Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
Health Care Facility Improvement Projects
for the
Folsom State Prison
and
California State Prison, Sacramento
Folsom, California

Prepared for:

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

Contact: Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner

Prepared by:

Michael Brandman Associates
2000 "O" Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95811
916.447.1100

Michael Brandman Associates

August 22, 2013

FACILITY PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Public Notice Announcement
Release of an Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Health Care Facility Improvement Projects at Folsom State Prison and California State Prison, Sacramento

What's Being Planned: The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) has released for public review the Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/Proposed MND) for the Health Care Facility Improvement Projects at Folsom State Prison (FSP) and California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC). The proposed project at each institution includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the developed areas of FSP and SAC. Specifically, the project at FSP includes construction of two new primary care clinics, a central health services building, medication distribution rooms, and interior renovations. The project at SAC includes construction of a new primary care clinic building, central health services building, and interior renovations. In addition, minor upgrades would be implemented to the existing electrical system at FSP and SAC to serve the new and expanded buildings. All construction would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings. No high-mast lighting would be installed as part of the projects. The projects do not include any new inmate beds. One additional employee would be hired at FSP and up to nine additional employees would be hired at SAC. The projects would not result in expansion of the existing secure perimeters.

The FSP and SAC projects would remedy deficiencies in health care delivery at these institutions through renovation of existing health care facilities and construction of new health care facilities. CDCR anticipates construction of the proposed projects would begin in fall 2014, with an estimated completion date of spring 2017.

Project Location: The proposed projects would be built entirely within existing FSP and SAC boundaries. FSP and SAC are located adjacent to each other on a state-owned, 1,200-acre parcel at 300 Prison Road within the incorporated city limits of Folsom in Sacramento County, California. The project sites are bounded by East Natoma Street to the south and southeast, the American River to the west, and Folsom Lake Crossing to the north and northeast. Folsom Lake and Dam are located directly beyond Folsom Lake Crossing. The project sites are located approximately 20 miles northeast of downtown Sacramento and 1.5 miles northeast of the City of Folsom's downtown.

Environmental Effects: CDCR has prepared an IS/Proposed MND pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15063. CDCR has studied the effects that the proposed projects may have on the environment. The studies show that the projects would have less than significant effects on the quality of the environment after the implementation of mitigation.

Where You Come In: As lead agency under CEQA, CDCR is releasing the IS/Proposed MND for public review and comments. The IS/Proposed MND is available for a 30-day public review period from **August 26, 2013** to **September 24, 2013**.

Where to Review the Environmental Document and Provide Comments: Formal comments regarding the IS/Proposed MND may be submitted in writing via mail, e-mail, or fax any time during the public review period. The IS/Proposed MND is available for a 30-day public review period from **August 26, 2013** to **September 24, 2013**. Written comments regarding the scope and content of information in the IS/Proposed MND or any questions regarding the document should be postmarked no later than **September 24, 2013**. Comments may be sent to:

Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner
Environmental Planning Section
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Phone: (916) 255-3010
Fax: (916) 255-3030
Email: Roxanne.Henriquez@cdcr.ca.gov

Copies of the IS/Proposed MND and all documents referenced in the IS/Proposed MND are available for public review during regular business hours at the office of CDCR identified above.

Digital copies of the IS/Proposed MND are available on the internet at:
http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/FPCM/Environmental.html.

Paper copies of the IS/Proposed MND are available for public review at the following location:

Folsom Public Library
Georgia Murray Building
411 Stafford Street
Folsom, CA 95630

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project: **Health Care Facility Improvement Projects for Folsom State Prison (FSP) and California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC), Folsom, California (SCH No. *to be determined)***

Lead Agency: **California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)**

Project Description: The proposed project at each institution includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the developed areas of FSP and SAC. Specifically, the project at FSP includes construction of two new primary care clinics, a new central health services building, and medication distribution rooms totaling approximately 28,200 square feet of new building space. The FSP project also includes interior renovations (approximately 3,800 square feet), additional exterior impervious surfaces (approximately 5,600 square feet), and building demolition (approximately 2,100 square feet). The project at SAC includes construction of a new primary care clinic and central health services building totaling approximately 34,600 square feet of new building space. The SAC project also includes interior renovations (approximately 8,700 square feet) and additional exterior impervious surfaces (approximately 26,900 square feet). In addition, minor upgrades would be implemented to the existing electrical systems at FSP and SAC to serve the new and expanded buildings. All construction would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings. No high-mast lighting would be installed as part of the projects. The projects do not include any new inmate beds. One additional employee would be hired at FSP and up to nine additional employees would be hired at SAC. The projects would not result in expansion of the existing secure perimeters.

The FSP and SAC projects would remedy deficiencies in health care delivery at these institutions through renovation of existing health care facilities and construction of new health care facilities. These improvements would provide the necessary facility infrastructure to support a timely, competent, and effective medical care delivery system at FSP and SAC.

Environmental Findings: An Initial Study (IS) was prepared to assess the significance of the projects' potential impacts on the environment. Based on the IS, and due to environmental protection features that CDCR has committed to adopt before release of the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and IS for public review, in light of the whole record, CDCR finds that the projects, with mitigation measures incorporated, will not have substantial adverse effects on the environment. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

- The proposed projects would have no impact to agricultural and forest resources, land use and planning, or recreation.
- The proposed projects would have less-than-significant impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, population and housing, public services, and utilities and service systems.
- With the incorporation of mitigation measures, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts on cultural resources and transportation/traffic.

To assure that no potentially significant impacts occur as a result of the approval of the proposed project, mitigation measures described in detail in the IS and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) have been incorporated into the project to reduce potentially significant effects to a less than significant level. These mitigation measures include:

Cultural Resources

To reduce potentially significant impacts to significant historical resources, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented:

MM CUL-1: CDCR shall consult with the California Office of Historic Preservation during the development of the preliminary plans for the new Central Health Services Building and medication distribution room in an effort to develop building facades that are compatible with the existing historic Buildings 1 and 5, with the intent to minimize effects to those historic buildings. Conceptual plans as approved by the Office of Historic Preservation shall be incorporated into construction plans.

In addition, documentation of affected areas of Building 1 and Building 5 shall be coordinated with renovation and construction of the proposed project so that photographs are collected before, during, and after project implementation, with the intent to document existing building architecture and any changes to the architecture following project implementation. The resulting documentation shall be summarized in a Phase Three Historic Resources Report and submitted to the North Central Information Center located at California State University Sacramento, the Folsom Public Library, and the Folsom Prison Museum.

Transportation/Traffic

To reduce potentially significant impacts related to temporary construction traffic, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented:

MM TRANS-1: Prior to project construction, CDCR shall prepare a construction traffic management plan (TMP) in consultation with the City of Folsom. The TMP shall ensure, to the extent feasible, surrounding intersections and roadways operate at existing standards and shall include the following:

- Scheduling for oversized material deliveries to the work site and haul routes, including flagging, scheduling off-peak deliveries, etc.;
- Determination of the best route for construction traffic;
- The cumulative effect of construction traffic with other concurrent, major construction projects nearby;
- Daily construction time windows during which construction traffic is restricted; and
- Other actions to be identified and developed as may be needed by the construction manager/resident engineer to ensure that temporary impacts on transportation facilities are minimized.

To assure implementation of these measures, an MMRP has been made part of the condition of approving the proposed projects.

Questions or comments regarding this MND and IS may be addressed to:

Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner
Environmental Planning Section
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Roxanne.Henriquez@cdcr.ca.gov
Phone: 916-255-3010

After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, CDCR may (1) adopt the MND and approve the proposed projects, (2) undertake additional environmental studies, or (3) disapprove the projects. If the projects are approved, CDCR may proceed with implementation of the projects.

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, CDCR has independently reviewed and analyzed the IS and MND for the proposed projects and finds that the IS and MND reflect the independent judgment of CDCR.

I hereby approve these projects:

Signature Pending Close of Public Comment Period _____ Date

DEBORAH HYSEN
Deputy Director
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations v

Section 1: Introduction 1

Section 2: Project Description and Background 5

Section 3: Environmental Checklist and Environmental Evaluation 35

Project Information 35
Environmental Factors Potentially Affected 35
Environmental Determination 36
1. Aesthetics 37
2. Agriculture and Forestry Resources 53
3. Air Quality 56
4. Biological Resources 67
5. Cultural Resources 75
6. Geology and Soils 89
7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions 94
8. Hazards and Hazardous Materials 101
9. Hydrology and Water Quality 109
10. Land Use and Planning 114
11. Mineral Resources 116
12. Noise 118
13. Population and Housing 126
14. Public Services 128
15. Recreation 130
16. Transportation/Traffic 131
17. Utilities and Service Systems 137
18. Mandatory Findings of Significance 144

Section 4: References 147

Section 5: List of Preparers 151

List of Appendices

The digital version of this IS/Proposed MND and its Appendices are available on the CD affixed to the back cover.

Appendix A: Air Quality Model Methodology and Output
A.1 - CalEEMod Methodology and Assumptions
A.2 - CalEEMod Output

Appendix B: Biological Resources Information

Appendix C: National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluations
C.1 - Evaluation for Buildings at Folsom Prison for National Register Eligibility as Part of a National Register of Historic Places-Eligible Thematic Group
C.2 - National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of the Boiler Room at Folsom State Prison

Appendix D: Cumulative Projects

List of Tables

Table 1: FSP New Building and Renovation Square Footage 14
Table 2: Medication Distribution Rooms Square Footage Summary 18
Table 3: SAC New Building and Renovation Square Footage 23
Table 4: Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Summary 58
Table 5: Construction Emissions 62
Table 6: Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions 96
Table 7: Operational CO_2 Generation (Year 2020) 98
Table 8: Geotracker Listed Sites 102
Table 9: Existing Short-Term Noise Level Results 119
Table 10: Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels 120
Table 11: Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment 122
Table 12: Existing FSP and SAC Water Demand, January 2010–March 2012 138
Table 13: Existing FSP and SAC Wastewater Flows, January 2010–March 2012 139

List of Exhibits

Exhibit 1: Regional Location Map 9
Exhibit 2: Local Vicinity Map, Aerial Base 11
Exhibit 3a: FSP Site Plan 15
Exhibit 3b: SAC Site Plan 21
Exhibit 4a: Photograph Vantage Points for FSP Site 41
Exhibit 4b: Photograph Vantage Points for SAC Site 43
Exhibit 4c: Site Photographs 45
Exhibit 4d: Site Photographs 47
Exhibit 4e: Site Photographs 49
Exhibit 4f: Site Photographs 51
Exhibit 5: CNDDB-Recorded Occurrences of Special-Status Species Within Five Miles of the Project Site 71
Exhibit 6a: Block Massing of New Central Health Services Building 81
Exhibit 6b: New Central Health Services Building Area 83
Exhibit 6c: Building 1 Medication Distribution Room Addition 85
Exhibit 6d: Block Massing of New Medication Distribution Room 87

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
µg	microgram
AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AQAP	Air Quality Attainment Plan
ARB	California Air Resources Board
ATCM	Airborne Toxic Control Measure
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and total xylenes
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Cal OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CBC	California Building Code
CCHCS	California Correctional Health Care Services
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Emergency Services Act
CFG	California Fish and Game
CHS	Central Health Services
CMP	Congestion Management Plan
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DPP	Disability Placement Program
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FMMP	Farmland and Mapping Monitoring Program

FSP	Folsom State Prison
FWF	Folsom Women's Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
GP	General Population
gpd	gallons per day
HCFIP	Health Care Facility Improvement Project(s)
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HMP	Six-Prison Electrified Fence Project Habitat Management Plan
HSA	Hydrologic Subarea
I	Interstate
IS	Initial Study
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
kVA	kilovolt-ampere
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
L_{eq}	equivalent sound level
L_{max}	Maximum sound level
L_{min}	minimum sound level
LOS	level of service
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MBA	Michael Brandman Associates
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mgd	million gallons per day
MM	Mitigation Measure
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MSF	Minimum Support Facility
$MTCO_2e$	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NOA	naturally occurring asbestos
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
PFC	perfluorocarbon

PIA	Prison Industry Authority
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	particulate matter with a diameter between 10 micrometers and 2.5 micrometers
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers
ppm	parts per million
PPV	peak particle velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSU-ASU	Psychiatric Services Unit - Administrative Segregation Unit
R&R	Receiving and Release
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROG	reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAC	California State Prison, Sacramento
SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments
SB	Senate Bill
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utility District
SR	State Route
SVAB	Sacramento Valley Air Basin
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	toxic air contaminant
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TMP	traffic management plan
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGBC	United States Green Building Council
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Introduction and Regulatory Guidance

This Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/Proposed MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with implementing health care facility improvements as part of CDCR's Health Care Facility Improvement Program (HCFIP) at Folsom State Prison (FSP) and California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC), located adjacent to each other in the City of Folsom in Sacramento County. The proposed project at each institution includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the existing FSP and SAC footprints. Combined, improvements at both facilities would include a total of 12,430 square feet of renovation, 62,755 square feet of new building space, and 28,910 square feet of exterior impervious surface. All construction would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings. No high-mast lighting would be installed as part of the projects. The projects do not include any new beds. Approximately one additional employee would be hired at FSP, and nine additional employees would be hired at SAC to accommodate needed staffing at the proposed new buildings. The projects would not result in expansion of the existing secure perimeter.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000, et seq.). Under CEQA, an Initial Study (IS) can be prepared by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(a)) and, thus, to determine the appropriate environmental document. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a "public agency shall prepare a proposed negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration when: (a) The initial study shows that there is no substantial evidence that the project may have a significant impact on the environment, or (b) The initial study identifies potentially significant effects but revisions to the project plans or proposal are agreed to by the applicant and such revisions would reduce potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level." In this circumstance, the lead agency prepares a written statement describing its reasons for concluding that the proposed projects would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, do not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

As described in Section 3 of this IS/Proposed MND, CDCR has found no substantial evidence that the projects may have a significant effect on the environment after the implementation of mitigation measures included herein. Based on the IS/Proposed MND, and because of environmental protection features and mitigation measures that CDCR has committed to before release of the IS/Proposed MND for public review, the proposed projects would avoid environmental effects to a point where, clearly, no significant effects would occur. Therefore, an IS/Proposed MND is the appropriate

document for compliance with the requirements of CEQA. This IS/Proposed MND conforms to these requirements and to the content requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15071.

1.2 - Purpose of this Document

Under CEQA, the lead agency is the public agency with primary responsibility over approval of the proposed projects. CDCR is the lead agency for the proposed projects. CDCR has directed the preparation of an analysis that complies with CEQA. At the direction of CDCR, Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) has prepared this document. The purpose of this document is to present to decision-makers and the public the environmental consequences of implementing the proposed projects. This disclosure document is being made available to the public for review and comment. The IS/Proposed MND is available for a 30-day public review period from August 26, 2013 to September 24, 2013.

If you wish to send written comments (including via e-mail), they must be postmarked by September 24, 2013. Written comments should be addressed to:

Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner
Environmental Planning Section
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Roxanne.Henriquez@cdcr.ca.gov

If you have questions regarding the IS/Proposed MND, please call Roxanne Henriquez at (916) 255-3010.

After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, CDCR may (1) adopt the MND and approve the proposed projects; (2) undertake additional environmental studies; or (3) abandon the projects. If the projects are approved and funded, CDCR could proceed with all or part of the projects.

A copy of the IS/Proposed MND is available for public review online at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov /FPCM/Environmental.html and at the following public library:

Folsom Public Library
Georgia Murray Building
411 Stafford Street
Folsom, CA 95630

1.3 - Summary of Findings

Section 3, Environmental Checklist of this document contains the analysis and discussion of potential environmental impacts of the proposed projects.

Based on the issues evaluated in that section, it was determined that the proposed projects would have less than significant impacts after the implementation of mitigation for cultural resources and transportation/traffic.

The projects were determined to have no impacts related to the following issue areas:

- Agricultural and Forest Resources
- Land Use and Planning
- Recreation

Impacts of the proposed projects were determined to be less than significant for the following issue areas:

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Utilities and Service Systems

As previously indicated, impacts of the proposed projects were determined to be less than significant with the incorporation of one mitigation measure for each of the following issue area:

- Cultural Resources
- Transportation/Traffic

1.4 - Document Organization

This IS/Proposed MND is organized as described below.

Section 1: Introduction. This section introduces the environmental review process. It describes the purpose and organization of this document and presents a summary of findings.

Section 2: Project Description and Background. This section describes the purpose of and need for the proposed projects, including their place within the HCFIP, and provides a detailed description of the proposed projects.

Section 3: Environmental Checklist. This section presents an analysis of a range of environmental issues identified in the CEQA Environmental Checklist and determines if each of a range of impacts would result in no impact, a less than significant impact, a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated, or a potentially significant impact. If any impacts were determined to be potentially significant after the incorporation of mitigation, an EIR would be required. However, for these two projects, CDCR has committed to and incorporated environmental protection features and mitigation measures that would ensure all impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed projects would avoid the potential effects to a point where, clearly, no significant effects would occur.

Section 4: References. The section lists the references used in preparation of this IS/Proposed MND.

Section 5: List of Preparers. This section identifies report preparers.

SECTION 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 - Introduction

The CDCR plans to implement various health care facility improvements at the FSP and SAC institutions located in Folsom, California. The improvements include additions to and renovation of existing facilities, utility upgrades, and construction of small new health care facilities, all of which would be located within the existing FSP and SAC footprints. The proposed improvements to existing facilities would add health care treatment space, clinical support space, and office space to support the existing health care program. The proposed projects would also support FSP's and SAC's existing operations as "Intermediate" institutions within the CDCR HCFIP strategy to address statewide prison health care deficiencies in its facilities. Intermediate inmate-patients are those identified as having multiple chronic and/or terminal illnesses requiring a high level of care such that tertiary care consultation and specialized services must be available. Intermediate institutions are those designed with the capability of providing specialized medical services and consultation, including those that utilize advanced technologies such as cardiology for inmate-patients with chronic illnesses (see Health Care Facility Improvement Program, Program Overview [April 2012]).

Between April 30, 2004 and April 30, 2013, FSP and SAC inmate populations have been decreased by 1,464 inmates, or 22 percent. CDCR's long-term plan of operations, as detailed in the Future of California Corrections (referred to as the Blueprint), calls for further decreases in the population at FSP and SAC. Along with inmate population reductions, FSP and SAC have seen a corresponding reduction of the prison's impacts on such environmental and infrastructure resources as water, sewer, solid waste, and energy.

The proposed projects do not include any new inmate beds. Approximately one additional employee would be added to FSP, and nine additional employees would be added to SAC. The concentration of inmate-patients requiring an Intermediate level of care, at 11 facilities statewide, allows the specialized services required to be delivered more effectively in areas where they are available locally and inside the institution, reducing the need to transport inmates to other institutions or community settings to receive services. This approach focuses facility improvements and upgrades at locations where health care services can most effectively be provided and results in savings to capital and transportation costs. This approach is also aimed at reducing inmate-patient community treatment expenses. Furthermore, providing these services in hubs is more effective than attempting to include such services at all CDCR institutions.

The proposed projects at FSP and SAC are two of several that are being funded through AB 900, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 as amended by Chapter 22, Statutes of 2010 and Senate Bill (SB) 1022 approved in June 2012. These acts authorize the design and

construction of health care facilities, support space, and program space—and improvements to existing spaces—within existing prison facilities.

This IS prepared for the FSP and SAC improvements concludes that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record, that the improvements would have a significant effect on the environment after the implementation of mitigation. Thus, CDCR has determined that preparation of an MND is appropriate.

