconds and optimize splits during the Midday and P.M. peak hours.

5. Arch Road – East of Newcastle Road and west of NCRF West Driveway (Roadway Segment)

The following mitigation measures have been identified to improve the roadway operations and achieve a difference in volume-to-capacity ratio equal to or less than the 2035 Cumulative No Project condition during the A.M., Midday, and P.M. peak hours. CDCR will contribute appropriate fees based on trip ends generated by the project to the County of San Joaquin to help fund implementation of this improvement.*

- Adjust traffic signal timing to optimize the cycle length to 130 seconds and optimize east and west splits on Arch Road during the Midday peak hour at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road.

- Adjust traffic signal timing to the cycle length to 140 seconds and optimize east and west splits on Arch Road during the P.M. peak hour at the intersection of Logistics Drive and Arch Road.

APPENDIX A

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM REPORTING FORM

California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

REPORTING FORM

PROJECT:

DATE: **MMRP FILE:**

Location:
- ❑ Onsite
- ❑ Offsite (give address/location)

_____

_____

Project Phase:
- ❑ Design
- ❑ Construction
- ❑ Operation

Impact Issue(s):

❑ Visual	❑ Cultural Resources	❑ Hydrology and Water Quality	❑ Transportation
❑ Air Quality	❑ Earth Resources	❑ Noise	
❑ Biology	❑ Hazards and Hazardous Materials	❑ Water Supply	

Description of Activity:

Applicable Mitigation Measures:

Methods of Implementation:

Specialist: _____ _____ _____
Name Discipline Firm

Specialist: _____ _____ _____
Name Discipline Firm

Implementation Action Items:	Scheduled for Completion	Completion Date	Approved by

Disposition:

- ❑ Mitigation measure(s) implemented. No further action required.
- ❑ Mitigation measure(s) partially implemented. Further action required.
  Explain below; attach additional sheets if necessary.
- ❑ Mitigation measure(s) partially implemented. No further action required.
  Explain below; attach additional sheets if necessary.
- ❑ Noncompliance with mitigation measures. Further action required.
  Explain below; attach additional sheets if necessary.
- ❑ Mitigation unnecessary. No further action required.
  Explain below; attach additional sheets if necessary.
- ❑ Verification of environmental compliance for project.

Comments/Revisions: _____

Completed by:
Name _____
Title _____
Date _____

Approved by:
Name _____
Title _____
Date _____

ATTACHMENT B

Project Description (Draft EIR Section 3)

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CDCR is proposing two separate projects on and adjacent to the Northern California Youth Correctional Center (NCYCC), a multi-facility correctional complex located east of Stockton in San Joaquin County, California. Both projects involve the reuse and modest expansion of existing facilities. One project is a reentry facility; the other is for inmate mental health and medical care. Each project is separate from the other and subject to independent consideration and approval. They are evaluated in this one DEIR because they are located on the same overall State-owned site.

3.1 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

DEWITT NELSON CONVERSION

CDCR is mandated to construct the proposed DeWitt Nelson project in order to comply with a federal court order, subject to CEQA. CEQA requires the department to consider the significant adverse consequences of the proposed action prior to its approval along with the adoption of findings and mitigation measures, and the consideration of alternatives to the project. The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California, in a case known as *Coleman v. Schwarzenegger* (*Coleman* litigation), determined that CDCR was not providing adequate mental health care to inmates, and subsequently ordered CDCR to construct new health care facilities at several prison sites, including the DeWitt Nelson site. On September 24, 2009, the court ordered CDCR to prepare and submit "timetables for completion of each step" that must be taken in order for all *Coleman* projects to be "fully staffed and activated by the 2013 target date." On November 6, 2009 CDCR filed with the court a detailed long range plan and activation schedule, which included DeWitt Nelson project (see Exhibit 12 to court filing). On January 4, 2010, the *Coleman* court ordered CDCR, to construct and activate the DeWitt Nelson project by 2013. The approved activation schedule, which was filed with the court on March 30, 2010, designates the DeWitt Nelson site as the location for the proposed project, indicates that 1,133 beds will be constructed, and describes the specific steps that CDCR must take to plan for, construct, and activate the DeWitt Nelson project.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REENTRY FACILITY (NCRF)

Currently, 74,000 California State prison parolees are returned to custody at an expense of approximately $450 million annually. Parole violators are returned to custody for an average of 153 days. Incarceration as the primary punishment for minor parole violations does not discourage new parole violations, does not provide parole violators with the necessary skills to remain in the community, does not reduce the cost to the taxpayer, and does not reduce the risk to public safety for an extended period of time. Other former inmates, after completion of parole, also commit new crimes and are re-incarcerated. The State needs a program for inmates to learn the skills required to successfully reenter society after their incarceration and to reduce recidivism. Both the Governor's Office and the Legislature recognize the need for change to more effectively supervise offenders and fulfill the CDCR's commitment to public safety, and have approved construction of up to 16,000 beds throughout the state for community/regional reentry facilities, as authorized by AB 900. AB 900 requires CDCR to expand educational, vocational, and substance abuse treatment programs for incarcerated individuals prior to their parole. It also requires CDCR to develop a collaborative partnership with local governments, local law enforcement, and social service providers in the communities where reentry program facilities are built and operated because parolees are eventually returned to the county of their last legal residence.

The reentry facilities are intended to provide inmates, in the last year of incarceration, the training and tools to more effectively succeed in society, once released. In accordance with AB 900, the Counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, and Amador designated the NCWF site as the location for the proposed NCRF reentry facility, which will serve all three counties. In recognition of the need for more effective supervision of offenders and to fulfill CDCR's commitment to public safety, in 2007 Governor Schwarzenegger and the State Legislature approved legislation that specifically authorized the NCRF project (Penal Code Section 6275). That law authorizes CDCR to use the NCWF site in Stockton as a reentry facility to house individuals who are incarcerated, parole violators, or parolees pending revocation of parole, so long as those individuals are either paroling to, or returning to prison

from, the Counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, or Amador. The law also states that the County of San Joaquin and the City of Stockton have met the standard under AB 900 to "assist the state in siting" a reentry facility, because the County and City passed resolutions supporting the use of the NCWF as a reentry facility.

3.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

DEWITT NELSON CONVERSION

The primary and fundamental objective of the DeWitt Nelson conversion project is to help provide, in an expeditious manner, constitutionally adequate mental health care for California prison inmates consistent with the *Coleman* court orders. Other objectives of the DeWitt Nelson project are to:

- Implement the goals set forth in AB900 to increase male adult inmate prison capacity and associated support and program space to reduce overcrowding and improve living conditions for inmates.
- Locate the medical and mental health facility in a geographic area which effectively serves the state prison populations.
- Locate the medical and mental health care facility in proximity to a metropolitan area where there is access to a large employment base to serve the facility, including areas with potential training facilities.
- Utilize existing facilities, infrastructure, and available state-owned land to provide needed facilities at the lowest cost to taxpayers.
- Size the facility to achieve the most efficient and optimal patient care while ensuring a secure facility.
- Design the facility in a manner that is conducive to optimal care, including patient access to diagnostic and treatment center, patient support areas, and outdoor areas.
- Provide efficiencies of care and treatment by locating the facility in the vicinity of CHCF.
- Provide a high level of security to protect the safety of the patients, correctional and medical staff, and the surrounding community.

NCRF

This EIR has been prepared, in part, for the NCRF project to comply with the writ of mandate issued by the San Joaquin County Superior Court in *CCPOA v. CDCR* (San Joaquin County Superior Court Case No. 39-2008-00183975-CU-WM-STK). The NCRF project is intended to achieve the following project objectives:

- Implement the goals set forth in AB900 to increase male adult inmate prison capacity and associated support and program space to reduce overcrowding and improve living conditions for inmates.
- Provide vocational and other life-skill training to inmates in their final year of incarceration to better prepare them to succeed in society within San Joaquin, Amador and Calaveras counties.
- Utilize existing facilities, infrastructure, and available state-owned land to provide needed facilities at the lowest cost to taxpayers.
- Provide a high-level of security to protect the safety of inmates, correctional staff, and the surrounding community.