2.2 - Background

In April 2001, a class action lawsuit, *Plata v. Schwarzenegger*, was filed by a group of prison inmates against the State of California contending that CDCR provided inadequate medical care to prison inmates in violation of the Eighth Amendment (prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment) and the Fourteenth Amendment (providing the right to due process and equal protection) of the United States Constitution. In 2006, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California placed California's prison health care system in receivership in response to the April 2001 *Plata v. Schwarzenegger* lawsuit.

The main goal of the HCFIP is to sufficiently improve the infrastructure at various existing CDCR facilities, including FSP and SAC, to better ensure a timely, competent, and effective health care delivery system with appropriate health care diagnostics and treatment, medication distribution, and access to care for inmates. Implementation of the various HCFIP projects is intended to improve the overall delivery of adequate medical health care to the existing inmate population.

To this end, facility assessments have been performed at each of CDCR's adult institutions to determine the infrastructure deficiencies requiring improvement that exist within the prison system. The existing conditions and capabilities of the health care facilities were evaluated for conformance to the health care components established by the California Correctional Health Care Services (CCHCS) division of CDCR. Based on the facility assessments, CDCR and CCHCS found that the existing health care facilities constructed between 1852 and the 1990s have some deficiencies. These deficiencies include lack of space or design to take advantage of advances in medical equipment used for various diagnostic, treatment, and medical technologies. These and other factors have resulted in the need for increased and/or modified health care space.

2.3 - Need for the FSP and SAC Projects

As noted above, FSP and SAC are two of 11 existing institutions designated as Intermediate institutions, based on an institution's ability to recruit and retain clinicians and its access to medical specialists and community medical centers of care. FSP currently houses Custody Levels I and II adult male inmates. SAC currently houses Custody Levels I and IV adult male inmates.

FSP and SAC were initially constructed in 1878 and 1986, respectively, and were built according to the design standards in place at the time. Improvements are therefore needed to more effectively provide an Intermediate level of inmate care services. Code requirements and nationally accepted standards for health care spaces such as those developed by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs have more clearly defined health care space requirements.

Health care facility assessments were performed at FSP in February 2009 and at SAC in June 2008 to identify and document the existing conditions. Both FSP and SAC were revisited in August 2012 to verify the previous assessments and adjust proposed modifications in accordance with the Planned FSP and SAC population defined in the Blueprint. The existing conditions and capabilities of the health care facilities were evaluated for conformance with the Medical Health Care Facility Components established by the CCHCS. The assessment included an inventory of existing health care spaces, including room size, availability of sinks, data and power connectivity, general features, and notable variations from generally accepted clinical standards. The type and number of inventoried spaces were compared with the CCHCS Health Care Components and related clinical utilization models to determine the infrastructure deficiencies that existed within the institutions. Through this assessment process, existing facilities at FSP and SAC were determined as either meeting the requirements and objectives of each health care component or as having some deficiencies.

Deficiencies were identified at FSP in the following seven health care components and their related objectives:

- Medication Distribution
- Primary Care
- Specialty Care
- Minimum Support Facility Clinic
- Health Care Records
- Laboratory
- Pharmacy

Deficiencies were identified at SAC in the following six health care components and their related objectives:

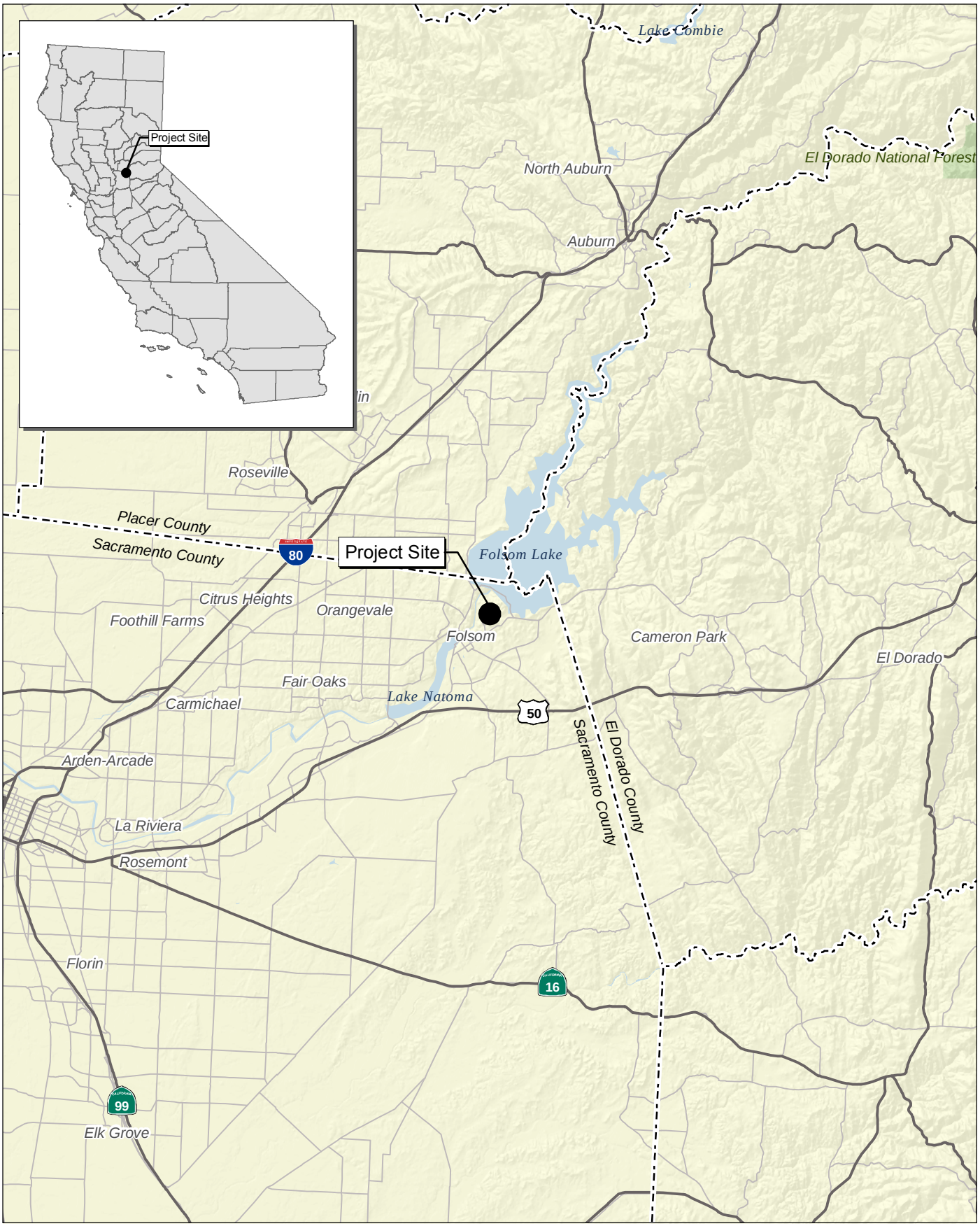
- Medication Distribution
- Primary Care
- Specialty Care
- Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU) Clinic
- Health Care Records
- Pharmacy

The noted deficiencies of FSP's and SAC's existing facilities have the potential to compromise both proper infectious control protocols and the confidentiality of inmate health care information and treatment. Specifically, FSP and SAC lack sufficient outpatient and clinic support space to accommodate inmates' health care needs. As the volume and frequency of use for medical diagnostics, treatments, and technologies have increased and evolved, the staff at FSP and SAC have attempted to remedy their need for additional space by utilizing janitor closets and small supply rooms as makeshift exam rooms. These makeshift areas typically lack sanitation and infection controls such as sinks or the ability to separate waste from sterile supplies. Direct Observation Therapy, which involves a caregiver observing and verifying that medication has been taken correctly, was also not practiced or designed for when FSP and SAC were constructed.

To address the identified inadequacies, the proposed projects include six sub-projects at FSP and seven sub-projects at SAC (described in detail in Section 2.5, Project Description). These projects have been designed to remedy the health care deficiencies identified at FSP and SAC and would enable the institutions to operate at an Intermediate level of care, supporting the CDCR health care system. Renovation of the existing facilities and the construction of new facilities would be in accordance with the CDCR Institution Support Space Standards for health care spaces. These Space Standards were developed in 2010 based on the nationally accepted standards of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, state and federal regulatory standards and codes, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Health and Human Services Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, Prevention Guidelines for Infection Control, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, and the American Correctional Association.

2.4 - Project Location and Existing Conditions

FSP and SAC are located adjacent to each other on a state-owned, 1,200-acre parcel at 300 Prison Road within the incorporated city limits of Folsom in Sacramento County, California (Exhibit 1). The project sites are bounded by East Natoma Street to the south and southeast, the American River to the west, and Folsom Lake Crossing to the north and northeast. Folsom Lake and Dam are located directly beyond Folsom Lake Crossing (Exhibit 2). The project sites are located approximately 20 miles northeast of downtown Sacramento and 1.5 miles northeast of the City of Folsom's downtown.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2013.

NORTH

5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Michael Brandman Associates

11540028 • 07/2013 | 1_regional.mxd

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FOR FSP AND SAC
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000
Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

11540028 • 07/2013 | 2_local_aerial.mxd

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Aerial Base

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FOR FSP AND SAC
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

2.5 - Project Description

The proposed projects would remedy the identified deficiencies in the health care facility components at FSP and SAC through renovation of existing health care facilities and construction of new health care facilities. These improvements would provide critical facility infrastructure to support timely, competent, and effective medical care delivery systems at FSP and SAC. The proposed projects are expected to reduce the need for escorted inmate-patient vehicle trips to offsite specialty care treatment, due to the installation of telemedicine capabilities to enable remote diagnostics and treatment and additional specialty care exam rooms that would allow additional specialty care treatment to take place onsite.

The proposed projects include six sub-projects at FSP and seven sub-projects at SAC, including the construction of new buildings, additions to existing buildings, infrastructure improvements and utility upgrades. Combined, improvements at both facilities would include a total of 12,430 square feet of renovation, 62,755 square feet of new building space and 28,910 square feet of exterior impervious surface. Total disturbed area would be 91,655 square feet or 2.1 acres plus temporarily disturbed construction staging areas at each facility. Note that square footage amounts provided in this document are approximate and based on conceptual plans. Improvements at each institution are explained below .

2.5.1 - Folsom State Prison

Improvements as FSP consist of six sub-projects that include new buildings, renovations to existing buildings, additions to existing buildings and utility upgrades (Exhibit 3a). New buildings and/or renovations are summarized below in Table 1. The proposed project at FSP would result in 3,755 square feet of building renovations, 28,175 square feet of new building space, and 2,060 square feet of impervious surfaces. Total exterior disturbed area would consist of 33,787 square feet or 0.7 acre (28,175 square feet of new building space plus 5,612 square feet of impervious surface). Because many of the new buildings would be constructed in locations that currently contain impervious surfaces, the total impervious surfaces added to the institution would be only 11,792 square feet. Approximate existing impervious surface area at FSP is 1,900,000 square feet (Wong, pers. comm.).

Table 1: FSP New Building and Renovation Square Footage

Sub-project	Building Renovations	Building Additions	Building Demolition	Additional Impervious Areas[1]
1) New Minimum Support Facility (MSF) Primary Care Clinic	0	3,072	0	1,000
2) New Building 1 Primary Care Clinic	0	3,096	0	0
3) New Central Health Services (CHS) Building	0	17,078[2]	0	820
Replacement Education Building	0	4,320	0	0
Boiler building	0	0	2,100	3,552
4) Medication Distribution Rooms- New and Renovation	911	609	0	240
5) Health Records Renovation	2,844	0	0	0
6) Utility Improvements	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	3,755	28,175	2,100	5,612

Notes:
1. Accounts for additional roadways and walkways constructed outside of building footprints.
2. Accounts for first- and second-floor square footage.
Source: CDCR 2013.

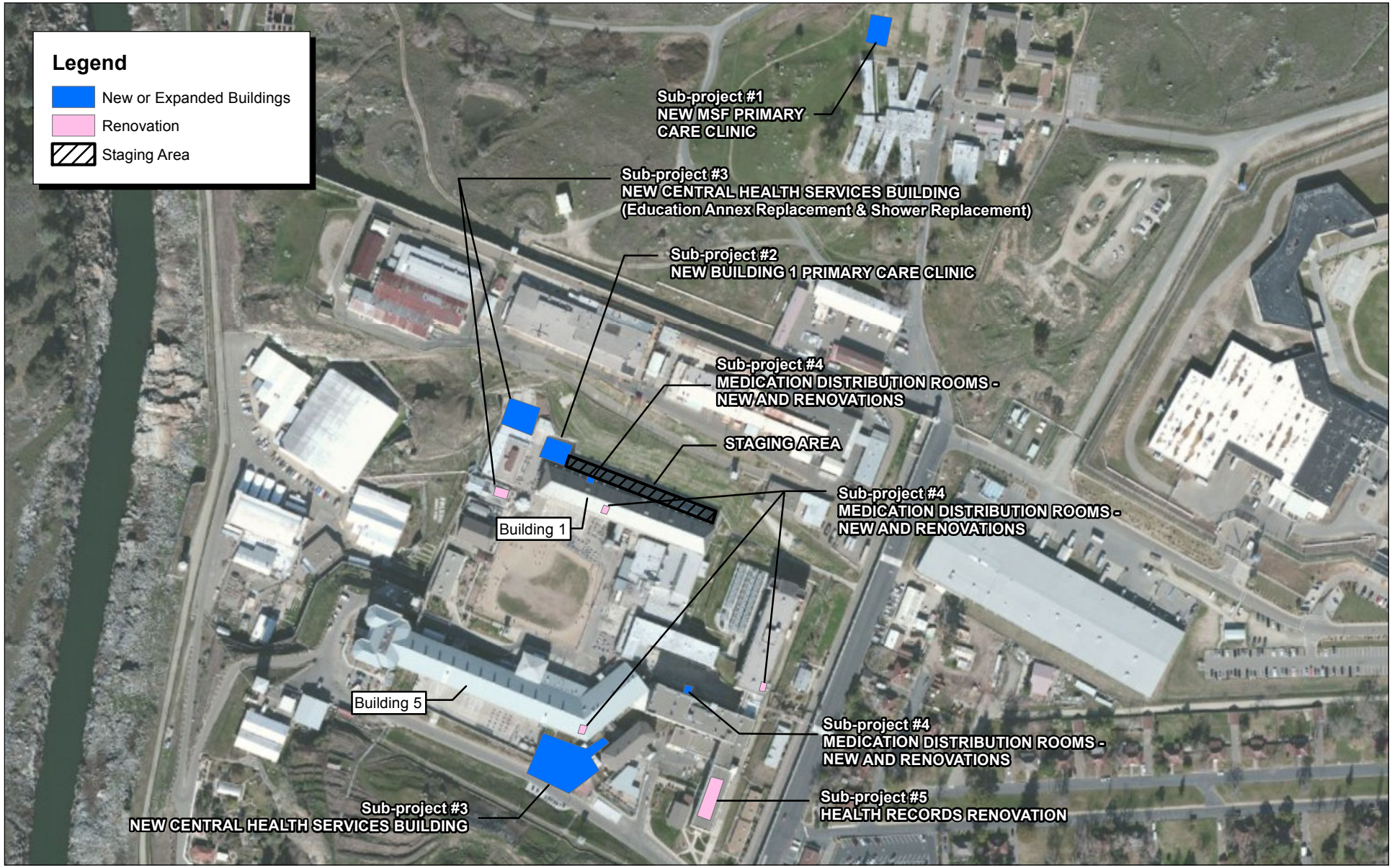
Each FSP sub-project, as shown in Table 1, is described below.

FSP Sub-project 1: New Minimum Support Facility (MSF) Primary Care Clinic

The proposed single-story, 3,072-square-foot MSF Primary Care Clinic would be constructed north of the existing MSF, north of the main FSP institution. The New MSF Primary Care Clinic would provide MSF inmate-patients with medical and dental care services centralized in one clinical location. It would include two primary care exam rooms a dental operatory, dental lab, medication distribution room, and sterilization room. In addition, a staff work station, offices, and other clinic support spaces including soiled and clean utility rooms would be provided.

FSP Sub-project 2: New Building 1 Primary Care Clinic

The proposed single-story, 3,096-square-foot New Primary Care Clinic would be constructed near the northwest corner of Building 1 within an area currently used as a hardball court. A masonry wall connecting Building 1 to the yard perimeter wall would be demolished. Modifications would be made to portions of the yard perimeter wall that acts as a retainer wall to the hillside above. A 20-foot-wide vehicular access point would be maintained for access to Building 1's exercise yard. The primary care clinic would serve inmate-patients housed in Building 1 and include four primary care exam rooms and one multi-use exam room. All of the exam rooms would have hand sinks and equipment needed to provide an appropriate clinical environment. In addition, a staff work station, office, and clinic support spaces including soiled and clean utility rooms would be provided.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. MBA GIS Data, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2013.

NORTH

300 150 0 300

Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

11540028 • 07/2013 | 3a_FSP_site_plan.mxd

Exhibit 3a
FSP Site Plan

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FOR FSP AND SAC
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

FSP Sub-project 3: New Central Health Services (CHS) Building

The proposed two-story 17,078-square-foot Central Health Services (CHS) building would be constructed to serve the inmate-patients at FSP with both primary and specialty care services centralized in one location.

The new building would be constructed on the south side of Building 5 in the space currently occupied by the Education Modular building between Building 5's exercise yard and the adjacent visiting building. In addition, a new stairway and gun walk would be constructed to access the existing gun post and gun walk located on Building 5. This new building would be Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver-certified.

As part of this proposed sub-project, a new 4,320-square-foot education building, to replace the demolished Education Modular Building, would be constructed in an area currently occupied by the main yard showers. The main yard showers would be removed and reconstructed south of the existing education buildings in an area where an abandoned boiler building is currently located. The 2,400-square-foot boiler building would be demolished for construction of the new showers.

The primary care component of this new CHS Building would include seven primary care exam rooms and one multi-use exam room for Buildings 2, 3, 4, and 5 inmate-patient populations. The primary care clinic and specialty clinic would share a staff workstation and clinic support spaces.

The specialty care component would include the radiology suite and seven exam rooms, including three specialty exam rooms, one telemedicine specialty exam room, one optometry/ophthalmology room, one optician room, and one physical therapy room.

The radiology suite would be sized appropriately to accommodate the required imaging and diagnostics equipment for FSP. The new radiology suite would provide necessary clearance space for wheelchair accessibility and allow radiology technicians the ability to manipulate equipment for procedures and diagnostics.

The triage and treatment area would include two standard bays, one trauma bay, a non-contact mental health crisis evaluation room, and an observation room. It would also include a staff workstation and offices as well as clinic support spaces, including clean and soiled utility rooms.

The pharmacy and laboratory would be constructed on the second floor of the new building.

FSP Sub-project 4: Medication Distribution Rooms – New and Renovation

Existing medication distribution rooms would be reconfigured and renovated, and new medication distribution rooms would be constructed at Buildings 1, 2, 3, and 5 to provide sufficient pill line medication distribution windows, a secure area for administering injections, and secured medication distribution space to serve the inmate-patient populations housed in these buildings. Medication

distribution rooms would include two medication distribution windows, sinks, and drinking fountains. Additions and renovations to each building are summarized in Table 2 and described below.

Table 2: Medication Distribution Rooms Square Footage Summary

Building	Square Footage	
	Renovation	Additions
Building 1		
A-Section	318	—
B-Section	—	262
Building 2	—	347
Building 3	222	—
Building 5	371	—
Total	911	609
Source: CDCR 2013.		

At Building 1, two new medication distribution rooms would be provided. At A-Section, 318 square feet of renovations would expand the existing distribution room to include a second window for medication distribution. An injection room would also be provided at A-Section to serve all of the inmate-patients housed at Building 1. At B-Section, a new 262-square-foot, stand-alone distribution room would be added onto the rear of Building 1, extending out into the mini-yard and located near the New Building 1 Primary Care Clinic (Sub-project 2).

At Building 2, a new, 347-square-foot medication distribution room would be constructed on the north side of the building. A new 240-square-foot ramp and security fence would be installed outside the building to provide staff access from the yard walkway.

At Building 3, renovations totaling 222 square feet would expand the existing distribution room, and utilize areas currently used as the Medical Technician Assistant's office and a laundry closet at the southeast corner of the building.

At Building 5, an existing provider and nurse rooms would be relocated to the new Central Health Services building (Sub-project 3) and 371 square feet of existing building space would be renovated to provide a new medication distribution room with two medication distribution windows and an injection room. The vacated medication distribution room across the corridor would be returned to the institution.

In total, medication distribution rooms would result in 609 square feet of building additions, 911 square feet of renovations, and 240 square feet of impervious surface areas.

FSP Sub-project 5: Health Records Renovation

Renovations on the third floor of Building 2 (Administration Building) totaling 2,844 square feet would include the removal of existing file shelving, reconfiguration of staff workspace and upgrades to support additional power capability and data connections.

FSP Sub-project 6: Infrastructure Upgrades

The institution's electrical power is currently supplied by Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) from an underground feeder to a kilovolt-ampere substation located within the prison property boundaries. Power to FSP is currently provided by a 69-kilovolt (kV), 12 kilovolt (kV) transformer. The main electrical service currently serves both the Prison Industry Authority (PIA) and FSP. Simultaneous operation off the same 12kV switchgear has created random outages to both facilities. The main electrical service has limited capacity to serve the site presently and would not be able to serve the new buildings.

The proposed sub-project would, in coordination with SMUD, upgrade the existing main electrical system in order to serve the new, expanded, and renovated construction areas of this proposed project. Incoming electrical service would be upgraded at the substation with transformers to increase capacity. This would include providing the associated substation equipment, transformer, switchgear, and distribution cables as required for the new buildings. Utility lines would be extended where needed to serve the new buildings.

Staffing

The proposed project would remedy existing space deficiencies for the provision of health care services already provided at FSP. As such, existing staff would utilize the new and renovated spaces. One additional employee would be required to meet the staffing needs of the new facilities at FSP.

Inmate Population

The proposed project at FSP does not provide additional inmate beds.

Visitation

Visitation procedures for the institution would remain the same as existing visitation protocols. Because the proposed project at FSP does not provide additional inmate beds, visitation levels would not be expected to change.

Parking

Additional staff and visitor parking is not required for the new facilities. Parking for construction workers would be provided at the existing FSP visitor parking area.

Lighting

New buildings would include exterior lighting fixtures mounted on building facades. Exterior lighting would illuminate all recesses formed by the building shape and would be consistent with

CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines. All lighting would be consistent with the existing lighting of the facility, and no new high-mast lighting would be installed.

Utilities

Utility service—including water, wastewater, stormwater, electricity, natural gas, telephone, and data communications—would be extended to new and renovated building spaces as necessary. Because the proposed project at FSP does not include additional inmate beds and would require the addition of only one employee, additional water and wastewater needs are expected to be minimal. As described under Sub-project 6, the project would include electrical upgrades.

Two dry well cisterns would be constructed at FSP to accommodate stormwater flows of the newly proposed buildings and additions. The dry well cisterns would capture and retain water from the new buildings and additions, thus allowing sedimentation and percolation to occur. In the event total percolation does not occur, remaining stormwater would be metered into the existing stormwater system at a rate that ensures no net increase in flows would occur. One cistern would be located within an existing disturbed area within FSP's secure perimeter adjacent to the new Central Health Services Building (FSP Sub-project 3). The second cistern would be located within an existing disturbed area adjacent to the proposed New MSF Primary Care Clinic (FSP Sub-project 1) outside the secure perimeter. Combined, the cisterns would be approximately 33 cubic yards in size and would accommodate approximately 6,000 gallons of stormwater.

2.5.2 - California State Prison, Sacramento

Improvements at SAC consist of six sub-projects that include new buildings, renovations to existing buildings, additions to existing buildings and utility upgrades (Exhibit 3b). New buildings and/or renovations are summarized below in Table 3. The proposed project at SAC would result in 8,675 square feet of building renovations, 34,580 square feet of new building space, and 26,850 square feet of additional impervious surfaces. Total exterior disturbed area would consist of 61,430 square feet or 1.4 acres (34,580 square feet of new building space plus 26,850 square feet of additional impervious surface). Total impervious surfaces added to the institution would be 61,430 square feet. Approximate existing impervious surface area at SAC is 2,200,000 square feet (Wong, pers. comm.).

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. MBA GIS Data, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

450 225 0 450

Feet

Exhibit 3b
SAC Site Plan

11540028 • 07/2013 | 3b_SAC_site_plan.mxd

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FOR FSP AND SAC
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Table 3: SAC New Building and Renovation Square Footage

Sub-project	Building Renovations	Building Additions	Additional Impervious Areas[1]
1) New Facility A PSU-ASU Primary Care Clinic	0	6,750	4,250
2) Facility A General Population (GP) Primary Care Clinic Renovation	824	0	0
3) New Central Health Services (CHS) Building	0	27,830	22,600
4) Health Records Renovation	3,619	0	0
5) Medication Distribution Rooms Renovation Type 1 (4 at 211 square feet each) Type 2 (1 at 211 square feet) Type 4 (7 at 280 square feet each)	 844 211 1,960	 0 0 0	 0 0 0
6) Pharmacy Renovation	1,217	0	0
7) Infrastructure Upgrades	NA	—	—
Total	8,675	34,580	26,850

Note:
[1] Accounts for additional roadways and walkways constructed outside of building footprints.
Source: Vanir Construction Management 2013.

Each SAC sub-project, as shown in Table 3, is described below.

SAC Sub-project 1: New Facility A PSU-ASU Primary Care Clinic

The proposed single-story, 6,750-square-foot new Facility A Psychiatric Services Unit - Administrative Segregation Unit (PSU-ASU) Primary Care Clinic would be constructed to serve the inmate-patients housed at Facility A and the stand-alone ASU inmate-patients. The new building would be located on vacant land between Facility A's Building 1 and Building 2. The new Facility A PSU-ASU Primary Care Clinic would include three primary care exam rooms and one multi-use exam room. All of the exam rooms would have hand sinks and equipment needed to provide an appropriate clinical environment. A dental operatory with a single chair and a dental office would also be included. In addition, a staff work station, office, and clinic support spaces including soiled and clean utility rooms, dental lab, and sterilization rooms would be provided. Approximately 4,250 square feet of paving would be provided to connect the building to the existing perimeter road.

SAC Sub-project 2: Facility A GP Primary Care Clinic Renovation

The existing clinic at Facility A would undergo 824 square feet of renovation to provide primary care services for the general population inmate-patients at Facility A. The renovated clinic would have three exam rooms and a clean and soiled utility room. All exam rooms would have hand sinks and would be sized to meet the treatment and equipment needs in an appropriate clinical environment. As a part of this sub-project, the existing physical therapy area at Facility A would be converted back to inmate holding spaces to serve the Facility A Primary Care Clinic.

SAC Sub-project 3: New Central Health Services (CHS) Building

A new, 27,830-square-foot Central Health Services (CHS) Building would be constructed to serve the inmate-patients at SAC with both primary and specialty care services in one location. The building would be located between Facilities B and C, providing direct access from these facilities to primary and specialty care services. The CHS Building would also provide specialty and emergency services to inmate-patients from Facility A, the stand alone ASU, and the Minimum Support Facility. This new building would be LEED Silver-certified.

The CHS Building would have four components: a primary care clinic to serve Facility B, a primary care clinic to serve Facility C, a specialty care clinic, and a triage and treatment area for all of the inmate-patients at SAC. Each is discussed below.

The primary care components of this new CHS Building would include four primary care exam rooms and one multi-use exam room each for Facility B and C inmate-patient populations.

The specialty care clinic would include a radiology suite, and six exam rooms would include a telemedicine room and ophthalmology/optometry, optical services, and physical therapy rooms.

The triage and treatment area would include four bays, an observation room, and two holding rooms.

The new CHS Building would include a radiology suite sized appropriately to accommodate the required imaging and diagnostics equipment for SAC. The new radiology suite would provide necessary clearance space for wheelchair accessibility and allow radiology technicians the ability to manipulate equipment for procedures and diagnostics. The existing radiology room at Facility A would continue to serve as a satellite radiology space.

Paved roadways, parking and services areas and walkways, totaling 22,600 square feet would be constructed surrounding the CHS building to connect it to existing facilities and the perimeter road.

SAC Sub-project 4: Health Records Renovation

The existing health records area located in the work center of Facility B would undergo 3,619 square feet of renovations, including removal of existing file shelving, reconfiguration of staff work space and upgrades to support additional power capability and data connections.

SAC Sub-project 5: Medication Distribution Rooms Renovation

Existing medication distribution rooms would be renovated at Facilities A, B, and C, to provide sufficient pill line medication distribution windows and secure medication distribution space to serve the inmate-patient populations housed in these buildings. All medication rooms would be of hardened construction to provide secure storage of medications and would include sinks, countertops, and data connectivity. Total medication distribution room renovation area would be 3,015 square feet.

Facilities A, B, and C each comprise four housing units, each of which contains two separate housing blocks linked by a central dining facility. Medication room renovation would take place either at the existing correctional counselor office/exam room in the housing block or at the unused dining facility in each of the 12 housing unit buildings. As such, renovations to 12 medication distribution rooms would range in size from 211 to 280 square feet.

SAC Sub-project 6: Pharmacy Renovation

The existing pharmacy would undergo 1,127 square feet of renovations to provide updated pharmacy areas; workstations; staff office; and new fixture, power, and data requirements. The mechanical system would be modified to provide positive air flow for the renovated intravenous preparation room.

SAC Sub-project 7: Infrastructure Upgrades

The proposed project would include the provision of electrical utility services to the new buildings constructed under Sub-projects 1 and 3. Upgrades to the existing main electrical system would include substation equipment, transformer, switchgear, and distribution cables. Emergency power for the sub-projects would be provided through upgrades to the existing emergency power system.

Staffing

The proposed project would remedy existing space deficiencies for the provision of health care services already provided at SAC. As such, existing staff would utilize the new and renovated spaces. In addition, approximately nine additional employees would be required to meet the staffing needs of the new buildings at SAC. Eight of the additional employees would serve as custody staff and would be distributed among three separate shifts: 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. Custody staff typically arrive earlier than their shift start time to relieve departing staff to ensure overlap. The remaining one additional employee would work a standard daytime shift.

Inmate Population

The proposed project at SAC does not include new inmate beds.

Visitation

Visitation procedures for the institution would remain the same as existing visitation protocols. Because the proposed project at SAC does not include new inmate beds, visitation levels would not be expected to change.

Parking

Additional staff and visitor parking is not required for the new facilities. Sufficient parking is available for the additional nine employees. Parking for construction workers would be provided at the existing SAC visitor parking area.

Lighting

New buildings would include exterior lighting fixtures mounted on building facades. Exterior lighting would illuminate all recesses formed by the building shape and would be consistent with CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines. All lighting would be consistent with the existing lighting of the facility, and no new high-mast lighting would be installed.

Utilities

Utility service—including water, wastewater, stormwater, electricity, natural gas, telephone, and data communications—would be extended to new and renovated building spaces as necessary. Because the proposed project at SAC does not include additional inmate beds and would require the addition of only nine employees, additional water and wastewater needs are expected to be minimal. As described under Sub-project 7, the project would include electrical upgrades.

Two dry well cisterns would be constructed at SAC to accommodate stormwater flows of the newly proposed Facility A PSU-ASU Primary Care Clinic Building (Sub-project 1) and CHS Building (Sub-project 3). The dry well cisterns would capture and retain water from the new buildings, thus allowing sedimentation and percolation to occur. In the event total percolation does not occur, remaining stormwater would be metered into the existing stormwater system at a rate that ensures no net increase in flows would occur. The cisterns would be located adjacent to the proposed buildings within previously disturbed areas. Combined, the cisterns would be approximately 438 cubic yards in size and would accommodate approximately 80,000 gallons of stormwater.

2.5.3 - FSP and SAC Project Construction

CDCR anticipates the construction of the proposed FSP project to begin in winter 2015. For the purposes of this IS/Proposed MND, it has been assumed that construction would take approximately 26 months and is scheduled to be completed in winter 2017. CDCR anticipates that construction at SAC would also begin in fall 2014, last approximately 18 months, and be completed in spring 2016.

Primary phases of construction would include site mobilization and security, site preparation, and building construction. Construction of the sub-projects would be sequenced based on phasing requirements. Not all sub-projects would start construction at the same time.

Construction Equipment

Construction equipment types and numbers would vary, based on the phasing of project components and the sequencing of construction activities. The following construction equipment is anticipated for use in the site preparation and development of the projects:

- Excavator
- Backhoe
- Jack hammer
- Dump truck
- Truck
- Grader
- Bobcat
- Air compressor
- Pneumatic lift

- Front-end loader
- Tractor
- Crane
- Fork lift
- Pneumatic tools

Earth-moving equipment, including backhoes, front-end loaders, and dump trucks, would be used during excavation for utilities and building foundations. Concrete trucks and pumpers would be onsite during concrete pours for foundations and slabs. Forklifts would be used during erection of walls and delivery of material from storage areas. Cranes would be operated for installation of precast panels, structural steel framing members, metal decking, and rooftop mechanical systems. On average, a maximum of 175 site workers would be involved in the FSP project construction and a maximum of 100 site workers would be involved in the SAC project construction at any given time.

Construction Hours

Construction would occur between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. CDCR's contractor may request to work additional hours on weekdays and weekends with prior approval by the construction manager and institutional directors.

Site Demolition and Preparation

All proposed onsite buildings would be located within FSP and SAC on previously disturbed and developed land. Building areas would be graded and soil engineered as necessary. A site-specific geotechnical engineering study would be completed for the projects, and recommended soil preparation and construction methods would be incorporated into project plans and implemented onsite.

Construction Staging Areas

Construction staging for all renovations or improvements at each institution would occur both within the secure perimeter fences at a location approximate to the actual construction work areas and outside the secure perimeter fences. At FSP, a 14,000-square-foot construction staging area would be established behind Building 1 in an area currently used as an auxiliary exercise yard (Exhibit 3a). At SAC, a 25,000-square-foot construction staging area would be established outside of and east of the secure perimeter fence between Facility B and Facility C adjacent to the existing Prison Industry Authority Recycling Building (Exhibit 3b).

All staging areas would be located in previously disturbed and developed areas. The staging area at FSP would be used for up to 26 months, while the staging area at SAC would be used for up to 18 months during the respective project construction timeframes. Staging areas would be used for construction vehicles, equipment, and material storage. A small amount of fuels, lubricants, and solvents may be stored in these areas. Parking for construction workers would be provided at the existing FSP and SAC visitor parking areas.

Construction Traffic Trips

It is anticipated that all construction traffic would enter both FSP and SAC grounds from Prison Road via East Natoma Street.

Construction trips—including construction workers, soil hauling, demolition material removal, and building material delivery—are estimated at an average of 582 one-way trips or approximately 291 vehicles traveling to and from the project sites per day (Vanir Construction Management 2013; MBA 2013). This average assumes soil hauling and demolition would occur at the same time as building construction and is therefore a conservative estimate.

2.5.4 - Hazardous Materials

FSP was constructed in 1878. As such, it is anticipated that hazardous materials may exist where renovations and additions to existing buildings are proposed to occur. SAC was constructed in 1986, after many hazardous materials were banned from construction materials. Nonetheless, prior to project construction, an industrial hygienist would perform a complete hazardous materials assessment of structures to be disturbed by the proposed projects at both FSP and SAC. The assessments would include sampling and testing of any suspect materials or coating for asbestos and lead. Any friable materials (material likely to emit asbestos if disturbed) and noted hazardous materials within the project areas would be identified for appropriate removal and disposal during construction. All required notifications, equipment, handling, disposal, and clearance testing related to hazardous material removal would be performed in accordance with applicable regulations to ensure worker safety and best management practices are established and followed.

2.6 - Environmental Protection Design Features

The following section describes features of the proposed projects that would reduce potential environmental impacts.

2.6.1 - Basic Construction Emission Control Practices

All construction activities associated with the proposed projects would follow the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's (SMAQMD's) recommended basic construction emission control practices. CDCR and/or the project's construction contractor would:

- Water all exposed construction surfaces at least two times daily or as often as needed for dust suppression for the duration of the construction period without causing runoff. Exposed surfaces include, but are not limited to, soil piles, graded areas, unpaved parking areas, staging areas, and access roads.
- Cover or maintain at least two feet of free board space on haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material on the construction site. Any haul truck that would travel on freeways or major roadways shall be covered.

- Avoid tracking dirt off the site where possible, and use wet power vacuum street sweepers to remove any visible trackout of mud or dirt onto adjacent public roads at least once a day for the duration of the construction period or as needed. The use of dry power sweeping or blowers is prohibited.
- Ensure that all construction related vehicle speeds on unpaved roads during construction would be limited to a maximum of 15 miles per hour.
- Pave all planned roadways, driveways, sidewalks and parking lots as soon as is feasible. In addition, the building pads would be laid as soon as feasible after grading.
- Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to a maximum of five minutes (as required by the state airborne toxics control measure [Title 13, Section 2485 of the California Code of Regulations]). CDCR and/or the project's construction contractor would provide clear signage that posts this requirement for workers and visitors/deliveries at the entrances to the site.
- Ensure that all construction equipment be maintained in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. The equipment would be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before it is operated.

2.6.2 - Naturally Occurring Asbestos

A site investigation would be performed to determine whether and where naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) is present in the soil and rock on the project sites and/or areas that would be disturbed by the projects. The site investigation would include the collection of soil and rock samples by a California Registered Geologist. If the site investigation determines that NOA is not present on the project sites then CDCR would submit a Geologic Exemption as allowed under Title 17, Section 93105, Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining (Asbestos ATCM). If the site investigation determines that NOA is present on the project sites, then CDCR would submit an Asbestos Dust Control Plan, including but not limited to control measures required by the Asbestos ATCM for approval by the SMAQMD. CDCR would submit the plan to the SMAQMD for review and approval before beginning any ground disturbance activity. SMAQMD approval of the plan would be acquired before ground disturbance occurs in any "areas moderately likely to contain NOA," as determined by the map in California Geological Survey's report titled Relative Likelihood for the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Eastern Sacramento County, California (2006). Upon approval of the Asbestos Dust Control Plan by the SMAQMD, CDCR would ensure that construction contractors implement the terms of the plan throughout the construction period.

2.6.3 - Nesting Bird Avoidance

With the exception of ornamental shrubs near the new CHS building and trees near the New MSF Primary Care clinic at FSP, there is no nesting habitat suitable for raptors or other migratory birds within the secure perimeter or within 300 feet of project sites at FSP and SAC. As such, impacts to avian species would not occur. While it is unlikely that raptors or other migratory birds would nest near the new CHS Building or the new MSF Primary Care Clinic because of the existing level of noise and routine activities in the areas, the shrubs and trees near these project disturbance areas could provide limited nesting habitat. To avoid any direct and indirect impacts to nesting raptors and other migratory birds, activities at the previously indicated areas would begin no sooner than winter 2015 and would continue, but would gradually decline in intensity over time, until construction is completed in winter 2017. Because construction at these two sites would begin when raptors and other migratory birds would not be nesting, and project activities would be continuous from fall through summer, it is unlikely that raptors or other migratory birds would nest in the nearby shrubs or trees.