3.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The project sites are located less than two miles east of State Route 99 (SR 99) in unincorporated central San Joaquin County, immediately southeast of the Stockton city limits. They are approximately 6 miles northeast of the cities of Lathrop and Manteca, 21 miles northwest of Modesto, 17 miles northeast of Tracy, and 15 miles south of Lodi (Exhibit 3-1).

DEWITT NELSON CONVERSION

Formerly a youth correctional facility, the DeWitt Nelson facility is located on the NCYCC property (Exhibit 3-2). The project site consists of 70 acres directly south of the CHCF site and is currently accessed from Newcastle Road, which intersects with Arch Road to the north (Exhibit 3-3). Littlejohns Creek is located approximately 700 feet south of the project site and is located immediately adjacent to an existing retention basin that currently receives drainage from the NCYCC and other surrounding properties; Forward Landfill is located immediately south of Littlejohns Creek.

NCRF

The NCRF site consists of 134 acres of state-owned property at the southwest corner of the intersection of Arch Road and Austin Road. This is the location of the former Northern California Women's Facility (NCWF), constructed in 1987. The site is adjacent to the northeast corner of the NCYCC and immediately north of the CHCF site, which is located on the grounds of the NCYCC (Exhibit 3-2).

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEWITT NELSON CONVERSION PROJECT

The former DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility originally opened in 1971 as part of the NCYCC, which was operated by CDCR's Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ). In 1996, at its peak of operation, the DeWitt Nelson population was 638 wards, but the ward population declined to an average population of 350 wards by January 2008. The DeWitt Nelson facility was deactivated in July 2008 and has remained unused.

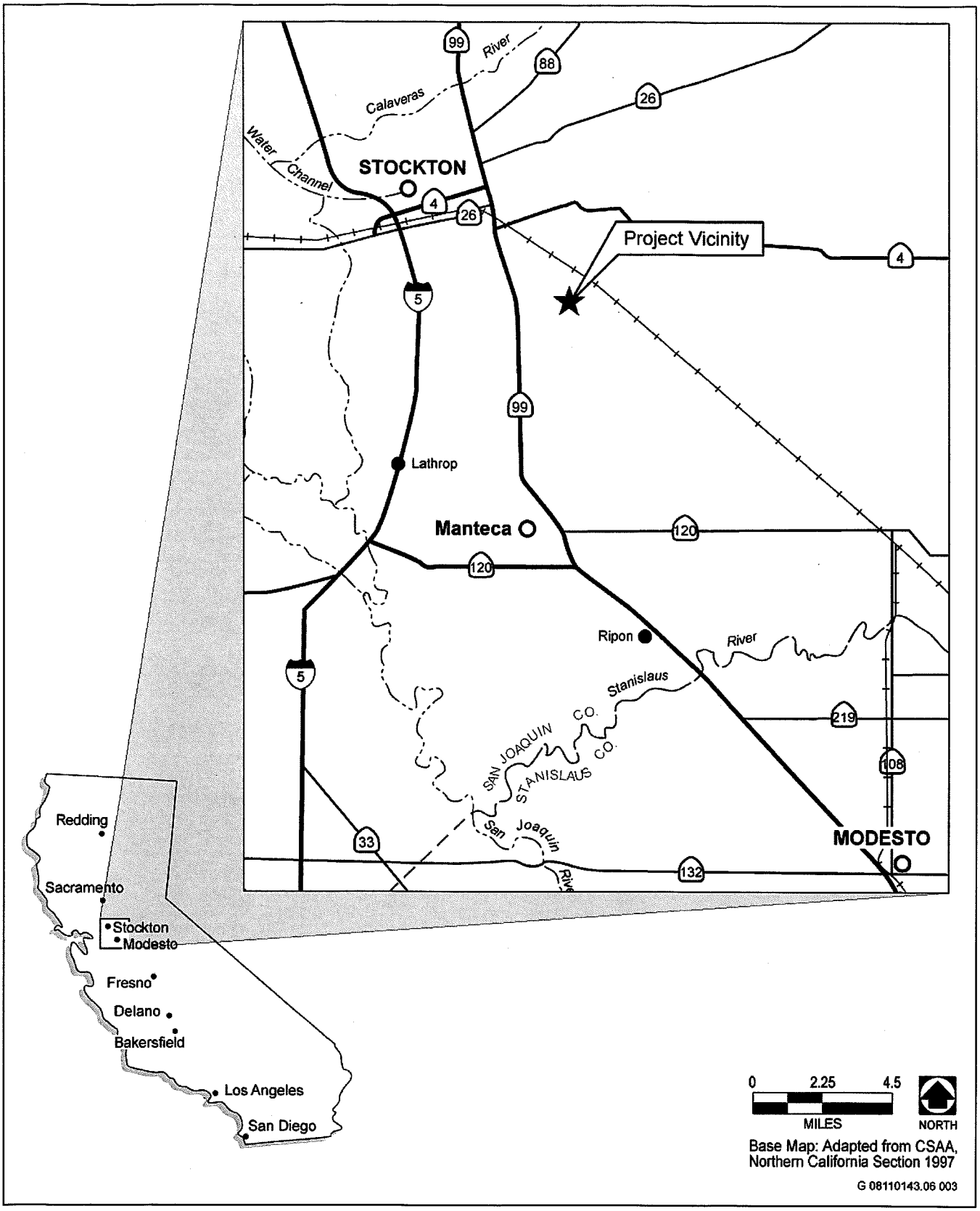
The former DeWitt Nelson facility includes an octagonal shaped two-row exterior perimeter fence (12 feet tall, chain link, topped with razor ribbon). A track and sports field surrounded by sports lighting occupies the center of the campus. Four dormitory structures and several support buildings including education centers, cafeteria, and chapel, surround the sports field. An auto body shop and spray booth are located on the site, as well as a greenhouse and swimming pool.

The DeWitt Nelson facility is currently landscaped with many large trees, including several large valley oak trees. The area immediately west of the existing DeWitt Nelson facility, where several shared infrastructure and support buildings may be replaced, includes some land currently developed associated primarily with support facilities for the existing O.H. Close Youth Correctional facility and N.A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility (both part of NCYCC) and some undeveloped land.

The site of the proposed firing range, south of the existing DeWitt Nelson facility, is undeveloped and currently consists of fallowed fields and ruderal areas (non-native, weedy vegetation).