If the project schedules were substantially delayed and the building construction were to begin after February 15 and before August 31, CDCR would avoid any direct and indirect impacts to raptors and/or any migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California's Fish and Game (CFG) Code, by retaining a qualified biologist to conduct preconstruction surveys in accordance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) guidelines. If active nests are detected during the preconstruction survey(s), a biological monitor would be present onsite during construction to minimize construction impacts and ensure that no nest is removed or disturbed until all young have fledged. Construction activity may occur within a buffer established by the monitoring biologist in consultation with CDCR and CDFW.

2.6.4 - Inadvertent Discovery Clauses

CDCR requires a standard inadvertent discovery clause in every construction contract to inform contractors that if a potentially significant cultural resource is encountered during subsurface earthwork, a buffer zone would be created around the find and further construction work would cease therein. Construction activities would be discontinued in the vicinity of the find in accordance with California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5[f], until a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist determines whether the discovery requires a significance evaluation in accordance with CCR Section 15064.5(a)(3). Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, glass, ceramic, wood, or shell artifacts; or features including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites that are more than 50 years old. In addition, the standard inadvertent discovery clause requires that if a potentially significant paleontological resource is encountered during subsurface earthwork, activities for the proposed projects would cease until a qualified paleontologist determines whether the resource requires further study following Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.5.

If human remains are encountered during earth-disturbing activities, all work in the adjacent area would stop immediately and the Sacramento County Coroner's office would be notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission would be notified and the most likely descendent would be consulted for recommendations for treatment of the discovered remains.

2.6.5 - Historic District Evaluation

Within six months of the Notice of Determination date for the project, CDCR would evaluate FSP for the presence of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible historic district and prepare the necessary documents in accordance with Section 5024.5 of the Public Resources Code.

2.6.6 - Geologic Stability

The proposed projects' components have been designed to be consistent with the 2007 California Building Code (CBC), California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, Chapter 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, and as outlined in Appendix D of CDCR's Design Criteria Guidelines. The CBC requires extensive geotechnical analysis and engineering for grading, foundations, retaining walls, and other structures, including criteria for seismic design. Incorporation of standard CBC design and construction methods would ensure that risks resulting from seismic shaking would be minimized. In addition, a geotechnical engineering report would be prepared for each project prior to final design and preparation of grading plans. The geotechnical engineering reports would provide site-specific recommendations regarding site preparation, earthwork, appropriate sources and types of fill, structural foundations, grading practices, erosion, slope stability during construction and operation, earthquake resistant design, and road and pavement areas. In accordance with CBC and Appendix D of CDCR's Design Criteria Guidelines, recommendations from the geotechnical engineering reports would be incorporated into project plans and implemented during project construction.

2.6.7 - Water Quality Protection

CDCR or its contractor would prepare a grading and erosion control plan covering both FSP and SAC, consistent with the requirements of the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit, 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWA and 202-006-DWQ). The plan(s) would include the location, implementation schedule, and maintenance schedule of all erosion and sediment control measures; describe measures designed to control dust and stabilize the construction site road and entrance; and describe the location and methods for storage and disposal of construction materials. In addition, the plan(s) would include a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that identifies specific actions and Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent stormwater pollution during construction activities. The SWPPP would identify pollution prevention measures and practices to prevent polluted runoff from leaving the project sites and be consistent with the NPDES Construction Permit. Examples of stormwater pollution prevention measures and practices that may be contained in the plan include but are not limited to:

- Perimeter protection (e.g., straw bales or wattles, fiber rolls, silt fencing) to prevent sediment escaping from the construction site
- Drainage inlet protection
- Hydroseeding or landscaping of non-paved surfaces
- Employee training in good housekeeping practices and to inform personnel of stormwater pollution prevention measures

The SWPPP would also contain information related to spill prevention countermeasures, measures to prevent or materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills, as well as emergency procedures for hazardous spills. All construction contractors would retain a copy of the approved SWPPP on the construction sites.

In addition, CDCR would retain a registered civil engineer to design and implement post-construction drainage plans, inclusive of dry well cisterns, that would safely retain, detain, and/or convey stormwater runoff consistent with CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines and ensure no net increase of stormwater outfall would occur.

2.6.8 - LEED Certification

LEED is an internationally recognized green building certification system, providing third-party verification that a building or community has been designed and built using strategies aimed at improving performance across the following critical metrics: energy savings, water efficiency, carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions reduction, and improved indoor environmental quality.

Developed by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC), LEED provides building owners and operators a concise framework for identifying and implementing practical and measurable green building design, construction, operations, and maintenance solutions. LEED is flexible enough to apply to all building types—commercial as well as residential. It works throughout the building lifecycle—design and construction, operations and maintenance, tenant fit-out, activation, and any necessary retrofits.

Pursuant to the Energy Action Plan (Executive Order B-18-12), the goal for new qualifying buildings (based on square footage) is to meet a minimum Silver Certificate level in accordance with LEED. At both FSP and SAC, the new CHS Buildings (Sub-project 3 at both institutions) would be LEED Silver-certified. Furthermore, sustainable measures and conservation features would be implemented throughout the FSP and SAC projects in accordance with the Green Building Code. However, the minimal size of the other new buildings included in the projects at FSP and SAC exempts them from LEED Certification requirements.

Compliance with LEED and the Green Building Code would promote sustainable building practices that would lead to decreased energy and natural resource usage. The USGBC indicates that LEED buildings perform 25 to 30 percent better in terms of energy efficiency than non-LEED buildings.

SECTION 3: ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Health Care Facility Improvement Projects for the Folsom State Prison and California State Prison, Sacramento, Folsom, California
2. Lead Agency Name and Address	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, CA 95827
3. Contact Person and Phone Number	Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner (916) 255-3010
4. Project Location	FSP and SAC are located adjacent to each other at 300 Prison Road within the incorporated city limits of Folsom in Sacramento County.
5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B, Sacramento, CA 95827
6. General Plan Designation	Public
7. Zoning	Open Space and Conservation District (OSC)
8. Description of Project	See Section 2.5, Project Description
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting	See Section 2.4, Project Location and Existing Conditions
10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval or participation agreement)	Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) State Department of Finance State Public Works Board Joint Legislative Budget Committee

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by these projects, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐	Air Quality
☐	Biological Resources	☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Geology/Soils
☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	Hazards/Hazardous Materials	☐	Hydrology/Water Quality
☐	Land Use/Planning	☐	Mineral Resources	☐	Noise
☐	Population/Housing	☐	Public Services	☐	Recreation
☐	Transportation/Traffic	☐	Utilities/Services Systems	☐	Mandatory Findings of Significance
☒	None with Mitigation				

Environmental Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed projects COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed projects could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the projects have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed projects MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed projects MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measure based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed projects could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signed	*Date*
Nancy MacKenzie *Printed Name*	Chief, Environmental Planning Section *Title*
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation *Agency*	

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. Aesthetics *Would the project:*				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic building within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The following is based on site reconnaissance performed by Michael Brandman Associates on May 17, 2013. High-resolution photographs were taken from representative viewpoints in the surrounding vicinity and renderings were created to demonstrate the proposed projects' building massing.

Visual Distance Zones

The following distance zones (foreground, middle ground, and background) are used to characterize the dominant visual character from each vantage point and describe views in terms that can be analyzed and compared. As discussed below, sensitivity of views modified from the natural environment is defined in order to establish thresholds for analysis of potential visual impacts resulting from the implementation of the proposed projects.

Foreground Views. These views include elements that can be seen at a close distance and that dominate the entire view. Impacted views at this distance are generally considered potentially adverse when viewed by a sensitive viewer group, such as surrounding residents, workers, pedestrians, or regular motorists.

Middle Ground Views. These views include elements that can be seen at a middle distance and that partially dominate the view. Impacted views at this distance are generally considered potentially adverse when viewed by a sensitive viewer group.

Background Views. These views include elements that are seen at a long distance and typically do not dominate the view but are part of the overall visual composition of the view. Impacted views at this distance are generally considered not to be an adverse impact when viewed by a sensitive viewer group.

Regional Setting

FSP and SAC are adjacent facilities located in the northern portion of the City of Folsom in northeastern Sacramento County (Exhibit 2). Northeastern Sacramento County is highly urbanized, consisting of the incorporated cities of Folsom and Citrus Heights, and the communities of Fair Oaks, Orangevale, and North Highlands. Folsom Lake and Dam are located directly north of FSP and SAC. Folsom Dam is a concrete dam flanked on each side by earthen dams, totaling approximately nine miles in length. When full, Folsom Lake consists of 10,000 acres of surface water and 75 miles of shoreline. The Folsom Dam spillway is the beginning of the lower American River, which borders the western side of the FSP and SAC grounds.

Visual Setting

FSP and SAC are located adjacent to each other on a state-owned, 1,200-acre parcel at 300 Prison Road within the incorporated city limits of Folsom in Sacramento County, California (Exhibit 1). The project sites are bounded by East Natoma Street to the south and southeast, the American River to the west, and Folsom Lake Crossing to the north and northeast. Folsom Lake and Dam are located directly beyond Folsom Lake Crossing (Exhibit 2). The project sites are located approximately 20 miles northeast of downtown Sacramento and 1.5 miles northeast of the City of Folsom's downtown.

Both FSP and SAC are set back behind rolling hills, more than 0.25 mile northwest of East Natoma Street. The combination of the setback and intervening topography obscures views of the facilities from East Natoma Street and adjoining land uses. Background views of the facility can be seen from across the American River Canyon, and from the American River Bike Trail. Views of the existing prison facilities from the surface of Folsom Lake are entirely obstructed by Folsom Dam.

Sensitive Viewsheds

Sensitive viewsheds in the area would consist of those from the American River Bike Trail, located west of the prison facilities across the American River Canyon. Existing FSP and SAC buildings and vegetative landscaping would screen views of the proposed projects at either institution. Accordingly, no sensitive viewsheds are present.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No impact. The proposed project at FSP would consist of two new one-story buildings, a new two-story building and interior renovations and/or additions at four existing buildings (Exhibit 3a). The proposed project at SAC would consist of two new buildings and interior renovations at four existing buildings (Exhibit 3b).

Views of the project sites from residences immediately east of E. Natoma Street (approximately 1,320 feet from the nearest project component at SAC) are largely obstructed by existing vegetation and topography. Views of the project sites from residences west of the American River (approximately 2,000 feet west of the nearest project component at FSP) are largely obstructed by existing vegetation, topography, and existing buildings.

The proposed building additions would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings at both FSP and SAC and would be minimally visible from areas surrounding the 1,200-acre parcel on which FSP and SAC are located. As such, existing views of the American River Canyon and Folsom Lake, as seen from outside the facilities, would not change and the proposed projects would not have an adverse effect on a scenic vista. No impact would occur.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic building within a state scenic highway?

No impact. There are no state-designated scenic highways near the project sites. The nearest state scenic highway is State Route 160 (SR-160) in southwestern Sacramento County, more than 23 miles southwest of the project sites. Accordingly, no impact would occur.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less than significant impact. The existing visual character of the project vicinity consists of institutional facilities on the state-owned 1,200-acre property, Folsom Dam, the American River Canyon, and urbanized areas of Folsom. Views of the existing institutions from areas outside of the 1,200-acre property on which they are located are limited. FSP and SAC dominate the character of the immediate site vicinity.

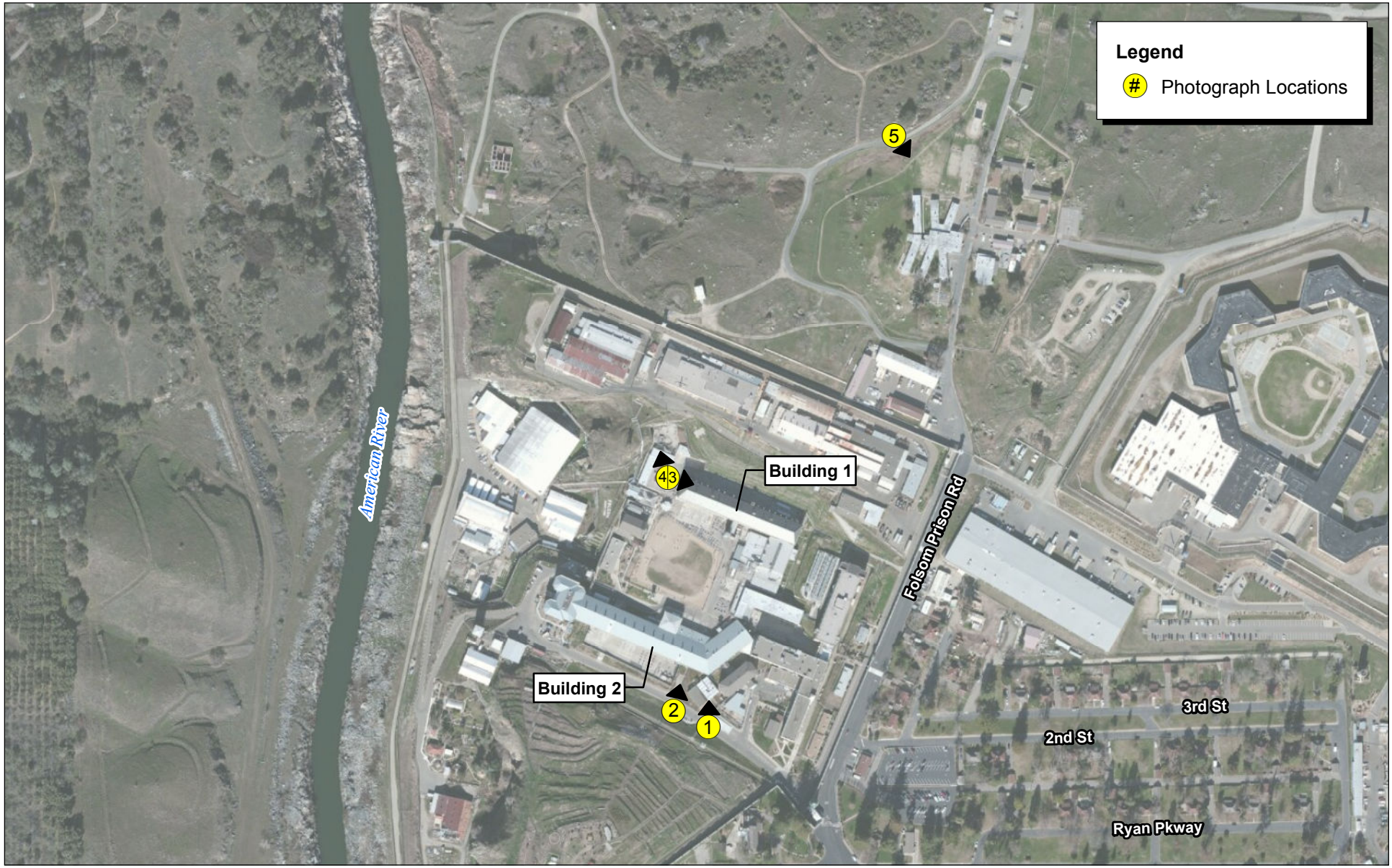
Locations from which site photographs of each institution were taken are illustrated in Exhibit 4a and Exhibit 4b. The photographs are provided in Exhibit 4c through Exhibit 4f. Exhibit 4c provides views of the proposed location of the new CHS Building at FSP. Block massing of the proposed

CHS Building is illustrated in Exhibit 6a (See Section 3.5, Cultural Resources). Exhibit 4d provides views of where the Building 1 Primary Care Clinic and the Education Annex Replacement building are to be developed at FSP. Exhibit 4e provides views of where the new MSF Primary Care Clinic is to be developed to the north of the existing MSF at FSP, and where the new Facility A PSU-ASU Primary Care Clinic is proposed at SAC. Exhibit 4f provides a view where the new CHS Building is to be developed at SAC. The proposed building additions would be consistent in character, design, and height of the existing buildings at both FSP and SAC. The proposed improvements would be relatively minor additions to the existing large institutions and would be minimally visible from areas surrounding the projects. As such, the proposed projects would not represent a significant visual change as viewed from nearby residential or recreational areas. During construction, temporary staging areas would occur within the institution, and large equipment such as cranes may be used. Views of construction-related activity would be limited to the directly surrounding area and would be temporary. Accordingly, no substantial change would occur to the visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less than significant impact. New buildings would include exterior lighting fixtures mounted on building facades. Exterior lighting would illuminate all recesses formed by the building shape and would be consistent with CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines. All lighting would be consistent with the existing lighting of the facility. No high-mast lighting would be installed as part of the projects. Existing high-mast lighting would not be altered. Furthermore, CDCR's Design Criteria Guidelines require a lighting plan for each institution to ensure light spillover is limited. Given the existing lighting, the additional lighting associated with the proposed projects would not increase the intensity of illumination in and around FSP and SAC and, therefore, would not be expected to substantially affect nighttime views.

The proposed projects do not include any building materials that would be expected to produce substantial amounts of glare. Given the distance to nearby residential development and intervening topography and vegetation, no offsite impacts would be expected if glare were to occur. As such, impacts related to lighting and glare would be less than significant.



Source: Ersi World Imagery, MBA GIS Data, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2013.

NORTH

500 250 0 500

Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

11540028 • 07/2013 | 4a_fsp_photo_key.mxd

Exhibit 4a
Photograph Vantage Points for FSP Site

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FOR FSP AND SAC
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Source: Ersi World Imagery, MBA GIS Data, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2013.

NORTH

500 250 0 500

Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

11540028 • 07/2013 | 4b_sac_photo_key.mxd

Exhibit 4b
Photograph Vantage Points for SAC Site

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FOR FSP AND SAC
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Photograph 1: View (facing north) of where the new Central Health Services Building (Sub-project #3) is to be developed, located on the south side of Building 5 at FSP.

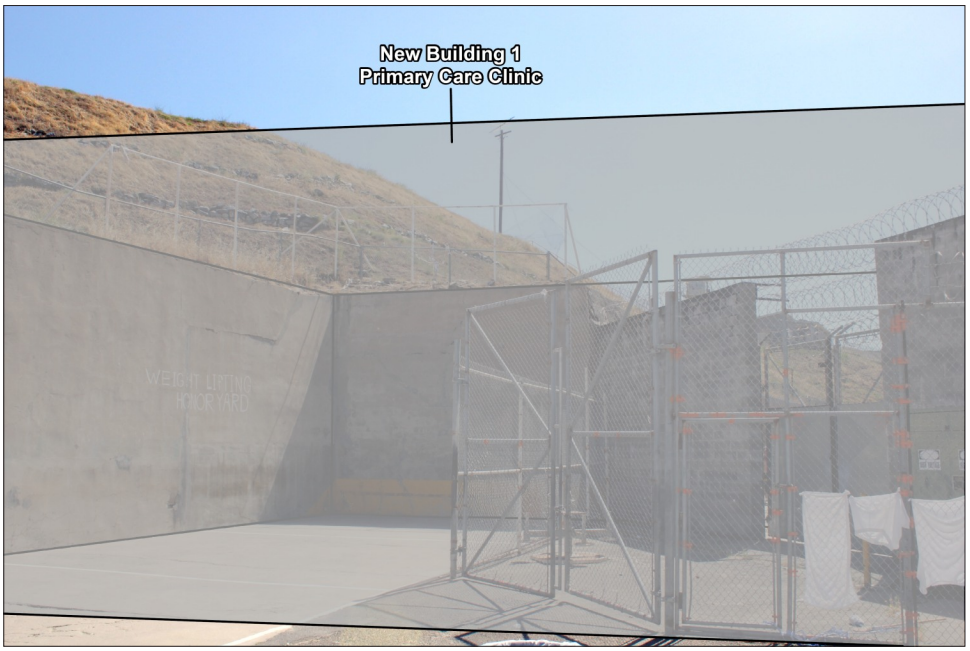
Photograph 2: View (facing northeast) of where the western edge of the new Central Health Services Building (Sub-project #3) is to be developed, adjacent to the south side of Building 5 at FSP.

Source: MBA, 2013.

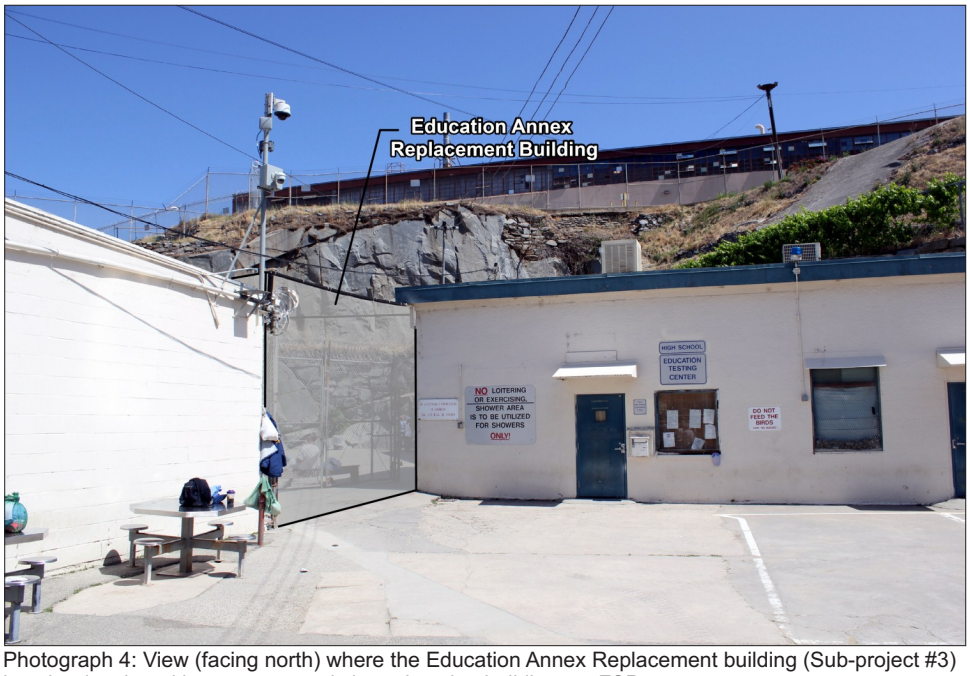
Michael Brandman Associates

11540028 • 07/2013 | 4c_site_photos.cdr

Exhibit 4c
Site Photographs



Photograph 3: View (facing east) where the new Building 1 Primary Care Clinic (Sub-project #2) is to be developed, located on the north side of Building 1 at FSP.



Photograph 4: View (facing north) where the Education Annex Replacement building (Sub-project #3) is to be developed between two existing education buildings at FSP.

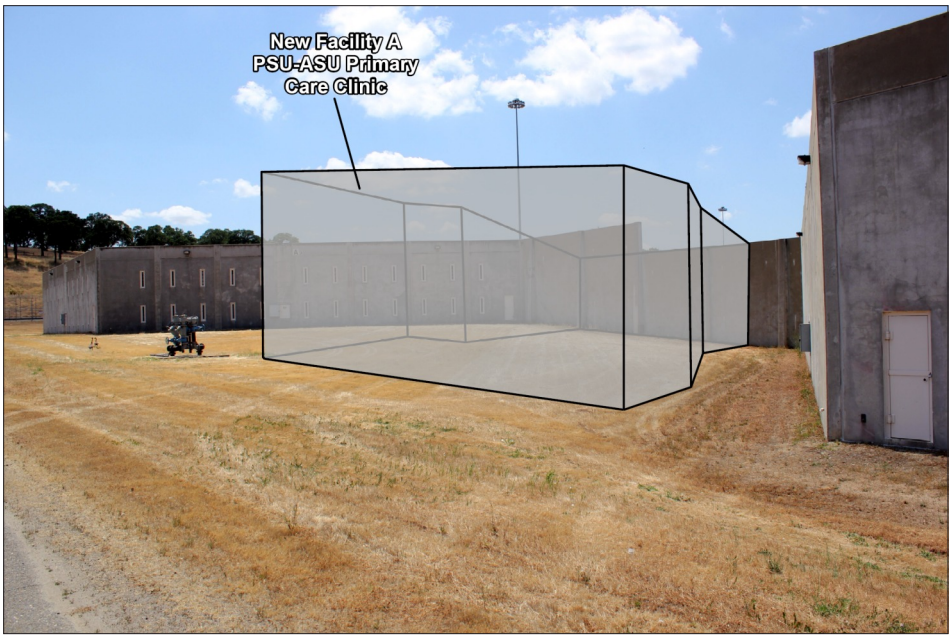
Source: MBA, 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

11540028 • 07/2013 | 4d_site_photos.cdr

Exhibit 4d
Site Photographs

Photograph 5: View (facing southeast) where the new Minimum Support Facility (MSF) Primary Care Clinic (Sub-project #1) is to be developed, located north of the existing MSF at FSP.



Photograph 6: View (facing southwest) where the new Facility A PSU-ASU Primary Care Clinic (Sub-project #1) is to be developed, located in between Block A2 PSU and Block A3 PSU at SAC.

Source: MBA, 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 4e
Site Photographs

Photograph 7: View (facing northeast) where the new Central Health Services (CHS) Building (Sub-project #3) is to be developed, located in between Block C and Block B at SAC.

Source: MBA, 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

11540028 • 07/2013 | 4f_site_photos.cdr

Exhibit 4f
Site Photographs

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2. Agriculture and Forestry Resources *In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:*				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Agricultural production is a multi-million dollar industry in Sacramento County with 2011 crop production values estimated at $405.2 million (Sacramento County 2011a). According to the Farmland and Mapping Monitoring Program's 2010 inventory, approximately 367,566 acres of agricultural land are located in Sacramento County (California Department of Conservation 2012). Wine grapes were the leading agricultural crop in 2011, valued at $93 million. Other leading crops include milk, Bartlett pears, poultry, corn, and nursery stock (Sacramento County 2011a). Currently, there are no agricultural operations within FSP or SAC.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No impact. Based on a review of maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP of the California Department of Conservation, the project sites do not contain any land designated "Prime Farmland," "Unique Farmland," or "Farmland of Statewide Importance." Both FSP and SAC are designated by the FMMP as Urban and Built-Up Land (California Department of Conservation 2010). The proposed projects would be located entirely within FSP and SAC boundaries and would not impact any undisturbed lands. Therefore, no impact to Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance would occur.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No impact. No Williamson Act contract land exists on the project sites. According to the Sacramento County Williamson Act 2008–2009 Map (most recent), both FSP and SAC are designated Built-Up Land, and are considered non-Williamson Act land (California Department of Conservation 2009). The nearest Williamson Act contract lands are located more than 3.5 miles to the south. The project sites are designated as Public by the City of Folsom General Plan and as Open Space and Conservation District by the City of Folsom Zoning Code. The proposed projects are consistent with the land use and zoning designations. Therefore, the proposed projects would not conflict with existing agricultural zoning or a Williamson Act contract. No impact would occur.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

No impact. The PRC section 12220(g) defines forest land as " . . . .land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits." Additionally, timberland is defined by PRC 4526 as land " . . . .which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products." The project sites consist of previously disturbed lands and non-native landscaping within state correctional institutions. Therefore, no forest land or timberland activity could be supported on the project sites or in the vicinity of the project sites. These conditions preclude the possibility of changes to forest land or timberland zoning resulting from the proposed projects. For these reasons, no impact would occur.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No impact. See response to c), above. No forest land or timberland exists on the project sites or in the vicinity of the project sites. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No impact. Indirect impacts on agricultural lands can occur under two types of conditions: 1) development (urban, residential) can place pressure on adjacent agricultural lands to convert to non-agricultural uses; or 2) land uses (urban, residential) adjacent to existing agricultural lands can create conflicts between the two types of uses which can, in turn, lead to the abandonment of agricultural uses in the area of conflict.

Improvements to FSP and SAC would take place within the existing prison property boundaries and would only function to serve prison inmates and employees. The proposed land use is consistent with both the Folsom General Plan land use and zoning designations. No farmland or forest land exists within FSP or SAC. Moreover, the proposed projects do not include components that would result in changes to surrounding land uses. Implementation of the proposed projects would not result in conversion of farmland or forest land, and there are no project elements that would otherwise affect agricultural or forest lands. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3. Air Quality *Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:*				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The proposed projects are located within the SMAQMD portion of the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). SMAQMD's jurisdictional boundary is contiguous with the Sacramento County boundary. Regional and local air quality in the SVAB is impacted by topography, dominant airflows, location, and season. The SVAB is bounded by the Coast Ranges on the west and Sierra Nevada mountains on the east. The intervening terrain is flat, and the area is often described as a bowl-shaped valley. The Sacramento Valley has a Mediterranean climate, characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters. The mountains surrounding the Sacramento Valley create a barrier to airflow, and air pollutants can become trapped in the valley when meteorological conditions are right and a temperature inversion exists.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards, also known as federal standards. There are federal standards for six common air pollutants, called criteria air pollutants, which were identified resulting from provisions of the Clean Air Act of 1970. The six criteria pollutants are ozone, particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide (CO), lead, and sulfur dioxide. The federal standards were set to protect

public health, including that of sensitive individuals. Thus, the standards continue to change as more medical research is available regarding the health effects of the criteria pollutants.

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) administers California ambient air quality standards for the 10 air pollutants designated in the California Clean Air Act. The 10 state air pollutants consist of the six federal criteria pollutants listed above, plus visibility reducing particulates, hydrogen sulfide, sulfates, and vinyl chloride.

Health effects of the criteria pollutants may be found in the SMAQMD's 2009 Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County (2009 Guide).

Sacramento County is designated as non-attainment for state and federal ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ standards. Therefore, the pollutants of concern for the project area are primarily ozone and particulate matter (PM). Monitoring data indicates that the area meets the federal PM_{10} standards. However, SMAQMD must request a redesignation to attainment and submit an air quality maintenance plan to be formally designated as attainment.

Elevated levels of ozone, PM, and CO are seasonal in nature. Significant ozone formation generally requires an adequate amount of ozone precursors in the atmosphere and several hours in a stable atmosphere with strong sunlight. Ozone precursors are primarily oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and reactive organic gases (ROG). The conditions for ozone formation are prevalent during the summer when thermal inversions are most likely to occur. PM levels tend to be highest during the winter months when the meteorological conditions favor the accumulation of localized pollutants. This occurs when relatively low inversion levels trap pollutants near the ground and concentrate the pollution. In addition, CO concentrations are higher in winter.

Existing local air quality, historical trends, and projections of air quality are best evaluated by reviewing relevant air pollutant concentrations near the project area. The nearest air monitoring station, located just over a mile southwest of the project sites, is the Folsom-Natoma station, operated by SMAQMD, which monitors 1-hour and 8-hour ozone, 1-hour nitrogen dioxide, and $PM_{2.5}$. However, the Folsom-Natoma Station has inadequate coverage for $PM_{2.5}$ and CO. The nearest station that measures daily PM_{10} and has $PM_{2.5}$ coverage is the Roseville-North Sunrise Boulevard station operated by ARB, located approximately seven miles northwest of the project sites. The nearest station that measures CO is the Sacramento-Del Paso Manor station, located approximately 12 miles southwest of the projects. Table 4 summarizes 2010 through 2012 published monitoring data from ARB's Aerometric Data Analysis and Management System for the Folsom-Natoma, Roseville-North Sunrise Boulevard, and Sacramento-Del Paso Manor ambient air monitoring stations.

Table 4: Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Summary

Air Pollutant	Averaging Time	Measurement/Standard	Year		
			2010	2011	2012
Ozone	1 Hour	Max 1 Hour Measurement (ppm)	0.124	0.119	0.122
		Days above CAAQS of 0.09 ppm	12	16	19
	8 Hour	Max 8 Hour Measurement (ppm)[1]	0.112	0.098	0.106
		Days above CAAQS of 0.070 ppm	26	46	57
		Days above NAAQS of 0.075 ppm	19	33	38
Carbon monoxide	1 Hour	Max 1 Hour Measurement (ppm) [2]	1.66	2.67	2.20
	8 Hour	Max 8 Hour Measurement (ppm)	1.16	1.87	1.54
		Days above CAAQS of 9.0 ppm	0	0	0
		Days above NAAQS of 9 ppm	0	0	0
Nitrogen dioxide	1 Hour	Max 1 Hour Measurement (ppm)[1]	0.028	0.041	0.029
		Days above CAAQS of 0.18 ppm	0	0	0
Particulate matter (PM_{10})	24 Hour	Est. Annual Average Measurement ($\mu g/m^3$)[1]	15.4	17.5	15.3
		Max 24 Hour Measurement ($\mu g/m^3$)[1]	35.1	58.8	44.8
		Est. Days above CAAQS of 50 $\mu g/m^3$	0	6	0
		Est. Days above NAAQS of150 $\mu g/m^3$	0	0	0
Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	24 Hour	Annual Average Measurement ($\mu g/m^3$)[3]	6.6	8.5	6.4
		Max 24 Hour Measurement ($\mu g/m^3$) [3]	27.3	42.3	16.1
		Measured Days above NAAQS of 35 $\mu g/m^3$	0	1	0

Abbreviations:
> = exceed ppm = parts per million $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter
Max = maximum Est. = Estimated
CAAQS = California Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standards
[1] From the California Measurement.
[2] The ARB does not report 1-hour average CO concentrations in its database, only 8-hour CO concentrations. Therefore, the 1-hour CO concentration was derived by dividing the 8-hour concentration by 0.7 (UCD 1997).
[3] Federal Annual Average.
Source: California ARB 2013a.

Sensitive Receptors

Certain populations are particularly sensitive to the health impacts of air pollution, such as children, the elderly, and persons with preexisting respiratory or cardiovascular illness. For purposes of CEQA, sensitive receptors are defined as a location that houses or attracts children, the elderly,

people with illnesses, or others who are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants. The proposed projects have the potential to impact the existing sensitive prison population and staff at FSP and SAC. Some of the existing prison inmates may be considered sensitive receptors because they are long-term residents with preexisting illnesses.

SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance

While the final determination of whether or not a project has a significant effect is within the purview of the lead agency pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b), SMAQMD recommends that its air pollution thresholds be used to determine the significance of project emissions. The criteria pollutant thresholds and various assessment recommendations are contained in SMAQMD's 2009 Guide, and are discussed under the checklist questions below.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than significant impact. To meet federal Clean Air Act requirements, air districts must prepare attainment plans for pollutants for which they are in nonattainment. Sacramento County is designated nonattainment for the state 1-hour and 8-hour and the federal 8-hour Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) for ozone. In addition, Sacramento County is designated nonattainment for the state 24-hour and annual PM_{10} and annual $PM_{2.5}$ AAQS as well as the federal 24-hour PM_{10} and 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ AAQS. The 2004 Sacramento Regional Ozone Attainment Plan (Ozone Attainment Plan) was developed by the air districts in the Sacramento Region to bring the region into attainment and is the applicable air quality plan for the projects. The Ozone Attainment Plan assumes annual increases in air pollutant emissions resulting from regional growth (including construction-generated emissions) anticipated according to local land use plans (e.g., general plans, regional transportation plans).

In accordance with SMAQMD's Guide, construction-generated NO_x and operational-generated ROG and NO_x (all ozone precursors) are used to determine consistency with the Ozone Attainment Plan. The Guide states:

> By exceeding the District's mass emission thresholds for operational emission of ROG or NO_x, the project would be considered to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the District's air quality planning efforts.

Further, the SMAQMD's Guide poses the following question for air quality plan consistency:

> Would the project involve a change in a land use designation established by the applicable local land use plan and/or general plan?

As shown in Section 3.3, discussions b) and c) below, the projects would not exceed construction generated NO_x or the operational generated ROG and NO_x thresholds. In addition, the projects are consistent with the existing institutional land use and would not involve a change in existing land use or zoning designations. Therefore, the projects would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan and no impact would occur.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less than significant impact. This impact relates to localized criteria pollutant impacts. Potential localized impacts would be exceedance of State or federal standards for $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10} or CO. $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} emissions are of concern during construction because of the potential to emit fugitive dust. CO emissions are of concern during project operation because operational CO hotspots are related to increases in on-road vehicle congestion. Each is discussed separately below.

Construction Fugitive Dust

As stated in the SMAQMD's Guide, a project would result in less than significant PM_{10} (and, therefore, $PM_{2.5}$) emissions if:

1. The project would implement all the Basic Construction Emission Control Practices, and
2. The maximum daily disturbed area would not exceed 15 acres.

The proposed projects would involve grading activities on approximately 91,655 square feet or 2.1 acres. Grading would not occur all on one day. Furthermore, as described in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, the proposed projects incorporate the Basic Construction Emission Control Practices, as recommended by the SMAQMD. As such, the projects meet the two criteria above, and impacts related to construction-generated PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions would be less than significant.

Operational CO Hotspot

Localized high levels of CO (CO hotspots) are associated with traffic congestion and idling or slow-moving vehicles. The SMAQMD's two-tiered screening criteria identifies when a project has the potential to contribute to a CO hotspot and if CO dispersion modeling is necessary. If a project meets the first screening tier, no additional analysis is needed. According to the first screen tier, the proposed projects would result in a less than significant impact to air quality for local CO if :

- Traffic generated by the projects would not result in a deterioration of intersection level of service (LOS) to LOS E or F; and
- The projects would not contribute additional traffic to an intersection that already operates at LOS of E or F.

As discussed in Section 3.16, Transportation/Traffic, construction traffic would not occur during peak traffic hours and, with the implementation of MM TRANS-1, construction traffic impacts to existing

LOS deficient intersections would be less than significant. As stated in the Project Description, the projects are not anticipated to result in an increase in visitation levels because no new inmate beds would be added. Inmate or delivery trips associated with the institutions would not increase. Nine employee positions would be added at SAC and one additional employee position would be added at FSP. The additional 10 employees would generate approximately three to four trips per day per employee. Eight of the additional employees would serve as custody staff and would be distributed among three separate shifts: 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m., thereby requiring no work commute trips during peak traffic hours. The addition of traffic trips from the remaining two additional employees, who would work during a standard daytime shift, would be minimal compared with the existing number of employee traffic trips to FSP and SAC. Furthermore, the projects would be expected to result in a reduction of existing vehicle trips generated by FSP and SAC, as the increased capacity of onsite medical services would alleviate the existing need for transport between FSP and SAC and offsite medical service locations. Therefore, operation of the projects would result in a minimal increase in employee vehicle trips and a reduction of existing inmate transport trips, and it is not anticipated to result in a deterioration of an intersection's LOS to E or F, or contribute additional traffic to an intersection that already operates at LOS of E or F. The projects meet both criteria of the first screening tier for CO hotspot and no additional analysis is needed. Impacts related to operational CO hotspots would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The projects would not generate a localized exceedance of the PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ standards and would not significantly contribute to a CO hotspot. Therefore, the projects would not contribute substantially to an existing or projected localized air quality violation. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less than significant impact. This impact is related to regional criteria pollutant impacts. The non-attainment regional pollutants of concern are ozone, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. Ozone is not emitted directly into the air but is a regional pollutant formed by a photochemical reaction in the atmosphere. Ozone precursors, ROG and NO_x, react in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight to form ozone. Therefore, the SMAQMD does not have a recommended ozone threshold, but it does have regional thresholds of significance for ROG and NO_x.

The SMAQMD provides a detailed, multi-tiered screening procedure for determining potential for significant cumulative impacts in Chapter 8 of the Guide. The SMAQMD's criterion for determining a project's cumulative impact is as follows:

> If a project's emissions would be less than the individual project-level thresholds of significance, the project would not be expected to result in a cumulatively

considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact. However, an exceedance of the project-level thresholds does not necessarily constitute a significant cumulative impact.

Emissions of ROG, NO_x, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ during construction and operational activities are discussed separately below.