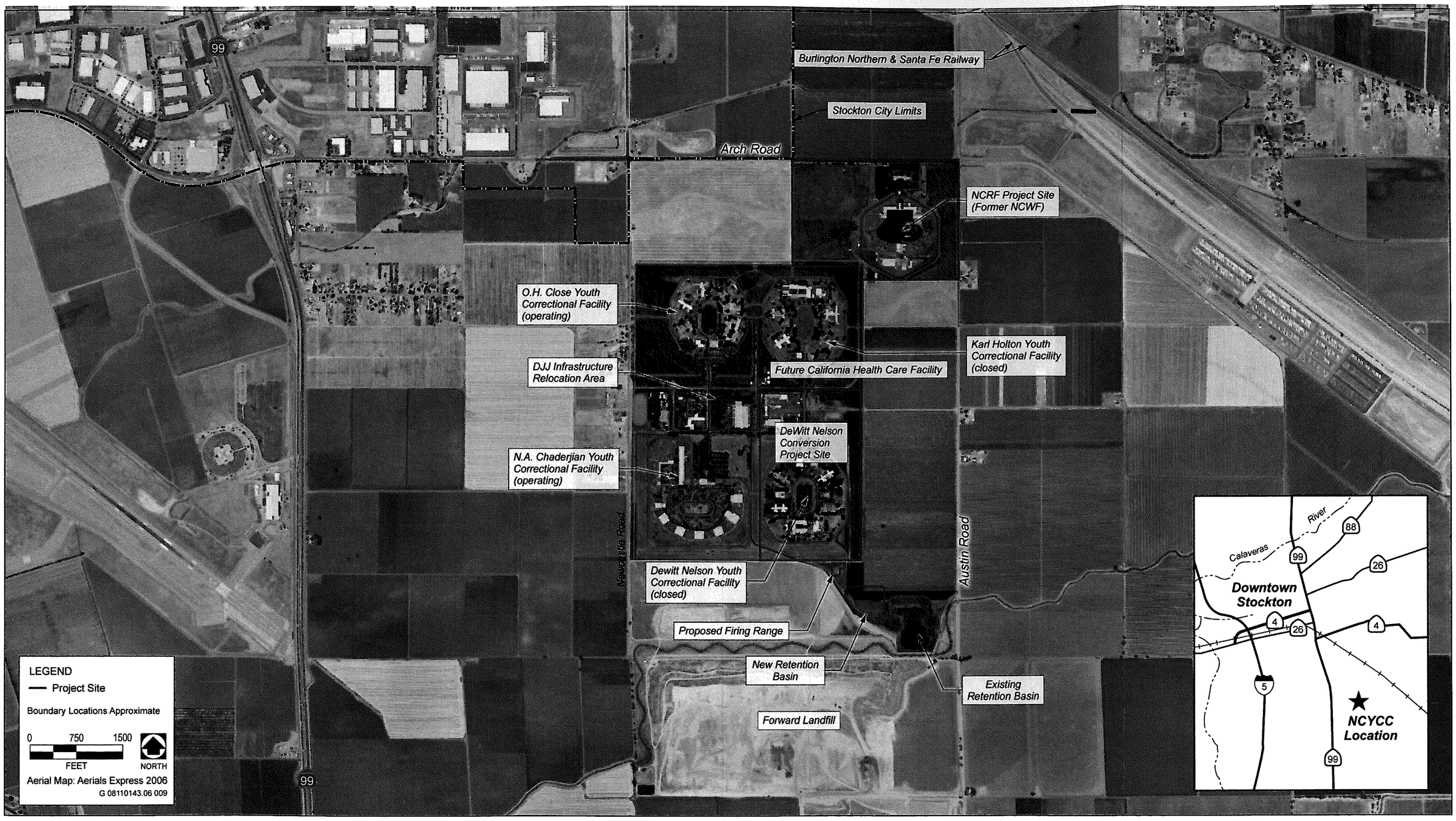
The proposed DeWitt Nelson project includes the conversion and reuse of the existing DeWitt Nelson site to a semi-autonomous adult male medical and mental health facility. The proposed project would include housing, programming, healthcare facilities, inmate visiting and some support facilities.

The description below presents the project as currently proposed. The alternatives section of this DEIR (Section 7) evaluates options that promote greater efficiencies between the DeWitt Nelson project and the approved CHCF, including surrounding both facilities with one security fence rather than a fence surrounding each, and placing the DeWitt Nelson facilities closer to the CHCF site.



Source: EDAW 2006

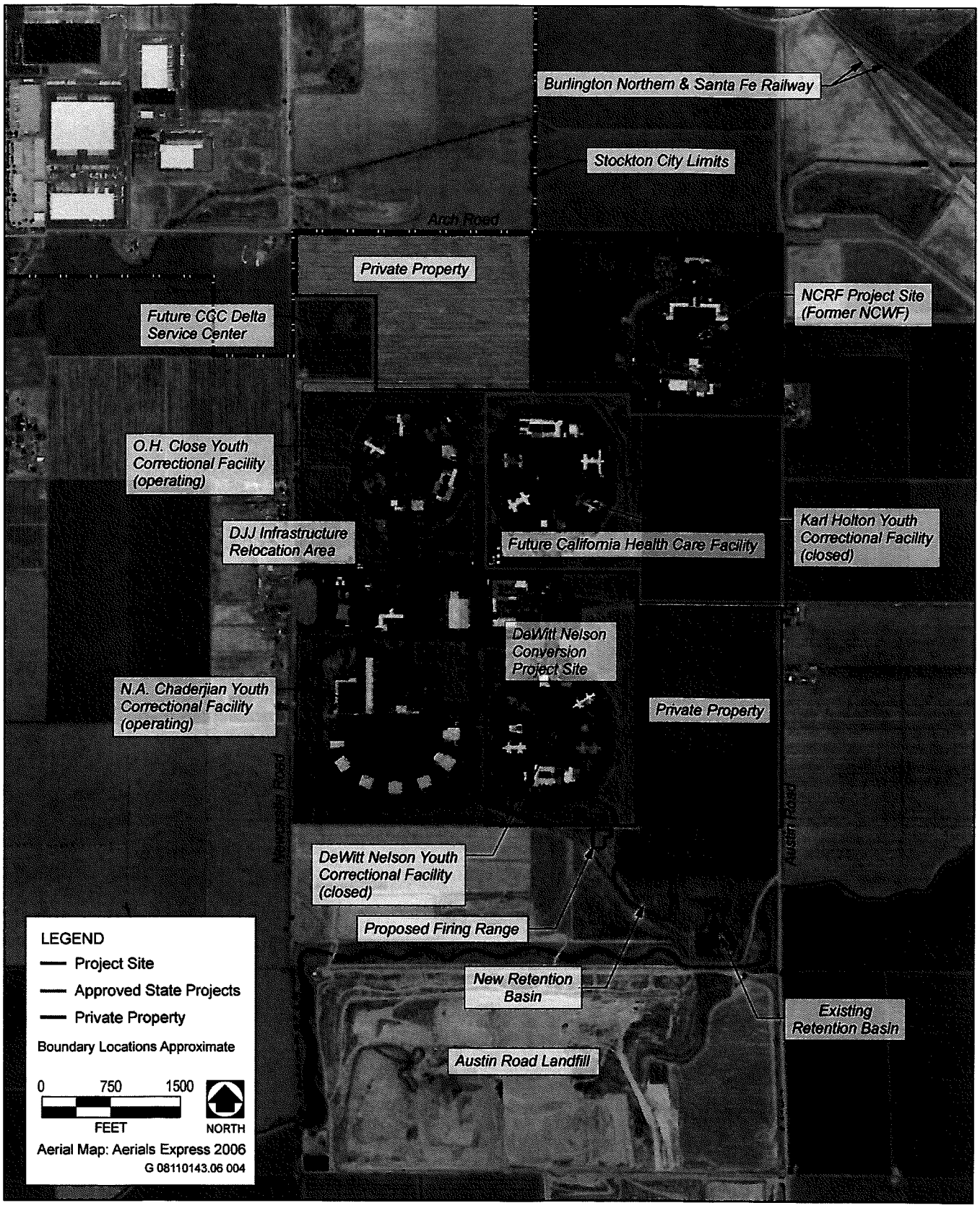
Regional Location **Exhibit 3-1**



Source: EDAW 2006

Site Vicinity Aerial Map

Exhibit 3-2



Source: EDAW 2006

CDCR Facilities **Exhibit 3-3**

PROPOSED FACILITIES

The DeWitt Nelson project is intended to be a general population facility with a health care/mental health care mission and would serve inmates with medical outpatient needs, Special General Population (SGP), and inmates requiring Enhanced Outpatient (EOP) mental health services. The project would include the development of three new housing units (each approximately 29,000 square feet) and the potential renovation of four existing dormitory housing units for the proposed inmate population (Exhibit 3-4). The new housing units and four existing dormitories would house up to a maximum of 1,133 inmates. The new housing units would be constructed on the east side of the campus within the secured perimeter. Total floor area for the proposed DeWitt Nelson facility, including new and renovated buildings, would be approximately 229,000 square feet.

Pursuant to Executive Order S-20-04, CDCR would design and construct the new buildings to achieve the goal of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver design standards at a minimum. Renovation work of existing buildings would include window/door hardware repairs, electrical repairs, mechanical repairs, and upgrades for the lighting and fire alarm system. Existing buildings would be brought up to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Standards for Accessible Design, , CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines (DCG), and the California State Building Code requirements. Existing buildings would also be analyzed for potential LEED Silver certification.