Construction Emissions

SMAQMD's Guide includes a construction screening level to determine if a project would exceed NO_x threshold of significance. However, because the proposed projects include demolition activities (FSP Sub-project 3) the NO_x construction screening level is not recommended for use. As such, the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2011.1.1 was used to quantify project-generated construction emissions. The analysis methodology, assumptions, and the CalEEMod output are provided in Appendix A. Construction at FSP is anticipated to begin in winter of 2015 and to be completed by winter of 2017. Construction at SAC is anticipated to begin in fall of 2014 and occur through spring of 2016.

The SMAQMD does not have a recommended threshold for construction-generated ROG. Therefore, the combined maximum daily emissions of NO_x for both project sites are analyzed below. Although it would be unlikely for the maximum daily emissions to occur simultaneously at both sites during the same year, the emissions are still analyzed this way for a more conservative—or worst-case scenario—analysis. As shown in Table 5, the proposed projects would generate less than significant levels of the ozone precursor NO_x, particularly since construction activities would not all occur simultaneously.

Table 5: Construction Emissions

Year	Project Site	Maximum Daily NO_x Emissions (lbs/day)
2014	Folsom State Prison	23.26
	CA State Prison, Sacramento	46.56
	Total Maximum Daily Emissions[a]	**69.82**[b]
2015	Folsom State Prison	10.64
	CA State Prison, Sacramento	43.02
	Total Maximum Daily Emissions[a]	**53.66**[b]
	SMAQMD Threshold	**85.0**
	Significant?	**No**

Notes:
[a] Maximum emissions that would occur on any one day. The maximum emissions do not equal the summation of both years due to the timing of construction phases, and not all phases would occur at the same time. The maximum daily emissions are projected to occur in 2014.
[b] The maximum emissions occur as a result of the potential overlap of construction activities occurring at both sites, and are therefore a summation of the maximum daily emissions that could occur at both sites during the same year.
Source of emissions: CalEEMod Output (Appendix A).
Source of thresholds: SMAQMD 2009.

As previously discussed in Section 3.3, discussion b), the projects would not exceed the threshold of significance for construction-generated PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ because the proposed projects incorporate the SMAQMD's Basic Construction Emission Control Practices.

In summary, construction-generated emissions of NO_x, ROG, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ would be less than significant.

Operational Emissions

SMAQMD provides screening levels to identify when additional analysis is necessary to determine potential significance for operational ROG and NO_x emissions. The ROG and NO_x operational screening levels represent the development size at which the operational emissions threshold of significance for ozone precursors ROG and NO_x would not be exceeded. The screening levels do not contain a land use type for correctional facilities. However, consistent with the SMAQMD's guidance, correctional facilities (prisons or jails) have mobile source emission parameters similar to those of hospitals, and area source emissions similar to multi-family residential land uses. The screening levels for hospitals and apartments (low-rise) are 250,000 square feet and 505 dwelling units, respectively. Combined, improvements at both facilities would include 12,430 square feet of renovation and 62,755 square feet of new building space, for a total of 75,185 square feet of facility modification or construction, approximately one-third of the 250,000-square-foot screening level. The proposed projects would not result in new dwelling facilities. Therefore, the projects would generate less than significant quantities of operational ROG or NO_x, and project-specific emissions modeling for operational ROG or NO_x is not required.

Conclusion

Construction and operational ROG and NO_x emissions as well as construction related PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants for which the project region is non-attainment. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than significant impact. This discussion addresses whether the projects would expose sensitive receptors to asbestos, construction-generated fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), construction-generated diesel particulate matter (DPM) or CO hotspots.

Asbestos

Asbestos-Containing Materials

Asbestos is a fibrous mineral which is both naturally occurring in ultramafic rock (a rock type commonly found in California), and used as a processed component of building materials. Because asbestos has been proven to cause a number of disabling and fatal diseases, such as asbestosis and lung cancer, it is strictly regulated either based on its natural widespread occurrence, or in its use as a building material. In the initial Asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

rule promulgated in 1973, a distinction was made between building materials that would readily release asbestos fibers when damaged or disturbed (friable) and those materials that were unlikely to result in significant fiber release (non-friable). The EPA has since determined that severely damaged, otherwise non-friable materials can release significant amounts of asbestos fibers. Asbestos has been banned from many building materials under the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Consumer Product Safety Act. However, most uses of asbestos for building material are not banned. Therefore, the potential source of asbestos exposure for the projects is the renovation activity of the existing structures.

Because the proposed projects would involve renovation activity, they would be required to comply with SMAQMD Rule 902 for asbestos demolition and renovations. Specifically, Rule 902 applies to every demolition or renovation where the combined amount of regulated asbestos-containing material is more than 260 linear feet, 160 square feet, or 35 cubic feet. Rule 902 requires that a notification be made to the Air Pollution Control Officer at least 10 working days prior to commencement of setup for demolition or planned renovation, and that an owner or operator shall pay a fee for each demolition or renovation submitted to SMAQMD. Rule 902 requires that these projects be subject to specific work standards and practices designed to limit the emission of asbestos into the atmosphere. Rule 902 prohibits the use of serpentine rock containing more than one percent asbestos for surfacing applications. CDCR's Environmental Compliance Section is responsible for ensuring CDCR's compliance with the SMAQMD's Rules. Compliance with regulations as discussed above reduces the potential for exposure to asbestos-containing material to less than significant.

Naturally Occurring Asbestos

As noted in the California Geological Survey Special Report 192, Relative Likelihood for the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Eastern Sacramento County, California, the projects are located in an area that is "Moderately Likely to Contain NOA."

NOA is found in soils and rock that, when disturbed, can release potentially harmful asbestos into the air. SMAQMD has determined that properties located partially or totally within "Moderately Likely to Contain NOA" areas are subject to the requirements of Section 93105 of the California Code of regulations and would be required to submit a dust mitigation plan that has been approved by SMAQMD (CGS 2006). In addition, the ARB's Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM), as adopted by SMAQMD, requires application of BMPs to control fugitive dust in areas known to have NOA and requires notification to the local air district prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities.

Property may be considered exempt from the requirements of the ATCM if a geologic evaluation has been conducted by a registered geologist and establishes no asbestos is present in concentrations greater than or equal to 0.25 percent. This determination must be submitted to the SMAQMD for review and approval prior to the start of the projects.

As indicated in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, the presence of onsite NOA would be assessed and, if determined present, the necessary actions would be taken to ensure sensitive receptors are not exposed. As such, impacts related to NOA exposure would be less than significant.

Construction: Fugitive Dust

Dust emissions from grading, trenching, or land clearing can create nuisances and localized health impacts related to fugitive dust. As shown in Section 3.3, discussion b) above, the projects would not exceed the threshold of significance for construction-generated PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ because the proposed projects incorporate the SMAQMD's Basic Construction Emission Control Practices. Therefore, the projects would not expose receptors to substantial PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations from construction activities.

Construction: Diesel Particulate Matter

The projects would generate diesel exhaust, a source of diesel particulate matter, during project construction. Onsite emissions of both diesel particulate matter and $PM_{2.5}$ occur during construction from the operation of heavy-duty construction equipment and from vendor trucks that operate on project sites.

Construction phase risks would be considered acute health risks as opposed to cancer risks, which are long-term. The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has yet to define acute risk factors for diesel particulates that would allow the calculation of a hazards risk index. Thus, evaluation of this impact would be speculative and no further analysis is necessary.

Operation: Toxic Air Contaminants

ARB's Air Quality and Land Use Handbook (Land Use Handbook) was used to determine if the projects would be a TACs "source" site. The Land Use Handbook contains recommendations for locating sensitive receptors in relation to known sources of TACs in order to minimize potential health impacts to sensitive receptors (ARB 2005). The Land Use Handbook recommends avoiding siting new receptors within 1,000 feet of a distribution center that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day. Although the projects are not distribution centers, the guidance is an indication of potential significance. As previously mentioned, operation of the projects would result in a minimal increase in employee vehicle trips and a reduction of existing inmate transport trips. As such, potential health risks and exposure to TACs from operation of the projects are less than significant.

Operation: CO Hotspot

As shown in Section 3.3, Air Quality, discussion b) above, the projects would not create a localized CO hotspot. Therefore the projects would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial CO concentrations from operational activities.

Conclusion

The projects would not expose receptors to substantial quantities or significant concentrations of asbestos from renovation or soils disturbance, construction-generated fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), construction-generated DPM, operational toxic air contaminants, or CO hotspots. Therefore, the projects would result in a less than significant impact.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than significant impact. As indicated by SMAQMD's Guide, the nature of an odor relates to the type of facility producing the odor (e.g., wastewater treatment plant, landfill, or bakery), intensity of the odor source, and the frequency at which odors are generated. Individuals may be more sensitive to certain types of odors such as those from wastewater treatment plants, landfills, agricultural operations, or rendering plants. Odors generated by these types of sources are considered objectionable and offensive to many individuals (SMAQMD 2009).

The existing institutions do not produce or concentrate odiferous pollutants. Operations of the proposed projects would be similar to the baseline conditions in regard to odor. The proposed projects would not alter the sewer treatment system that services FSP or SAC. Diesel exhaust and ROGs—considered by some to be objectionable odors—would be emitted during construction of the projects, but emissions would disperse rapidly from the project sites and would not be at a level considered to induce a negative response. As such, the proposed projects would not create significant amounts of objectionable odors and would not place sensitive receptors in proximity to existing odor sources. Impacts would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4. Biological Resources *Would the project:*				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

FSP and SAC are located in California's Central Valley at the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills within the incorporated city limits of Folsom. FSP and SAC are located on 1,200 acres under CDCR control. Areas surrounding the 1,200 acres are mostly urban with the exception of Folsom Lake to the north and the American River to the west. Temperatures range from July highs of 90 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to December lows of 38°F. Average annual precipitation is 22.89 inches and falls as rain primarily between the months of October through April (Western Regional Climate Center [WRCC] 2013).

Vegetation Communities and Wildlife Habitats

Vegetation communities are assemblages of plant species that occur together in the same area and are defined by their structure and by the relative abundance of associated plant species. The vegetation communities within the project sites are classified according to the Guide to Wildlife Habitats (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988). By using this classification system, it is possible to predict the wildlife species likely to occur within the project sites using the California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System (CWHR). CWHR is based upon the Guide to Wildlife Habitats. It is a predictive model that lists species likely to occur in a given location under certain habitat conditions.

The project sites are developed and/or disturbed and are referred to as urban in the CWHR. Project components would occur within the existing developed areas of FSP and SAC. SAC is surrounded by a lethal electrified fence. The vegetation associated with the project sites is mowed as part of ongoing facility maintenance. Soils at both facilities are compacted and have been previously disturbed. The areas associated with the proposed projects at FSP and SAC are considered to have low habitat quality and provide limited habitat for wildlife species. Observed vegetation includes non-native weedy species such as slender oats (*Avena* sp.), storks bill (*Erodium* sp.), and brome (*Bromus* sp.). Wildlife observed in or within the vicinity of the FSP and SAC sites include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), savanna sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those wildlife and plant species that, in the judgment of the resource agencies, trustee agencies, and certain non-governmental organizations, warrant special consideration in the CEQA process. This includes the following species:

- Officially designated “threatened,” “endangered,” or “candidate” species federally listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act.
- Officially designated “rare,” “threatened,” “endangered,” or “candidate” species State listed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and protected under the California Endangered Species Act. CDFW also maintains a list of “Fully Protected” (CFP) species as well as “California Species of Special Concern” (SSC) that are also generally included as special status species under CEQA.
- Taxa considered rare, threatened, or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines, such as plant taxa identified on lists 1A, 1B, and 2 in the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California.
- Bat species listed as Medium or High Priority by the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG).

Methodology

This evaluation of biological resources includes a review and inventory of potentially occurring special-status species (including those officially designated as endangered or threatened), wildlife habitats, vegetation communities, and jurisdictional waters of the U.S. or State of California. The setting descriptions provided in this section are based upon a combination of literature reviews, site photographs, aerial photographs, and database queries. The reference data reviewed for this report include the following:

- Folsom, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1980).
- CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System (CWHR) (CDFW 2013).
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), RareFind 4 computer program for the Folsom and Clarksville, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (CNDDB 2013).
- California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants for the Folsom and Clarksville, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (CNPS 2013).
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Office. Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in Folsom and Clarksville USGS 7.5-Minute Quads (USFWS 2013).
- Special Animals List (CDFW 2013).
- Endangered and Threatened Animals List (CDFW 2013).
- Special Plants List (CDFW 2013).

Special-Status Plant Species

The special-status plant species reviewed for this document are included in several lists provided in Appendix B. These lists were compiled from query results from CNDDB, the CNPS online inventory, and lists obtained from the USFWS. CNDDB-recorded occurrences of special-status plant species within five miles of the project sites are shown in Exhibit 5.

Several regionally occurring species have no or low potential to occur within the project sites, either because the distribution of the species does not extend into the vicinity or because the habitat and/or microsite conditions (e.g., serpentine soils) required by the species are not present.

Based on the results of the species review, there are no special-status plants with potential to occur within the project sites.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

The special-status wildlife species reviewed for this document are included in several lists provided in Appendix B. These lists were compiled from the USFWS list and query results provided by CNDDB.

Several regionally occurring species were determined not to have potential to occur within the project sites, either because the distribution of the species does not extend into the project vicinity, or because the habitat or habitat elements (e.g., caves, tall snags) required by the species are not present.

Based upon results of the species review, there are no special-status wildlife species with at least a low potential to be impacted by the projects.

Other Sensitive Biological Resources

The MBTA protects all common wild birds found in the United States except the house sparrow, starling, feral pigeon, and resident game birds such as pheasant, grouse, quail, and wild turkey. Resident game birds are managed separately by each state. The MBTA makes it unlawful for anyone to kill, capture, collect, possess, buy, sell, trade, ship, import, or export any migratory bird including feathers, parts, nests, or eggs.

Section 3503 of the CFG Code makes it illegal to destroy any birds' nest or any birds' eggs that are protected under the MBTA. Section 3503.5 further protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds of prey, such as hawks and owls) and their eggs and nests from any form of take.

Ornamental shrubs and trees occur within 300 feet of the FSP impact area. These trees and shrubs provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat for common bird species protected under the MBTA and CFG Code.

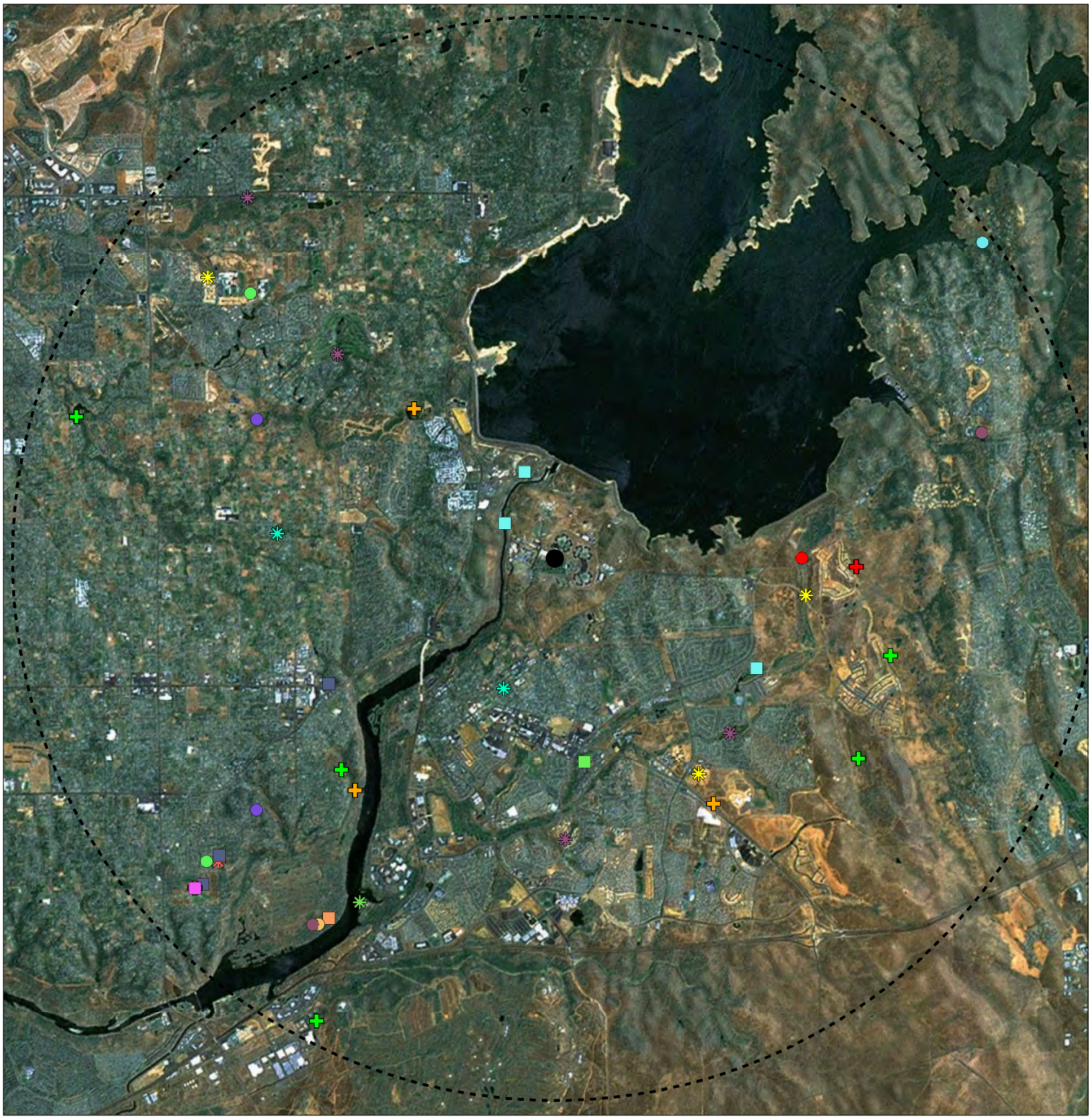
There are no additional sensitive biological resources within or immediately adjacent to any of the project components. There are no wetlands, native trees, or existing ornamental trees that would be removed during project construction.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than significant impact. Based on a site visit performed in May 2013, a literature review (as previously discussed), and a review of recorded occurrences of sensitive plant and wildlife species within five miles of the proposed improvements, the project footprints at both FSP and SAC do not provide suitable habitat for any federally or state listed threatened or endangered species, or other sensitive plant or wildlife species, and it is highly unlikely that any sensitive plant or wildlife species would be directly or indirectly impacted during project construction.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. CNDDB Data, July 2013.

Legend

- Project Site
- 5 Mile Buffer

Common Name - Scientific Name

- Brandegee's clarkia - Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae
- California linderiella - Linderiella occidentalis
- California red-legged frog - Rana draytonii
- Cooper's hawk - Accipiter cooperii
- Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool - Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool
- Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle - Hydrochara ricksecker
- Sacramento Orcutt grass - Orcuttia viscida
- Valley Needlegrass Grassland - Valley Needlegrass Grassland
- double-crested cormorant - Phalacrocorax auritus
- dwarf downingia - Downingia pusilla
- great blue heron - Ardea herodias
- great egret - Ardea alba
- merlin - Falco columbarius
- pallid bat - Antrozous pallidus
- pincushion navarretia - Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii
- silver-haired bat - Lasionycteris noctivagans
- tricolored blackbird - Agelaius tricolor
- valley elderberry longhorn beetle - Desmocerus californicus dimorphus
- vernal pool fairy shrimp - Branchinecta lynchi
- western pond turtle - Emys marmorata
- western spadefoot - Spea hammondii
- white-tailed kite - Elanus leucurus

NORTH

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

Michael Brandman Associates

11540028 • 07/2013 | 5_cnddb.mxd

Exhibit 5
CNDDB-Recorded Occurrences of Special-Status Species Within Five Miles of the Project Site

There is no nesting habitat suitable for raptors or other migratory birds within SAC's secure perimeter, and there are no shrubs or trees located within 300 feet of any project component for SAC, including the staging area. At FSP, ornamental shrubs are located within 300 feet of the proposed CHS building, and several trees are located within 300 feet of the proposed New MSF Primary Care Clinic. These ornamental shrubs and trees may provide suitable nesting habitat for a number of migratory birds. No nesting activity or evidence of nesting activity was observed during the site visit performed by an MBA biologist in May 2013. Tree removal would not be required for implementation of the projects. Nonetheless, implementation of nesting bird avoidance as described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6 would ensure impacts are less than significant.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No impact. There are no riparian habitats or other natural communities identified within the project sites in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS (confirmed by MBA biologist site visit, May 2013). No impacts would occur.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No impact. There are no state or federally regulated wetlands or drainage features as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or Section 1600 of the CFG Code within the project sites (confirmed by MBA biologist site visit, May 2013). No impacts would occur.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?

No impact. Because of the disturbed nature of the project sites and the existing secure perimeters, development would not create an impediment to any existing migratory corridor or movements of wildlife. No impacts would occur.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than significant impact. Chapter 16.130 of the Sacramento County Code, known as the Swainson's Hawk Ordinance, outlines Swainson's hawk impact mitigation fees. The City of Folsom's General Plan Goal 25 identifies Swainson's hawk as a biological resource to be protected. While there is no suitable Swainson's hawk habitat within the secure perimeters of FSP and SAC,

areas within 0.5 mile of the project sites contain suitable trees and foraging habitat. However, the project sites are located east of the known recorded occurrences of this species. Nonetheless, implementation of nesting bird avoidance as described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6 would ensure impacts to Swainson's hawk (included as a raptor) are less than significant. Accordingly, the proposed projects would not conflict with any local policies or ordinance protecting biological resources.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No impact. CDCR has an approved Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for its Statewide Electrified Fence Project (1999). The HCP covers the operation of lethal electrified fences that surround 27 state prisons, including SAC. FSP does not have a lethal electrified fence. The proposed projects would not involve impacts or modifications to the existing lethal electrified fence at SAC. As such, the proposed projects would not conflict with the HCP. The proposed project sites are not within the boundaries of any other applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plans. As such, no impact would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5. Cultural Resources *Would the project:*				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Review of historic aerials indicates that areas surrounding FSP, including the SAC site, remained undeveloped prior to development of the institutions and related operations (NETROnline 2013). FSP opened in 1880 and is California's second oldest state prison after San Quentin. Original portions of FSP were constructed using blocks mined by early prisoners directly from an onsite granite quarry. SAC opened in 1986 and operates as a separate institution from FSP.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. SAC was constructed in 1986 and, therefore, would not be considered a historical resource as defined in §15064.5. As previously noted, FSP construction started in 1878 and the institution opened in 1880. Because of its age, FSP contains several buildings with the potential to be considered historical resources.

The proposed project at FSP would include the construction of new buildings or building additions, and the renovation of interior space and the demolition of two buildings.

The project at FSP is subject to the provisions of Public Resource Code (PRC) 5024.5 pertaining to state-owned historic buildings. PRC 5024.5 states:

> No state agency shall alter the original or significant historical features or fabric, or transfer, relocate, or demolish historical resources on the master list maintained pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 5024 without, early in the planning processes, first giving notice and a summary of the proposed action to the officer who shall have 30 days after receipt of the notice and summary for review and comment.
>
> If the State Historic Preservation Officer determines that a proposed action will have an adverse effect on a listed historical resource, the head of the state agency having jurisdiction over the historical resource and the officer shall adopt prudent and feasible measures that will eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects. The officer shall consult the State Historical Building Safety Board for advice when appropriate.

Any building considered eligible for listing on the NRHP is subject to these provisions. As such, as a part of the proposed projects, select buildings at FSP were evaluated for National Register eligibility as part of a National Register of Historic Places - Eligible Thematic Group (Appendix C). The select FSP buildings were evaluated using the methods called for in National Park Service guidelines for completing a Multiple Property Documentation Form to establish a basis for assessing National Register eligibility. As indicated in the evaluation, of the 23 buildings evaluated, there are nine significant buildings and structures at FSP that have been recommended as eligible for NRHP listing. The nine buildings were all part of the first generation of construction at FSP occurring between 1878 and 1920, built of locally quarried granite. All reflect an eclectic blend of Period Revival styles, with Romanesque and Greek Revival the dominant styles. Additionally, these buildings retain good to very good degrees of integrity of their original appearance. As indicated in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, a full evaluation for the presence of an NRHP eligible historic district would be conducted at FSP as a part of the project and in accordance with Section 5024.5 of the Public Resources Code.

Of the nine buildings recommended as eligible for NRHP listing, only Building 5 and Building 1 would be affected by the proposed FSP project. The sub-projects affecting each of these buildings are described below.

FSP Sub-project 3, New CHS Building, would be constructed on the south side of Building 5 in a space currently occupied by the Education Modular building. The Education Modular building is a modern modular and, therefore, is not a potential historical resource. As previously indicated, Building 5 has been recommended as eligible for NRHP listing. Two doorways in Building 5's exterior wall would be constructed to provide access directly to the CHS Building. A two-story portion of the CHS Building would extend directly between Building 5 and the Visiting Center Building, and would be constructed directly against a portion of Building 5. As such, this portion of the project would have the potential to alter the exterior appearance of Building 5. Partial views of Building 5 can be seen from FSP's main gate. Substantial portions of Building 5 can be seen by those

entering FSP and using the Visiting Center Building. Exhibit 6a illustrates the block massing of the proposed new CHS building as seen from the southeast. Exhibit 6b provides the general location of the proposed new CHS building.

FSP Sub-project 3 also includes the demolition of the Boiler Room to allow for construction of new shower facilities that are being displaced by the relocation of the Education Modular. The Boiler Room, originally constructed in 1919, formerly housed boilers that provided heat and hot water to FSP. Because of the Boiler Room's age, it was evaluated for NRHP listing and its contribution to a potential NRHP historic district (Appendix C). Since initial construction, the boiler room has undergone multiple building additions and fenestration changes that have diminished the building's design integrity. The boilers were removed in 1986 and the building's interior is now empty, consisting primarily of an approximately 15-foot-deep pit in which the mechanical equipment was formerly located. The cumulative effect of the modifications—beginning with the construction of additions, subsequent fenestration changes and ending with the removal of the boilers—has substantially compromised the building's integrity, hindering the Boiler Room's ability to convey the original design and construction value that it possessed during the prison's historic period of initial development. Consequently, the Boiler Room does not appear to be eligible for NRHP listing, either individually or as a contributing element to a potential NRHP historic district at FSP. Furthermore, the Boiler Room poses a danger to both inmates and institution staff because of falling hazards, and it remains locked and unused. These safety concerns negate any potential reuse of the building.

FSP Sub-project 4 would include the addition of a 200-square-foot, one-story, masonry wall, medication distribution room on the north (rear) side of Building 1 between two exterior columns. Two existing windows, window sills, and the wall below each window would be replaced with new masonry walls and windows to allow for medication distribution to Building 1. Compared with the size and mass of Building 1, these changes would be minimal. Furthermore, views of Building 1's north side are limited to staff and inmates and can generally only be seen from the adjacent small inmate exercise yard, due to the hillside located directly to the north of the building. As previously indicated, Building 1 has been recommended as eligible for NRHP listing. Exhibit 6c illustrates the floor plan of the medication distribution room and Exhibit 6d illustrates the block massing as seen from the north.

In summary, the demolition of the Boiler Room would be considered a less than significant impact because it is not an NRHP eligible building. However, exterior alterations to Building 5 and Building 1 could have the potential to impact their eligibility for NRHP listing. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measure (MM) CUL-1 would require CDCR to consult with the California Office of Historic Preservation in developing and approving exterior architectural styles for the new CHS Building and Building 1 medication distribution room addition at FSP. Implementation of this mitigation measure would ensure that changes to the buildings' exteriors would not harm their NRHP eligibility and ensure impacts would be less than significant.

MM CUL-1: CDCR shall consult with the California Office of Historic Preservation during the development of the preliminary plans for the new Central Health Services Building and medication distribution room in an effort to develop building facades that are compatible with the existing historic Buildings 1 and 5, with the intent to minimize effects to those historic buildings. Conceptual plans as approved by the Office of Historic Preservation shall be incorporated into construction plans.

In addition, documentation of affected areas of Building 1 and Building 5 shall be coordinated with renovation and construction of the proposed project so that photographs are collected before, during, and after project implementation, with the intent to document existing building architecture and any changes to the architecture following project implementation. The resulting documentation shall be summarized in a Phase Three Historic Resources Report and submitted to the North Central Information Center located at California State University Sacramento, the Folsom Public Library, and the Folsom Prison Museum.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Less than significant impact. Both project sites have been extensively graded and disturbed over the years by previous excavations, trenching, and institutional development projects that completely disrupted all topsoils in and near the perimeter of the institutions. Because no aspects of the projects would impact soils below the expected level of modern-era disturbance, the potential for impacts to buried archaeological resources is considered low. Furthermore, implementation of the inadvertent discovery clause described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6 would ensure this impact would be less than significant.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than significant impact. The project sites lie within Mesozoic granitic rocks including granite, quartz, monozonite, granodiorite, and quartz diorite. These rocks are not fossil-bearing rocks. Because of the disturbed nature of the project sites and lack of fossil-bearing geologic features, impacts are not likely to occur. Furthermore, no aspects of the projects would impact soils below the expected level of modern-era disturbance. As such, excavation within previously undisturbed soils within the project sites would have low potential for impacts to significant paleontologic resources. Nonetheless, implementation of the inadvertent discovery clause described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6 would ensure that, if paleontological resources are discovered, impacts would be less than significant.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less than significant impact. Human remains are unlikely to be found in the disturbed soil horizons of the project sites. Nonetheless, implementation of the inadvertent discovery clause described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6 would ensure this impact would be less than significant.

Existing Conditions

Proposed Conditions

Source: MBA, 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 6a
Block Massing of New Central Health Services Building

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. MBA GIS Data, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

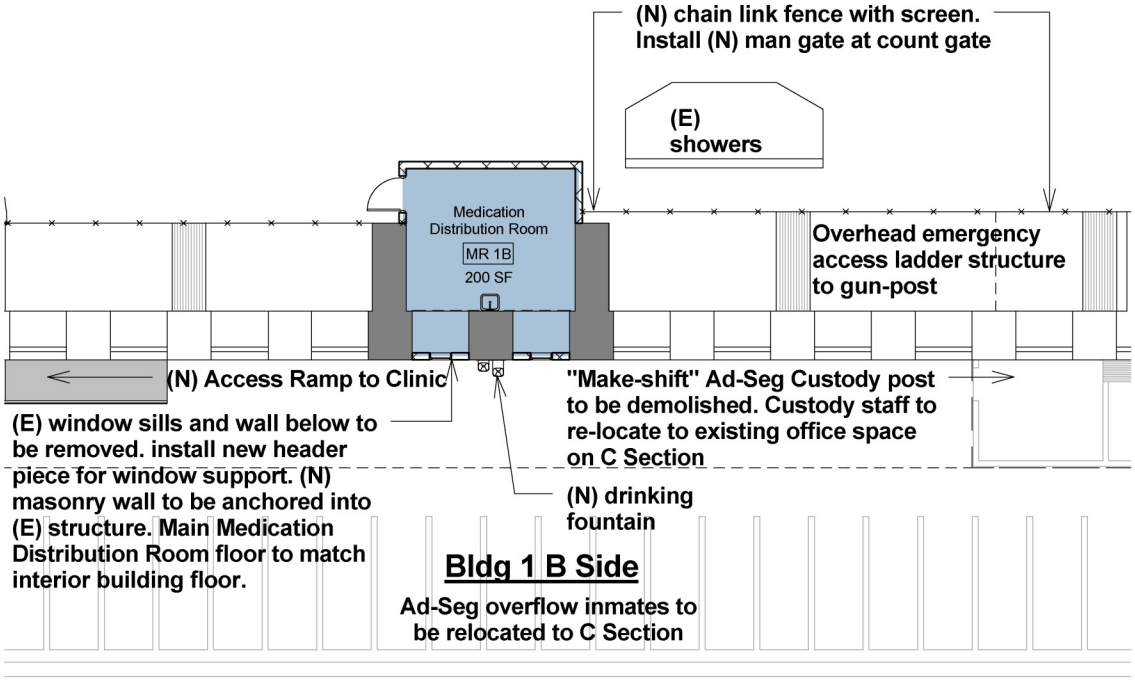
100 50 0 100 Feet

11540028 • 07/2013 | 6b_central_health_services_building_area.mxd

Exhibit 6b
New Central Health Services Building Area

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS FOR FSP AND SAC
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Bldg 1 Mini Yard



Total Area = 262 SF

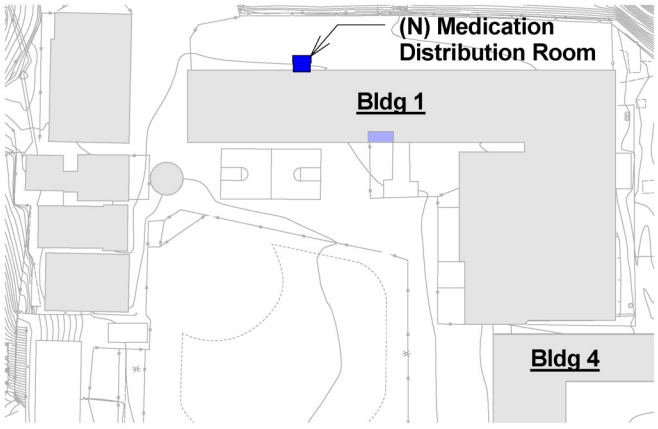
Master Plan Department Legend

Medical

Masonry Wall

NORTH

1 B Section Floor Plan
1/16" = 1'-0"



2 Key Plan
1" = 160'-0"

Sub-project #4 - Medication Distribution Rooms - New & Renovations - Building 1B

View (facing south) where the new Medication Distribution Room (Sub-project #4) is to be developed, located on the north side of Building 1 at FSP.

Source: MBA, 2013.

Exhibit 6d
Block Massing of New Medication Distribution Room

Michael Brandman Associates

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
6. Geology and Soils *Would the project:*				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

FSP and SAC are located in the lowest elevations of the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains near the transition area between the Great Valley and Sierra Nevada Geomorphic Provinces of California. Local topography is characterized by gently rolling hills and bluffs, with elevations ranging from several feet to a several hundred feet above mean sea level.

According to the Sacramento County General Plan, the project sites are underlain by a geologic formation classified as Pliocene and older bedrock (Sacramento County 2011).

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, surface soils at FSP are classified as Urban Land. Urban Land is defined as large areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, and parking lots. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material under the impervious surface may have been altered during construction, but may be similar to that of the nearby soils. Soils directly surrounding FSP include Auburn-Argonaut-Rock outcrop complex (8 to 30 percent slope), Andregg-Urban land complex (2 to 8 percent slope), and Xerolls (30 to 70 percent slope) (NRCS 2013).

Surface soils at SAC are classified as Andregg coarse sandy loam (2 to 8 percent slope), with smaller areas underlain by Andregg coarse sandy loam (8 to 15 percent slope) and Argonaut-Auburn Complex (3 to 8 percent slope) (NRCS 2013).

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

No impact. The Alquist-Priolo Act (PRC Sections 2621-2630) was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures designed for human occupancy. Surface rupture is an actual cracking or breaking of the ground along a fault during an earthquake. Structures built over an active fault can be structurally compromised if the ground ruptures. Surface ground rupture along faults is generally limited to a linear zone a few yards wide. The Alquist-Priolo Act was created to prohibit the location of structures designed for human occupancy across the traces of active faults, thereby reducing the loss of life and property from an earthquake. There are no active faults (i.e., having surface displacement within the last 10,000 years) underlying the project areas as shown in the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map (Department of Conservation, 2013). The Foothill Fault System is about 15 miles northeast of the project areas and is the closest fault to the project sites (Sacramento County 2011). Any surface ground rupture along the Foothill Fault System would be located 15 miles northeast of the project sites. As such, the project sites would not be susceptible to fault rupture and no impact would occur.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than significant impact. Ground shaking—motion that occurs because of energy released during faulting—could result in damage or collapse of buildings and other structures, depending on the magnitude of the earthquake, the location of the epicenter, and the character and duration of the ground motion. Other factors that determine the amount of potential damage from strong seismic ground shaking are the characteristics of the underlying soil and rock, the building materials used, and the workmanship of the structure.

Ground motions from seismic activity can be estimated by a probabilistic method at specified hazard levels. These levels are determined by projecting earthquake rates based on earthquake history and fault slip rates (CGS 2007). Ground shaking is expressed in terms of peak ground acceleration (pga) using a percentage of gravity (g) or a percentage of the earth's normal gravitational strength. The intensity of ground shaking depends on the distance from the earthquake epicenter to the site, the magnitude of the earthquake, site soil conditions, and the characteristic of the source. According to the California Department of Conservation, there are no major active faults in Sacramento County (California Department of Conservation 2013). The nearest faults include the Foothill Fault System to the east and the Dunnigan Hills and Midland Faults further to the west. According to the CBC, the proposed project sites are located in Seismic Zone 3. This location implies a minimum horizontal acceleration of 0.3g for use in earthquake-resistant design (CBC 1997).

As described under Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6, the proposed projects have been designed to be consistent with CBC Title 24 regulations and Appendix D of CDCR's Design Criteria Guidelines. These regulations require the preparation of a geotechnical engineering report and incorporation of resulting recommendations into project plans, thereby ensuring that the proposed projects would result in less than significant impacts related to seismic ground shaking.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No impact. Liquefaction is a process by which water-saturated materials (including soils, sediment, and certain types of volcanic deposits) lose strength and may fail during strong ground shaking. Liquefaction occurs most frequently where unconsolidated sediments and a high water table coincide. In some cases, a complete loss of strength occurs and catastrophic ground failure may result. Factors determining the liquefaction potential are soil type, the level and duration of seismic ground motions, the type and consistency of soils, and the depth to groundwater.

According the Sacramento County General Plan Safety Element, liquefaction hazards exist in the Downtown Sacramento and Delta areas (Sacramento County 2004). The proposed projects are not located in either of these areas. Furthermore, the project sites are located on granitic bedrock and are not located on unconsolidated sediments, nor do they overlie a high water table. The absence of

shallow groundwater and presence of consolidated onsite soils precludes liquefaction from occurring onsite. No impacts would occur.

iv) Landslides?

Less than significant impact. Landslides include many phenomena that involve the downslope displacement and movement of material, triggered by either static (i.e., gravity) or dynamic (i.e., earthquake) forces. Steep, unstable slopes in weak soil or bedrock units typically characterize areas susceptible to landslides.

SAC is located on relatively flat terrain and contains previously graded soils. Areas to the east of SAC contain hillsides and rolling terrain. However, because of distance and relatively minimal slope, they would not be capable of producing landslides that could affect SAC.

The main grounds of FSP are also located on relatively flat terrain while some peripheral areas are located adjacent to or near hillsides and varying terrain. FSP is either set back from significant slopes or soil engineering and retaining structures have been implemented to ensure slope stability. Both the new Building 1 Primary Care Clinic and the new CHS Building would be constructed directly adjacent to existing retaining walls. The retaining walls may be disturbed as a result of project construction. However, as indicated in Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6, the proposed projects have been designed to be consistent with CBC Title 24 regulations and Appendix D of CDCR's Design Criteria Guidelines. These regulations require the preparation of a geotechnical engineering report and incorporation of resulting recommendations into project plans, thereby ensuring slope stability is maintained during construction and operation of the project at FSP.