SECURITY

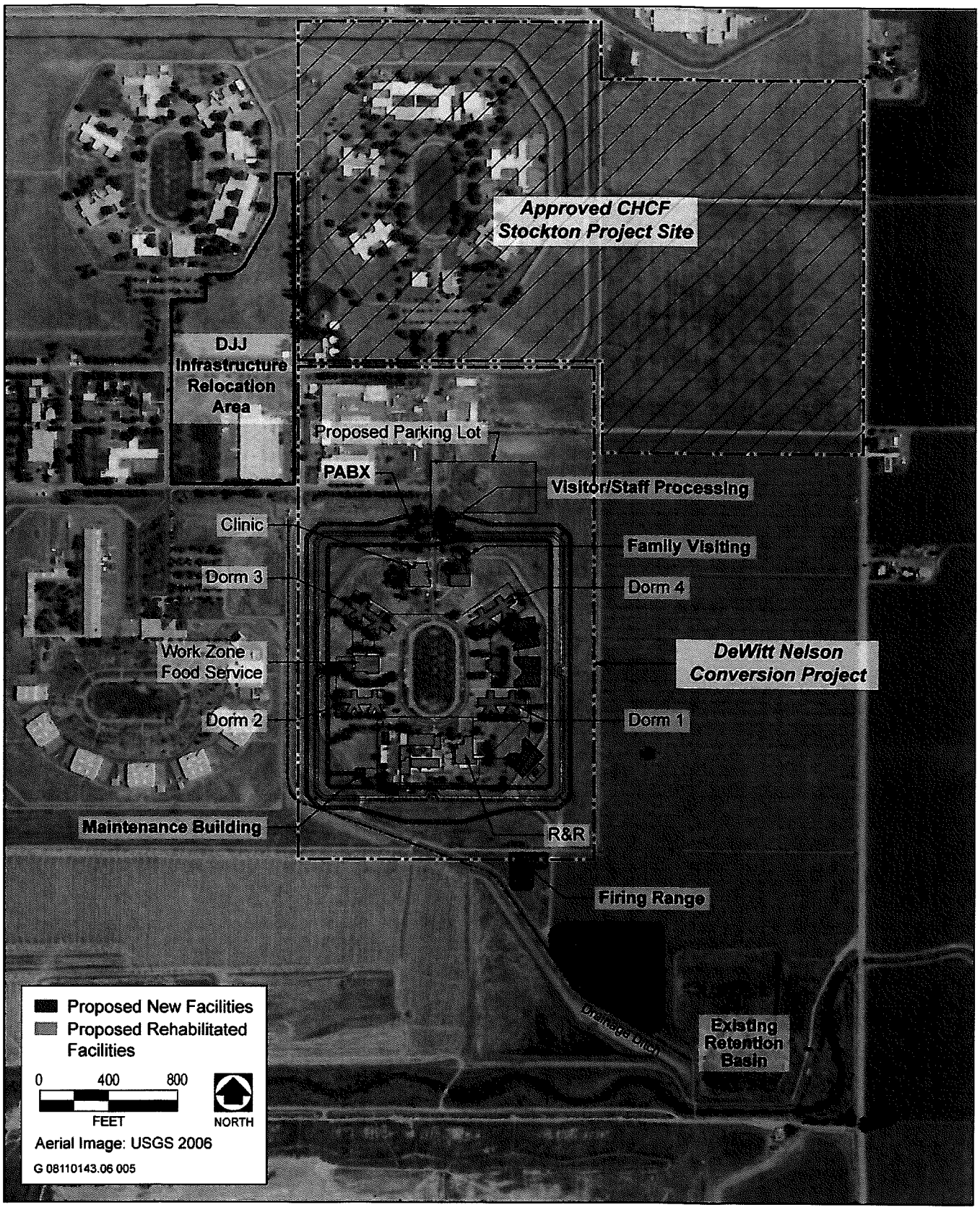
Perimeter security for the DeWitt Nelson facility would include a lethal electrified fence. A double-fenced enclosure would surround the secured perimeter with a 13-foot-tall lethal electrified fence in the middle of the double-fenced enclosure. The exterior-most fence would be twelve-feet-tall with a barbed wire "standoff" and concrete post footings. The lethal electrified fence would be constructed consistent with CDCR standard design, which includes a continuous concrete grade beam. The interior-most fence would be 12 feet tall with a "candy-cane" design (the top of the fence curves over toward the interior of the fence and down, which results in a "cane-like" cross section) and a continuous concrete grade beam. A clear zone (clear of vegetation and structures) would be located between the double-fenced enclosures. An electronic warning system would be mounted in the clear zone between fences, and a 12-foot-wide paved road would surround the secured perimeter approximately 30 feet from the exterior-most fence line. The electrified fence would discharge a lethal level of electricity upon contact.

A total of eight, 35-foot guard towers would be placed around the entire secured perimeter of the facility, one tower every 750 feet, including a tower located at the proposed sally port. Armed supervision would be provided, consistent with CDCR policy. A chain link fence with slats would be provided to physically and visually separate the adult correctional facilities from the remaining DJJ facilities at the NCYCC complex. The proposed DeWitt Nelson project does not include high-mast lighting, although pole-mounted lighting (similar to a standard parking lot) would be placed throughout the proposed facility.

TREE REMOVAL

The proposed conversion of the former DeWitt Nelson Youth Correctional Facility to an adult correctional facility would require removal of the majority of the existing native and non-native landscaping (bushes, hedgerows, tall bunch grasses, trees, etc.) that is either within the area that would become the new secure perimeter or would be in close proximity to the outside of the perimeter fencing. While some removal of landscaping would be necessary due to construction of the new facility (utilities, driveways, building foundations, etc.) it is anticipated that the majority of the landscaping would be removed to assure that public safety standards for an adult prison would be met. The safety of the community, CDCR staff, and inmates is an overriding element of the proposed projects.

As a juvenile facility the DeWitt Nelson complex was allowed to have typical urban landscaping and trees because the movement of wards within the secure area was under the direct supervision of officers. Wards are not allowed to move between buildings and program areas without the accompaniment of officers. Accordingly,



Source: Prepared by AECOM 2010

Proposed DeWitt Nelson Site Plan **Exhibit 3-4**

bushes, trees, and other landscaping do not represent a danger to the safe operation of the facility because wards have no opportunity to use landscaping as a means of facilitating an escape, to hide contraband and/or weapons, use it as cover to launch an assault on staff or other wards, or to endanger themselves.

In an adult prison, inmates are allowed some level of movement between and among certain buildings within the secure perimeter when they are not otherwise locked in cells or dormitories. So in contrast to a juvenile facility the setting of an adult institution must have unimpeded views of all areas within the prison's internal complex of housing units and support buildings as well as in the no man's land (i.e., area where no inmates are allowed) along the perimeter. The bushes and especially the large trees with developed canopies present barriers to clear views of all areas within the secure perimeter. As noted above, bushes and trees also provide opportunities to hide weapons and contraband, they offer opportunities to stage assaults on staff and inmates, and they represent potential hiding places for an inmate planning an escape. Another significant concern with bushes and trees is that they potentially block armed response to inmates staging assaults on others or attempting escape over perimeter fences. Finally, large trees present a risk that inmates may harm themselves or others.

For project alternatives that contemplate the renovation and/or reuse of the interior of the existing DeWitt Nelson facility it is anticipated that most if not all of the landscaping with the exception of lawns and very low bushes will be removed as part of the proposed project.

Parking and Access

The DeWitt Nelson facility visitor and employee parking lot would be located at the northern end of the DeWitt Nelson site. The current access from Newcastle Road would no longer be used, and instead would be provided by a single access point off of Austin Road.

Utilities and Infrastructure

Potable Water

The water supply infrastructure of the NCYCC consists of four wells, a 10-inch supply line, chemical feed pumps for chlorination, three 0.25-million-gallon storage tanks, and two booster pump stations. Three of the wells have been shut down due to water quality issues. (See Central Valley Regional Water Control Board Cleanup and Abatement Order R5-2008-0714 (Dec. 8, 2008).) The City plans to expand water service adjacent to the state-owned property with new 16-inch mains down Newcastle and Austin Roads, and an additional 24-inch main down Newcastle Road (see Section 4.14, "Water Supply," for additional details). The planned water mains are expected to be operational before the proposed NCRF project would be constructed (Kitchell 2010:21).

Forward Landfill has contracted with the City of Stockton, per RWCB Cleanup and Abatement Order R4-2008-0714 (Dec. 8, 2008), to provide water to the NCYCC (including the CHCF, DeWitt Nelson, and NCRF site) via two 12-inch supply lines that would tie into the existing NCYCC system. Those lines will also tie into the City's future 16-inch and 24-inch lines in Newcastle Road. Once the water lines are operational, NCYCC's water supply will be disconnected from the existing well system (Kitchell 2010:21). See Section 4.12, "Utilities and Service Systems," for additional information regarding the existing and proposed water distribution system.

Wastewater

The existing NCYCC campus is served by a gravity wastewater collection system that transmits flow to a sewer pump station located at the center of the campus. A 20-inch sewer line currently carries discharge to the City's Regional Wastewater Control Facility (RWCF), which provides wastewater treatment and disposal services to the NCYCC and NCRF site. The proposed DeWitt Nelson project would continue to utilize the 20-inch sewer line. In addition, sewer flow from the proposed project would be delivered to the City's sewer collection system through a new on-site sewer pump station. The pump station would include a wet well or temporary wastewater storage

facility that would attenuate peak wastewater flows. The sewer pump station would be designed so as to limit pumping rates to the City system to the permitted maximum flow, and would use automatic controls that will only allow pumping when the NCYCC facility is not pumping.

DRAINAGE

A new 4.5-acre retention basin would be constructed adjacent and west of the existing retention basin (Exhibit 3-4). The basin would have a total capacity of approximately 11.6 acre-feet and would collect stormwater conveyed from the CDCR property. The basin would be operated so the stormwater collected would be balanced between the new and existing on-site basin. This basin would provide sufficient additional capacity to accommodate the existing facilities and the proposed projects stormwater retention needs.

FIRING RANGE

As part of the DeWitt Nelson project, an outdoor firing range would be constructed on approximately 5 acres of undeveloped agricultural property south of the DeWitt Nelson facility, north of Littlejohns Creek. The firing range would be oriented such that gunfire would be directed to the south toward Forward Landfill. An 18-foot tall earthen berm would surround the range along the south, east, and west perimeter.

CDCR designs and operates its ranges to assure that discharged rounds cannot escape the confines of the facility; the design of these facilities is guided by a "zero blue sky" criteria that guarantee there is no opening to the sky from the position of the firing line. At the downrange end of the facility a large berm and containment trap receives the bullets or other projectiles. The containment trap is supplemented by a series of overhead baffles spaced between the firing line and containment trap. The baffles, through which a bullet cannot pass, block a view of the sky; the bottom of the baffles is below the top of the impact berm and containment trap. The baffles prevent a stray round from leaving the confines of the firing lines. The safety of range operation is also assured by the supervision of trained range masters. The facility may only be used when a range master is present.

The design of the firing range provides for a total containment of bullets and bullet fragments to prevent lead contamination. The trap catches bullets and bullet fragments in a de-acceleration chamber and deposits them into a containment canister. Lead dust is also collected by means of a vacuum unit in the de-acceleration chamber. All runoff from the firing range would enter the proposed storm water drainage system.

The range includes 25 and 100 yard shooting positions as well as an area used for practice with chemical dispersion and riot control (e.g., non-lethal) weapons. The range would typically only be used by law enforcement personnel; it would never be open to the public. The range may be occasionally used in the early evening (winter months) to replicate nighttime conditions.

INFRASTRUCTURE REPLACEMENT

Existing NCYCC infrastructure would be left in place to the extent feasible; however, it is possible that conversion of the DeWitt Nelson facility to an adult prison may require the replacement of some existing NCYCC shared infrastructure, support buildings, and a portion of the corporation yard situated at the northern end of the site plan (see Exhibit 3-4). If replacement of these infrastructure elements is necessary, they would be reconstructed where they are now situated. This may include water tanks, fuel storage, a fueling station for vehicles, a boiler house, a plant operations building, vehicle maintenance, and driveways. The boiler house, which produces steam for food preparation areas at the DJJ, would be reduced in size because it would only serve the two remaining juvenile facilities. Replacement buildings and structures would be within the interior of the remaining DJJ campus; they would generally not be noticeable from Newcastle Road (Exhibit 3-4).

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

The DeWitt Nelson facility would have an Emergency Preparedness Plan that would comply with the California Emergency Services Act of 1970. The Plan would specify measures to be implemented within the facility during certain types of emergencies, such as fire, flood (including rupture of water storage tanks), earthquake, war, and civil disturbance. Employees would be trained in the use of emergency equipment and medical aid for these situations. The Montezuma Fire Protection District (Protection District) provides emergency services to the site.

PROJECT STAFFING AND CONSTRUCTION

FACILITY STAFFING

The DeWitt Nelson facility would employ approximately 453 employees, including correctional officers, medical and mental healthcare professionals, and other support staff working around the clock in three 8-hour shifts. The project would operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Table 3-1, below, outlines the proposed shifts for both DeWitt Nelson and NCRF.

Table 3-1
Proposed Shifts (DeWitt Nelson and NCRF)

Shift	Hours	NCRF Staff	DeWitt Nelson Staff	Combined Facilities Staff
1st Watch	10 p.m.–6 a.m.	38	41	79
2nd Watch	6 a.m.–2 p.m.	276	304	580
3rd Watch	2 p.m.–10 p.m.	67	108	175
Total		**381**	**453**	**834**

Source: Compiled by Ascent 2010

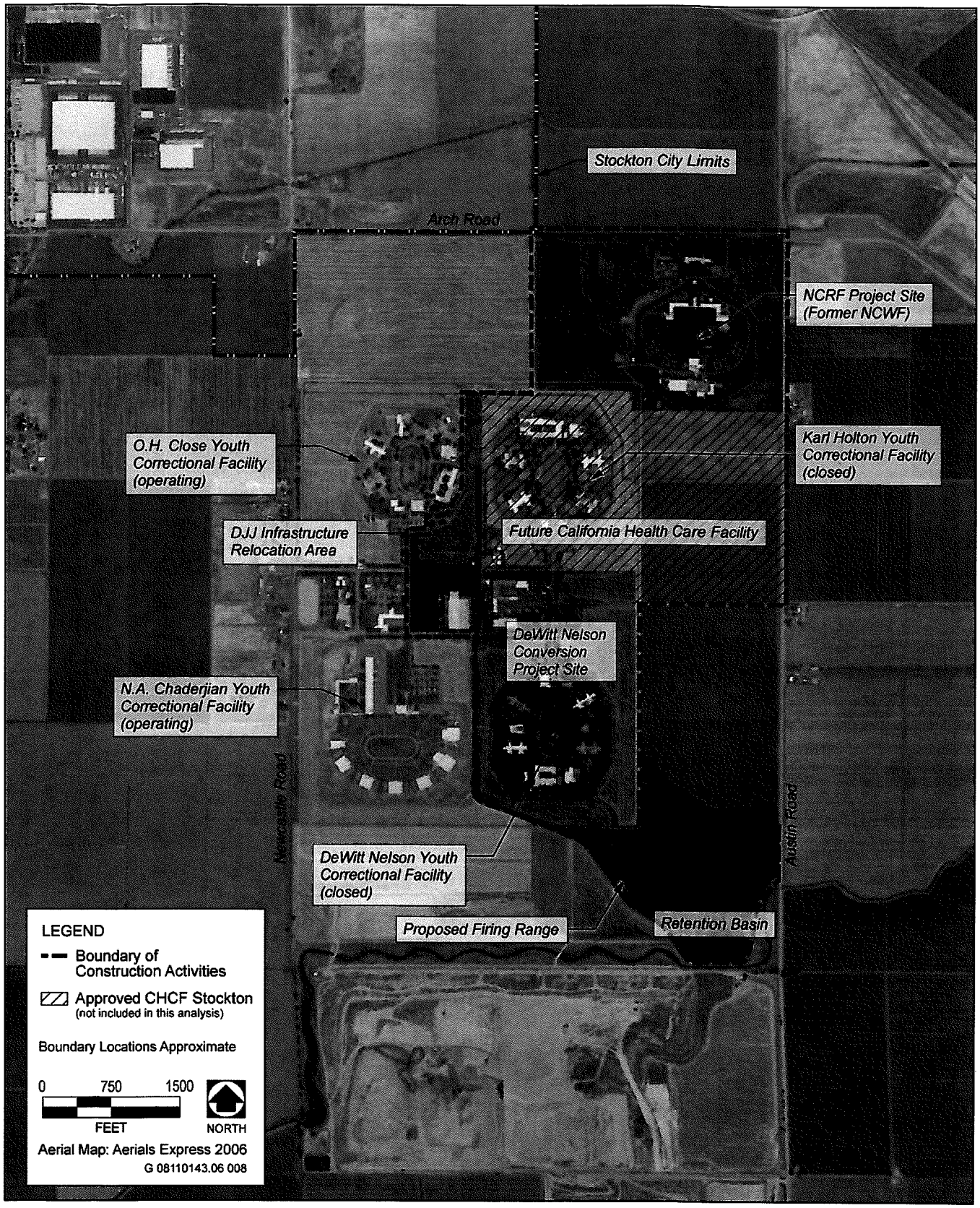
VISITATION

Visitors would be processed at the new visitor's processing center at DeWitt Nelson's Visitor/Staff entry building. Visiting hours would be by appointment only from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., seven days a week, and the average number of weekday visitors is estimated to be approximately 30 with weekend visitors estimated to be 100.

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

Construction of this proposed facility is anticipated to begin in spring 2011 with an initial activation date of December 2013. Construction work shifts would typically be between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., but could include evening or nighttime construction. Construction would involve earth-moving equipment, including backhoes, dump-trucks, trenchers, front-end loaders; concrete trucks and pumpers during concrete pours for foundations and slabs; forklifts during erection of walls and delivery of materials from storage yards; and cranes for installation of precast panels, structural steel framing members, metal decking, and mechanical systems on the roof. However, project construction would not involve pile driving.

Construction activities would primarily be restricted to the areas identified on the site plan for new or renovated facilities (see Exhibit 3-5). The approximate grading areas associated with the new or renovated facilities at DeWitt Nelson would range between 23–25 acres. However, temporary soil disturbance would occur outside of these facilities for various activities such as equipment staging, utilities trenching, pipe lay down, and movement



Source: Prepared by AECOM 2010

Proposed Construction Activity Area **Exhibit 3-5**

of equipment between facilities. The specific location for some of these activities is unknown; therefore, a conservative boundary of construction has been identified in Exhibit 3-5, and the environmental impacts of disturbing this area has been evaluated throughout the DEIR.

3.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED NCRF PROJECT

The project site was originally developed in 1987 as the NCWF, a secure female inmate prison, which closed in 2003. Subsequently, the facility was used as a correctional officer training academy called the Richard A. McGee Correctional Training Center Annex (CTCA), which closed in 2008. The site is currently unused and on-site structures are vacant; however, the structures and grounds, including landscaping, are maintained. The project site includes a hexagonal two-row exterior perimeter fence (12 feet tall, chain link, topped with razor ribbon). The vacant buildings surrounding the former recreation yard include four housing units, a food service building and reception building, and a control/support/program building. The area south of the recreation yard includes the kitchen delivery/service area, plant operations, storage, maintenance, and an abandoned Prison Industry Authority (PIA) facility that previously operated a laundry, warehouse, and program space. The areas between the recreation yard fence and the exterior perimeter security fence on the east and west sides of the site consist of level, bare soil with no landscaping or vegetation of any kind. No trees exist within the perimeter fence line. There are no guard towers on the NCRF project site.

PROPOSED FACILITIES

The proposed NCRF conversion would involve renovation of buildings for facility program support services, dining and receiving, family visiting, academic and vocational education, miscellaneous support, and a gymnasium. The housing buildings would be renovated to meet the latest ADA accessibility guidelines and compliance with current state building code requirements.

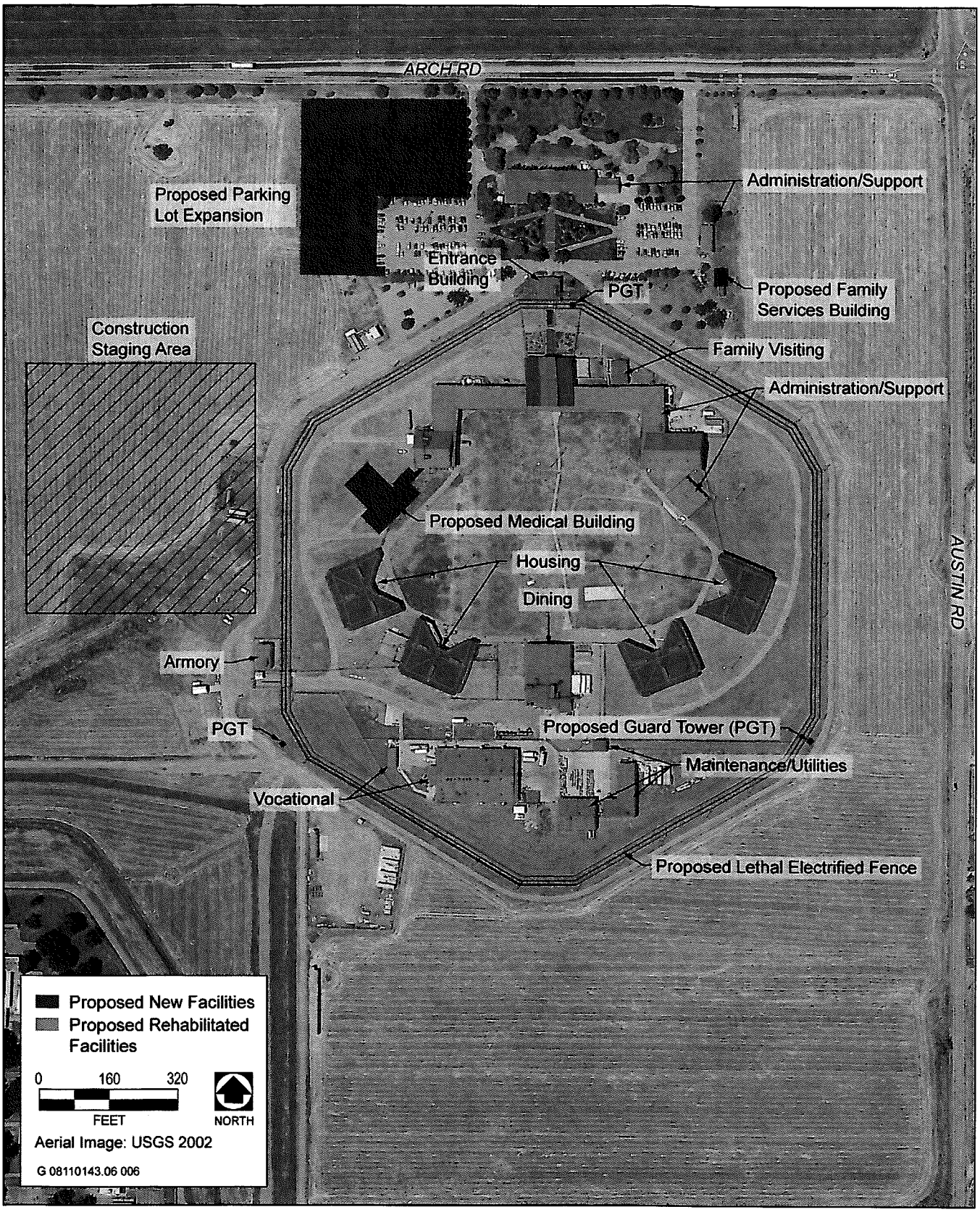
At the northwest part of the prison site, in the leveled, non-vegetated area between the recreation yard and the exterior perimeter fence, a new 16,500 square foot medical building would be constructed at a similar scale to the existing buildings (approximately 35 feet tall). The total floor area of the proposed NCRF, including new and renovated buildings (see Exhibit 3-6), would be approximately 240,000 square feet. The proposed project would be designed with the goal of meeting LEED Green Building Rating System standards.

Existing structures currently contain 400 cells. The proposed project does not include new housing facilities; total inmate capacity would be 500, with 300 single-bed units and 100 double-bunked units (two single beds per unit). Chapter 9.8 of Assembly Bill 900 (Government Code Section 6271(a) AB943) sets a limit on reentry facilities of "up to 500 beds each," therefore, the population of the facility cannot exceed the 500-bed statutory cap.

SECURITY

Perimeter security for the NCRF would include a lethal electrified fence (contained within the existing double fence), three armed perimeter guard towers, lighting provided by 35-foot tall light standards, and a roving armed perimeter patrol officer.

Because a double perimeter fence exists at the site, the fence would be modified to install dual electronic detection systems between the inner and outer fences. The existing 16-foot high inner fence (modified candy cane design) would be topped with double rolls of barbed tape. The 14-foot high outer fence would be a straight design (with no breakaway arms) with the upper half of the fence equipped with small-gauged (no-climb) fabric cloth. Eight rolls of razor wire would be secured to the fence (six rolls high plus two additional rolls at the base of the fence). Ground cover of large cobble river rock would extend five to eight feet from the inside edge of the inner fence.



Source: Prepared by AECOM 2010

Proposed NCRF Site Plan **Exhibit 3-6**

Other improvements would include the construction, repair, or replacement of the boundary line fencing, roads, parking, outer perimeter landscaping, recreation yard improvements, site grading, site lighting, storm drainage improvements, and extension of utilities to each building. CDCR would also improve the prisons electrical supply and distribution, water distribution system, and wastewater storage, treatment, and disposal systems. Existing high-mast lighting would be used; no new high-mast lighting would be added to the project site. Additional parking lot lighting may be required.

Parking and Access

As shown in Exhibit 3-6, access to the project would still be provided by the two existing driveways on Arch Road. The proposed project includes expansion of the main parking lot. A total of approximately 510 parking spaces would be provided.

Utilities and Infrastructure

All required utilities, including water, sanitary sewer, storm drain, electrical, communications, and security electronics, are located in the general area of the proposed project. Descriptions of the proposed improvements can be found in Section 4.12, "Utilities and Service System."

Potable Water, Wastewater, and Drainage

The NCRF project would utilize the same water, wastewater, and drainage improvements described above for the DeWitt Nelson project.

Other Utilities and Services

Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) would provide electricity and gas to the project site. NCYCC has a garbage truck and transports the site's solid waste to the Forward Landfill (Jaime, pers. comm., 2007).

Emergency Preparedness Plan

The proposed facility would have an Emergency Preparedness Plan tailored to the specific site needs of the institution, in compliance with the California Emergency Services Act of 1970. The Plan would specify measures to be implemented within the facility during certain types of emergencies, such as fire, flood (including rupture of water storage tanks), earthquake, war, and civil disturbance. Employees would be trained in the use of emergency equipment and medical aid for these situations. The Collegeville Fire Protection District (Protection District) provides emergency services to the site (Chief Faist, pers. comm., 2007).

Project Staffing and Construction

Facility Staffing

The proposed facilities would operate 24 hours a day, year-round, with three 8-hour shifts, also called "watches" (please see Table 3-1). An estimated 381 staff would be employed at the proposed facility and would include correctional officers, administrative, program staff (i.e., teachers, vocational staff) and other types of support staff.

Visitation

Visiting hours would be from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on weekends, and by appointment Monday through Friday. All visits would be scheduled, and the anticipated average number of daily visitor trips would be 30 on weekdays and 150 on weekends (Note that to be more accurate the number of visitors has been revised since the release of

the Notice of Preparation, which indicated an average of 100 visitor trips per day). All visitors would be required to enter a visitor processing center for identification, screening, metal detection, and possible search.

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

Construction of the proposed facilities would begin in summer 2011, with an estimated completion date of summer 2013. Construction work shifts would typically be between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. Construction would likely involve earth-moving equipment, including backhoes, dump-trucks, trenchers, front-end loaders; concrete trucks and pumpers during concrete pours for foundations and slabs; forklifts during erection of walls and delivery of materials from storage yards; and cranes for installation of precast panels, structural steel framing members, metal decking, and mechanical systems on the roof. However, project construction would not involve pile driving.

A construction staging area (used to store heavy construction equipment, materials, and possibly a small amount of fuels, solvents, and lubricants) would be located on a roughly 6-acre field west of the existing hexagonal perimeter fence line. This staging area was previously evaluated and approved as part of the CHCF project. This field is disked multiple times a year to keep weeds down.

Construction activities would be restricted to the areas identified on the site plan for new or renovated facilities (see Exhibit 3-5). The approximate grading areas associated with the new or renovated facilities at NCRF would range between 3–5 acres. However, temporary soil disturbance would occur outside of these facilities for various activities such as equipment staging (see staging area identified for NCRF in Exhibit 3-6), utilities trenching, pipe lay down, and movement of equipment between facilities. The specific location for these activities is unknown; therefore, a conservative boundary of construction has been identified in Exhibit 3-5

3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES (DEWITT NELSON AND NCRF)

This section describes environmentally friendly features that CDCR has adopted as part of the project design and construction process of both the DeWitt Nelson and NCRF projects. In addition to these features, CDCR would adopt and implement the mitigation measures identified in Chapter 4 and incorporate them into the design of each project.

WATER QUALITY PROTECTION

Erosion is the process of soil particles being displaced and transported by wind or water. Construction activities associated with the NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects would disturb soils and vegetation, exposing the project site to possible erosion. CDCR or its contractor will retain a California registered civil engineer to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and any other necessary site-specific Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) or waivers under the Porter-Cologne Act. The SWPPP and other appropriate plans will identify and specify:

- the use of erosion and sediment-control BMPs, including construction techniques that will reduce the potential for runoff as well as other measures to be implemented during construction;
- the means of waste disposal;
- the implementation of approved local plans, non-stormwater-management controls, permanent post-construction BMPs, and inspection and maintenance responsibilities;
- the pollutants that are likely to be used during construction that could be present in stormwater drainage and non-stormwater discharges, and other types of materials used for equipment operation;

- spill prevention and contingency measures, including measures to prevent or clean up spills of hazardous waste and of hazardous materials used for equipment operation, and emergency procedures for responding to spills;

- personnel training requirements and procedures that will be used to ensure that workers are aware of permit requirements and proper installation methods for BMPs specified in the SWPPP; and

- the appropriate personnel responsible for supervisory duties related to implementation of the SWPPP.

All construction contractors will retain a copy of the approved SWPPP on the construction site.

In addition, CDCR would design and implement drainage plans prepared by a registered civil engineer as part of the proposed NCRF and DeWitt Nelson projects. The plans will be designed to safely retain, detain, and/or convey stormwater runoff through the project site. The drainage plans would include an accurate description of existing runoff and post-project runoff scenarios that take into account increases in impervious surfaces and other changes in potential runoff characteristics and any potential on-site upgrades that would be necessary to ensure adequate stormwater retention capacity. Such improvements would be designed and constructed such that adjacent or downstream properties would not be exposed to an increased potential for flooding consistent with State and local design standards.

EARTHQUAKE-RESISTANT DESIGN

To ensure earthquake-resistant design, CDCR is responsible for the preparation of a geotechnical subsurface investigation reports for the proposed DeWitt Nelson and NCRF facilities before the approval of grading plans for all project phases. The geotechnical reports will utilize strategic soil borings that provide information on soil strata at the project sites, including the depth at which native soils are encountered. This report will include specific recommendations for the following project elements:

- site preparation and earthwork,
- appropriate sources and types of fill,
- potential need for soil amendments
- structural foundations, including retaining wall design,
- grading practices,
- erosion/winterization,
- special geotechnical issues discovered on-site (e.g., groundwater and expansive/unstable soils),
- slope stability, and
- road, pavement, and parking areas.

The geotechnical investigation will include subsurface testing of soil and groundwater conditions and determine appropriate foundation designs that are consistent with the design standards set forth in Title 24, volume 2, of the California Building Code (CBC). If the soils report indicates the presence of critically expansive soils or other soil problems that would lead to structural defect if not corrected, additional investigations may be required before design is completed. Structures constructed at NCRF and DeWitt Nelson would comply with the CBC.

ENERGY EFFICIENT DESIGN

As described above, pursuant to Executive Order S-20-04, CDCR would design and construct the new buildings to achieve the goal of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver design standards at a minimum. Renovation work of existing buildings would include window/door hardware repairs, electrical repairs, mechanical repairs, and upgrades for the lighting and fire alarm system.

3.7 COMMUNITY MITIGATION FUNDS

CDCR is also authorized to provide a one-time mitigation payment for community and school impacts that fall outside the purview of the Public Resources Code. This payment is authorized by Government Code Section 15819.403. These funds are paid to local government entities pursuant to the provisions of Penal Code Section 7005.5, and these payments would be available to the respective entities at the commencement of construction activities.

ATTACHMENT C

CDCR's Resolution Certifying Final EIR for the Project (with Receiver's Concurrence)

RESOLUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION CERTIFYING THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REENTRY FACILITY PROJECT (SCH # 2009101039)

ADOPTED ON DECEMBER _____, 2010

WHEREAS, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is the lead agency, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code § 21000 *et seq.*) and State CEQA Guidelines (14 California Government Code § 15000 *et seq.*), for the proposed Northern California Reentry Facility (the "Project"), to be located in San Joaquin County, California;

WHEREAS, the Project involves the conversion and reuse of the existing Northern California Women's Facility to a Northern California Secure Community Reentry Facility;

WHEREAS, CDCR has coordinated and cooperated with the Office of the Federal Receiver, and Receiver Mr. J. Clark Kelso, in planning the Project to include necessary medical and mental health care facilities;

WHEREAS, the Project will house a maximum of 500 adult inmates and is designed to alleviate overcrowding in California's prison system, reduce inmate recidivism, and reactivate presently unused state facilities;

WHEREAS, on August 16, 2010, CDCR filed a Revised Notice of Preparation of the Environmental Impact Report for the Project, and held two public scoping meetings in Stockton on August 24, 2010;

WHEREAS, CDCR released a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Project on October 6, 2010, and provided a 45-day public review period. On November 3, 2010, CDCR held two public hearings in Stockton;

WHEREAS, CDCR received 11 written and oral comments on the DEIR from organizations, individuals, and public agencies;

WHEREAS, on December 16, 2010, CDCR released the Final EIR for the Project (SCH # 2008022133). The Final EIR includes responses to comments on the DEIR, and corrections and revisions to the DEIR, plus an attached technical appendix. The Final EIR incorporates the DEIR by reference; and identifies no new significant information or new significant impacts;

WHEREAS, the Final EIR, including the DEIR, identifies the significant adverse environmental impacts of the Project, identifies feasible mitigation measures to reduce most impacts to a less than significant level, and identifies some impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level and therefore remain significant and unavoidable; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final EIR, including the Draft EIR and all supporting documents, including supporting documents contained in the file for this project. All references to the DEIR and Final EIR hereafter shall include all of the above-referenced documents.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED and CERTIFIED by the Secretary that:

1. The Final EIR for the Northern California Reentry Facility Project complies, and was completed in compliance with, the requirements of CEQA (Cal. Pub. Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code of Regs. Section 15000 et seq.).

2. The Final EIR was presented to the Secretary of CDCR, and was independently reviewed and considered by the Secretary prior to taking any action to approve or disapprove the Project.

3. The Final EIR reflects the Secretary of CDCR's independent judgment and analysis based on his review of the entirety of the administrative record which provides substantial evidence to support the adoption of this resolution.

4. CDCR Senior Environmental Planner Roxanne Henriquez, whose office is located at 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, California, 95827, is hereby designated as the custodian of the documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings upon which CDCR's decision is based.

ADOPTED this _____ day of December, 2010.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

By:_____
Matthew Cate, Secretary

ATTEST:

By:_____
Chris Meyer, Senior Chief
Facility Planning, Construction, and Management

BE IT RESOLVED that the Receiver, based on his independent review of the Final EIR and his independent judgment and analysis, concurs in certification resolutions 1-3 above.

ADOPTED this _____ day of December, 2010.

PRISON HEALTH CARE RECEIVERSHIP CORPORATION

By _____
J. CLARK KELSO, Receiver

ATTACHMENT D

Discharge of Writ
California Correctional Peace Officers Association v. CDCR

DEC 8 2010

Filed _____
ROSA JUNQUEIRO, CLERK
By Charlene Gray
DEPUTY

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
STOCKTON DIVISION

CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, Petitioner, vs. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION, Respondent.	Case No. 39-2008-00183975 CU-WM-STK **DISCHARGE OF WRIT**

On May 8, 2008, Petitioner, California Correctional Peace Officers Association (Petitioner), filed a Petition for Writ of Mandate and Injunctive Relief asserting that Respondent, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), ignored environmental impacts and thereby, avoided significant environmental review of its proposed project which, generally, is to convert the women's prison which is currently used as a correctional officer training facility into a prison re-entry facility. The Petition for Writ of Mandate was granted on the basis that the environmental analysis was a "post hoc rationalization" and that the Mitigated Negative Declaration failed to adequately analyze the environmental impacts relating to the water supply for the project. California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Respondent, was ordered to vacate and set aside its approval of the Mitigated Negative Declaration and the project.

Respondent represents that it has fully complied with the Judgment Granting Peremptory Writ of Mandate. Respondent now requests this Court to discharge the writ and terminate this action.

With good cause appearing therefor, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Peremptory Writ of Mandate filed April 7, 2009 be discharged and this action be terminated.

Date: 12/8/10

ELIZABETH HUMPHREYS
Judge of the Superior Court of the
County of San Joaquin

Filed DEC 9 2010
ROSA JUNQUEIRO, CLERK
By Charlene Gray
DEPUTY

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

Stockton
222 E Weber AVENUE
Stockton, CA 95202

SHORT TITLE: CA Correctional Peace Officers Assoc. vs. CA Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL	CASE NUMBER: **39-2008-00183975-CU-WM-STK**

I certify that I am not a party to this cause. I certify that a true copy of Discharge of Writ was mailed following standard court practices in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid, addressed as indicated below. The mailing and this certification occurred at Stockton, California, on 12/09/2010.

Clerk of the Court, by: Charlene Gray, Deputy

JOEL S JACOBS
P.O.BOX 70550
OAKLAND, CA 94612

SEAN MATSLER
695 TOWN CENTER DRIVE # 14TH FL
COSTA MESA, CA 92626

EXHIBIT 3

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
AND
CALIFORNIA PRISON HEALTH CARE RECEIVERSHIP

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

TO: OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
1400 TENTH STREET, ROOM 212
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

FROM: CA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AND REHABILITATION
1515 S STREET, SUITE 502S
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

CA PRISON HEALTHCARE SERVICES
P.O. BOX 4038
SACRAMENTO, CA 95812-4038

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 of the Public Resources Code.

PROJECT TITLE:

Northern California Reentry Facility

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER:

2008022133

PROJECT LOCATION:

Arch Road and Austin Road
San Joaquin County

DEPARTMENT CONTACTS:

Robert Sleppy/Nancy MacKenzie
Environmental Services Branch
CDCR Facilities Division
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
(916) 255-1141/255-2159

Evelyn Matteucci
Prison Health Care Services
State of California
P.O. Box 4038, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-4038
(916) 323-1738

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Project will involve construction of a new medical building, as well as renovation of existing buildings for facility program support services, dining and receiving, family visiting, academic and vocational education, miscellaneous support, and a gymnasium at the former Northern California Women's Facility. Existing structures contain 400 cells. Total planned inmate capacity for the Northern California Reentry Facility is 500 beds. To provide the additional capacity CDCR proposes to provide 100 double-bunked units; the balance of the housing facilities would remain single-bed units.

This is to advise that CDCR approved the above-described project on December 29, 2010, and has made the following determinations regarding the project, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164:

1. The subject project will have significant effects on the environment.

2. An EIR was prepared and certified for the Northern California Reentry Facility (SCH No. 2008022133) pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

3. Mitigation measures were made a condition of the approval of the subject project.

4. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program was adopted for the subject project.

5. A Statement of Overriding Consideration was adopted for the subject project.

6. Findings were made pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act for the subject project.

This is also to advise that the California Prison Healthcare Receiver concurs in the Secretary's approval of the operation of those portions of the Northern California Reentry Facility for which the Receiver has oversight authority on December 29, 2010, and has made the following determinations regarding the project, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164:

1. The subject project will have significant effects on the environment.

2. An EIR was prepared and certified for the Northern California Reentry Facility (SCH No. 2008022133) pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

3. Mitigation measures were made a condition of the approval of the subject project.

4. A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program was adopted for the subject project.

5. A Statement of Overriding Consideration was adopted for the subject project.

6. Findings were made pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act for the subject project.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and the record of project approval are available to the general public at: 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, California.

Date Received for Filing:

MATTHEW CATE, Secretary
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

J. CLARK KELSO, Receiver
California Prison Healthcare Receiver