Areas of greater relief (e.g., cliffs near American River, Folsom Dam, and rolling hills) are located in areas surrounding the project sites but are either not large enough to produce a substantial landslide or would not pose a direct threat to the project sites should the unlikely event of a landslide occur. In summary, landslides would not be expected to occur and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than significant impact. The proposed projects would result in approximately 33,787 square feet and 61,430 square feet of exterior ground disturbance at FSP and SAC, respectively, as well as temporary disturbance of construction staging areas. All exterior areas to be disturbed have been previously graded or disturbed. Construction activities associated with the proposed projects would involve grading and excavation activities that could expose barren soils to sources of wind or water, resulting in the potential for erosion and sedimentation on and off the project sites. The NPDES stormwater permitting programs overseen by the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Board regulate stormwater quality from construction activities. Compliance with the environmental protection design feature for water quality protection described under Construction General Permit, SWPPP, and BMPs of Section 2.6—Environmental Protection

Design Features—would ensure that potential impacts from soil erosion or loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less than significant impact. All project components would be located within the developed FSP and SAC footprints on soils that have been previously graded. At FSP, the new Building 1 Primary Care Clinic and CHS Building would be constructed directly adjacent to existing retaining walls. The retaining walls may be disturbed as a result of project construction. However, as indicated in Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6, the proposed projects have been designed to be consistent with CBC Title 24 regulations and Appendix D of CDCR's Design Criteria Guidelines. These regulations require the preparation of a geotechnical engineering report and incorporation of resulting recommendations into project plans, thereby ensuring that onsite soils are stable prior to and during building construction and operation. Existing buildings undergoing renovations as a part of these projects are not located on unstable soils. As such, impacts related to a geologic unit or soil that is unstable would be less than significant.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Less than significant impact. Expansive soils are mainly comprised of clay. According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, surface soils at FSP consist of Auburn-Argonaut-Rock outcrop complex (8 to 30 percent slope), Andregg-Urban land complex (2 to 8 percent slope), and Xerolls (30 to 70 percent slope). Surface soils at SAC consist of by Andregg coarse sandy loam (2 to 8 and 8 to 15 percent slope) and Argonaut-Auburn Complex (3 to 8 percent slope) (NRCS 2013). The clay content of these soils range from 13 to 18 percent. Since clay is not the main component of the onsite soils, risks from expansion are expected to be low. Nonetheless, as indicated in Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6, prior to the construction the proposed projects, geotechnical engineering studies would be completed and would ensure that if expansive soils are found onsite, all necessary soil preparation procedures and design features would occur. As such, impacts related to expansive soils would be less than significant.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

No impact. The proposed projects do not include the installation or use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Wastewater generated from FSP and SAC is discharged into the City of Folsom's sewer system for conveyance to the SRCSD for treatment and disposal. As such, no impacts to soils due to septic systems or alternative wastewater disposal would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions *Would the project:*				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Climate change is a change in the average weather of the earth that may be measured by changes in wind patterns, storms, precipitation, and temperature. These changes are assessed using historical records of temperature changes that have occurred in the past, such as during previous ice ages. Many of the concerns regarding climate change use this data to extrapolate a level of statistical significance specifically focusing on temperature records from the last 150 years (the Industrial Age) that differ from previous climate changes in rate and magnitude.

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are greenhouse gases. The effect is analogous to the way a greenhouse retains heat. Common greenhouse gases include water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, chlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, ozone, and aerosols. Natural processes and human activities emit greenhouse gases. The presence of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere affects the earth's temperature. However, it is believed that emissions from human activities, such as electricity production and vehicle use, have elevated the concentration of these gases in the atmosphere beyond the level of naturally occurring concentrations.

There have been significant legislative and regulatory activities that directly and indirectly affect climate change and greenhouse gases in California. The primary climate change legislation in California is AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires that greenhouse gases emitted in California be reduced to 1990 levels by the year 2020. "Greenhouse gases" as defined under AB 32 include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. The ARB is the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming in order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

The ARB Governing Board approved the Climate Change Scoping Plan (Scoping Plan) in December 2008. The Scoping Plan "proposes a comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall

greenhouse gas emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil, diversify our energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health" (ARB 2008). The measures in the Scoping Plan were to be developed over the subsequent two years through rule development at the ARB and other agencies.

Emissions Inventories and Trends

California is the second-largest contributor in the U.S. of greenhouse gases and the sixteenth largest in the world (CEC 2006). In 2004, California produced 500 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents ($MMTCO_2$) (CEC 2006), including imported electricity and excluding combustion of international fuels and carbon sinks or storage. The major source of greenhouse gases in California is transportation, contributing 41 percent of the State's total emissions (CEC 2006). Electricity generation (both in and out of state) is the second-largest source, contributing 22 percent of the State's greenhouse gas emissions (CEC 2006).

Potential Environmental Effects

For California, climate change in the form of warming has the potential to incur/exacerbate environmental impacts, including but not limited to changes to precipitation and runoff patterns, increased agricultural demand for water, inundation of low-lying coastal areas by sea-level rise, and increased incidents and severity of wildfire events (Moser et al. 2009). Cooling of the climate may have the opposite or different effects. Although certain environmental effects are widely accepted to be a potential hazard to certain locations, such as rising sea level for low-lying coastal areas, it is currently infeasible to predict all environmental effects of climate change on any one location.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than significant impact.

Project Emissions Inventory

The proposed projects may contribute to climate change impacts through its contribution of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The proposed projects would generate a variety of GHGs during construction and operation, including several defined by AB 32, such as CO_2, methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O) from the exhaust of equipment and the exhaust of vehicles for employees, visitors, and construction hauling trips.

The proposed projects may also emit GHGs that are not defined by AB 32. For example, the proposed projects may generate aerosols from diesel particulate matter exhaust. Aerosols are short-

lived GHGs, as they remain in the atmosphere for about one week. The proposed projects would emit nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds, which are ozone precursors. Ozone is a GHG. However, unlike the other GHGs, ozone in the troposphere is relatively short-lived and is being reduced in the troposphere on a daily basis.

Certain GHGs defined by AB 32 would not be emitted by the project. Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) are typically used in industrial applications, none of which would be used by the projects. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the proposed projects would emit PFCs or SF_6.

Construction

The SMAQMD does not have an adopted threshold of significance for construction-generated greenhouse gases. GHGs were estimated for construction as part of the CalEEMod modeling as described in Section 3.3, Air Quality. As shown in Table 6, construction of the proposed projects at FSP and SAC is projected to emit approximately 604 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$) and 565 $MTCO_2e$ over the life of their 26-month and 18-month construction phases, respectively. Cumulatively combined, the proposed projects are projected to emit approximately 1,170 $MTCO_2e$.

Table 6: Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Site	Phase	$MTCO_2e$		
		Onsite	Offsite	Subtotal
FSP	Demolition	52.02	4.50	56.52
	Site Preparation	3.00	0.29	3.29
	Grading (2014)	63.60	14.98	78.58
	Grading (2015)	43.77	10.21	53.98
	Dry Well Cistern (2014)	2.55	0.30	2.85
	Dry Well Cistern (2015)	1.76	0.20	1.96
	Building construction (2014)	68.79	27.41	96.20
	Building construction (2015)	214.06	83.97	298.03
	Paving	7.99	2.27	10.26
	Architectural Coating	1.92	0.72	2.64
	FSP Subtotal	**—**	—	**604.31**
SAC	Demolition	28.18	6.54	34.72
	Site Preparation	1.71	0.29	2.00
	Grading	70.75	27.56	98.31
	Building construction (2014)	121.59	47.48	169.07

Table 6 (cont.): Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Site	Phase	$MTCO_2e$		
		Onsite	Offsite	Subtotal
SAC (*cont.*)	Dry Well Cistern (2014)	33.93	3.98	37.91
	Dry Well Cistern (2015)	23.34	2.70	26.04
	Building construction (2015)	129.28	49.71	178.99
	Paving	9.57	5.35	14.92
	Architectural Coating	2.69	0.59	3.28
	SAC Subtotal	**—**	—	**565.24**
Cumulative Total		—	—	**1,169.55**

Note:
$MTCO_2e$ = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
Source: CalEEMod output (Appendix A).

Operation

The SMAQMD does not have an adopted threshold of significance for operational-generated greenhouse gases. The primary concern for GHGs is the projects' long-term operational emissions. GHG emissions from the proposed projects during operation would result from natural gas consumption, motor vehicles, and air conditioning units. Indirect emissions would be generated from electricity generation, and water treatment and transport. Projected energy or water consumption rates were not readily available at the time of the GHG analysis. Therefore, CalEEMod defaults were utilized. At both FSP and SAC, the new CHS Buildings (Sub-project 3 at both institutions) would be LEED Silver-certified. Furthermore, sustainable measures and conservation features would be implemented throughout the FSP and SAC projects in accordance with the Green Building Code.

Project operations are calculated to generate approximately 933.80 $MTCO_2e$ per year after full buildout in 2020, as shown in Table 7. Year 2020 is utilized for this significance determination because that is the emission reduction target year in both AB 32 and the ARB's adopted Scoping Plan. This emissions estimate is for facility expansion and does not incorporate the increased energy efficiency estimates from renovation of existing facilities. Therefore, this is a conservative "worst-case" estimate. Project-generated emissions are expected to decrease over time.

Table 7: Operational CO_2 Generation (Year 2020)

Source		Emissions ($MTCO_2e$ per year)
Both Sites	Mobile Activity	43.06
FSP Site	Energy	252.89
	Waste	138.45
	Water	8.59
SAC Site	Energy	310.38
	Waste	169.89
	Water	10.54
Total		**933.80**

Note:
$MTCO_2e$ = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
Source: CalEEMod output (Appendix A).

Significance Determination

Construction-related emissions would not impede attainment of state greenhouse gas reduction targets, because the emissions would occur prior to the year 2020 target date set by AB32 and the ARB's Scoping Plan. Therefore, construction-generated greenhouse gas emissions would be less than significant.

The operational emissions resulting from the projects reflect the very low levels of vehicle activity and minimal area emissions associated with the projects. Area emissions are expected to be generated by natural gas consumption. As indicated in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, the new CHS Buildings (Sub-project 3 at both institutions) would be LEED Silver-certified, assuring minimal energy use and, therefore, further minimizing emissions from operations. As demonstrated in Section 3.7, discussion b), the projects would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purposes of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. Given the minimal GHG emissions associated with the proposed projects, the design elements to reduce emissions, and the projects' consistency with adopted greenhouse gas plans, the proposed projects would not considerably contribute to GHG emissions and, therefore, would not significantly contribute to climate change. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less than significant impact. Neither the City of Folsom, the County of Sacramento, nor SMAQMD has adopted plans, policies, or regulations for reducing GHG emissions. Therefore, the

applicable adopted law is AB 32, and the applicable plan is the Scoping Plan adopted by ARB, as discussed previously under Environmental Setting above.

The Scoping Plan states, "The 2020 goal was established to be an aggressive, but achievable, mid-term target, and the 2050 GHG emissions reduction goal represents the level scientists believe is necessary to reach levels that would stabilize climate" (ARB 2008). The year 2020 GHG emission reduction goal of AB 32 corresponds with the mid-term target established by Executive Order S-3-05, which aims to reduce California's fair-share contribution of GHGs in 2050 to levels that would stabilize the climate.

Construction of the proposed projects is estimated to generate greenhouse gases. However, AB 32 requires that GHG emissions generated in California in year 2020 be equal to or less than California's statewide inventory from 1990. Construction emissions would occur before the year 2020, so the projects' construction would not contribute to year 2020 emissions. Therefore, construction emissions would not conflict with the AB 32 Scoping Plan.

The Scoping Plan identifies recommended measures for multiple GHG emission sectors and the associated emission reductions needed to achieve the year 2020 emissions target—each sector has a different emission reduction target. Most of the measures target the transportation and electricity sectors. As stated in the Scoping Plan, the key elements of the strategy for achieving the 2020 GHG target include:

- Expanding and strengthening existing energy efficiency programs as well as building and appliance standards.
- Achieving a statewide renewable energy mix of 33 percent.
- Developing a California cap-and-trade program that links with other Western Climate Initiative partner programs to create a regional market system.
- Establishing targets for transportation-related GHG emissions for regions throughout California and pursuing policies and incentives to achieve those targets.
- Adopting and implementing measures pursuant to existing State laws and policies, including California's clean car standards, goods movement measures, and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard.
- Creating targeted fees, including a public goods charge on water use, fees on high global warming potential gases, and a fee to fund the administrative costs of the State's long-term commitment to AB 32 implementation.

As an institutional facility (rather than a residential, energy sector, or commercial facility), the majority of the Scoping Plan's recommended measures do not apply. The Scoping Plan's

recommended measures mainly target reductions in the transportation and electricity sectors. Implementation of certain Scoping Plan measures may obliquely affect the projects, such as the low carbon fuel standard and enactment of the Pavley standards, as part of California Assembly Bill 1493 (AB 1493). AB 1493 required the ARB to develop and adopt regulations that reduce GHGs emitted by passenger vehicles and light duty trucks. The only measure directly applicable to the proposed projects is energy efficiency. As indicated in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, the new CHS Buildings (Sub-project 3 at both institutions) would be LEED Silver-certified. Furthermore, sustainable measures and conservation features would be implemented throughout the FSP and SAC projects in accordance with the Green Building Code, assuring minimal energy use and further minimizing direct and indirect GHG emissions from project operations. All inmate toilet and lavatory combination fixtures have been converted to a water-efficient system that controls the number of flushes that can occur within an hour. In addition, the FSP and SAC facilities operate a recycling and salvage program for metal, cardboard, and white paper, resulting in a 40-percent reduction of solid waste delivered to landfills. Finally, the FSP and SAC facilities reduce the consumption of new materials through source reduction measures, such as using reusable cups and trays, use of electronic forms, and double-sided copies.

CDCR is also a member of the Cool Planet Project and the Climate Registry. CDCR operates two solar power fields, one at Ironwood State Prison and another at Chuckawalla Valley State Prison. Six more solar power fields are slated for construction. CDCR also has a variety of BMPs for water management and conservation for the prisons, including items such as eliminating nonessential water use, modifying practices for water efficient landscaping, and leak detection and repair in buildings.

The projects would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for reducing the emissions of GHGs for the following reasons:

- The projects would generate low levels of GHGs at project buildout (see Section 3.7, Greenhouse Gases, discussion a) above).
- The projects would continue the water efficiency, recycling, and source reduction measures enacted by the FSP and SAC institutions.
- Qualifying buildings at FSP and SAC would be designed to meet and obtain the USGBC's LEED Certification for New Construction and sustainable measures and conservation features would be implemented throughout the FSP and SAC projects in accordance with the Green Building Code. Therefore, the projects would enact the applicable Scoping Plan recommended measure of energy efficiency.

Accordingly, GHG impacts from the proposed projects would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
8. Hazards and Hazardous Materials *Would the project:*				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

FSP was constructed in 1878, while SAC was constructed in 1986. Areas within and surrounding the institutions were previously used for various institution-related activities, including mining and agriculture.

FSP and SAC are not listed as Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) generators of hazardous wastes, according to the EPA's Envirofacts database (EPA 2013a). SAC is not listed on California's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Hazardous Waste and Substances List. However, FSP is listed because of chemicals used in the manufacturing of license plates, cannery wastewater, and scrap metal disposal. Soil remediation is complete and groundwater monitoring is ongoing. Deed restrictions have been implemented to limit development to adult housing and restrict the use of groundwater (DTSC 2013). Neither site is listed on the EPA's Superfund National Priorities List (EPA 2013b).

According to the State Water Resources Control Board's Geotracker database, the property on which FSP and SAC are located contain four leaking underground storage tank (LUST) clean-up sites and one land disposal site. The Geotracker listed sites are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Geotracker Listed Sites

Name	Type	Cleanup Status
Green Valley Conservation Camp	LUST cleanup site	Case closed
Old Gas Station	LUST cleanup site	Case Closed
Maintenance Fuel Area	LUST cleanup site	Open (Site Assessment)
Garage/Bus Repair area	LUST cleanup site	Case closed
Toxic Pit	Land Disposal Site	Open
Source: SWRCB 2013.		

The majority of the project sites are located in a geologic area mapped as granitic rocks, but the southernmost portions of both FSP and SAC are potentially within an area mapped as Metamorphosed Mafic Volcanic Rocks. Metamorphic Mafic Volcanic Rocks are considered moderately likely to contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA). NOA deposits have been found in rock other than ultramafic and serpentine rock. For example, NOA deposits have been found in metavolcanic rocks such as Copper Hill Volcanic in the greater Folsom vicinity (California Geological Survey 2006).

A visual inspection of the project areas for hazardous materials was conducted on May 17, 2012 by a qualified environmental professional, and did not reveal any potential hazards. The following discussion is based on database review, findings of the inspection, as well as conversations with institution personnel.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than significant impact. Construction and operation of the proposed projects would involve the routine transport and handling of hazardous substances such as diesel fuels, lubricants, solvents, asphalt, hospital supplies and waste. Handling and transport of these materials could result in the exposure of workers to hazardous materials. However, the proposed projects would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment because project construction and operation would comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws pertaining to the safe handling and transport of hazardous materials, including California Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal OSHA) requirements. For example, the California Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Law of 1985 (Business Plan Act) requires preparation of Hazardous Materials Business Plans and disclosure of hazardous materials inventories. In addition, the proposed projects' SWPPP and associated BMPs would include spill prevention and cleanup measures applicable to hazardous waste.

The proposed projects would be in accordance with FSP's and SAC's Hazardous Materials Business Plans, which include an inventory of hazardous materials handled, facility floor plans showing where hazardous materials are stored, an emergency response plan, and provisions for employee training in safety and emergency response procedures (California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1). In addition, Cal OSHA's regulations for the use of hazardous materials in the workplace, as detailed in CCR Title 8, include requirements for safety training, availability of safety equipment, accidents and illness prevention programs, hazardous substance exposure warnings, and emergency action and fire prevention plan preparation. Cal OSHA enforces hazard communication program regulations that contain training and information requirements, including procedures for identifying and labeling hazardous substances, communicating hazard information related to hazardous substances and their handling, and preparing health and safety plans to protect workers and employees at hazardous waste sites. The hazard communication program requires that Material Safety Data Sheets be available to employees and that employee information and training programs are documented.

Medical facility operations, such as those included in the proposed projects, typically involve the transport, storage, and use of relatively small quantities of materials that would be classified as hazardous. Types of hazardous materials found in medical facilities include pharmaceuticals; chemicals used to sterilize equipment; formaldehyde for specimen preservation; solvents, oxidizers, corrosives, and stains used in clinical laboratories; photographic processing chemicals used in some x-ray equipment; and certain biohazardous toxins used in treatment and processing. Facilities

maintenance activities require various common hazardous materials, including cleaners (typically soaps and detergents, but also solvents and corrosives), paint, pesticides and herbicides (used in building maintenance), fuels (e.g., diesel), and oils and lubricants.

The medical facilities would also use and store radioactive material, used primarily to treat certain types of cancer. X-ray equipment is also regulated as radioactive material. Radioactive materials decay (become non-radioactive) over time. The time it takes for a material to shed approximately one-half of its radioactivity is referred to as the material's half-life. Radioactive materials with half-lives greater than 90 days are considered long-lived radioactive materials, while those with half-lives less than 90 days are considered short-lived radioactive materials. Some long-lived radioactive materials that may be used at the facility, such as those used in x-ray equipment, would essentially be a sealed, stationary source of radiation. Both short-lived and long-lived radioactive materials would be used for patient treatment, primarily for the treatment of cancer. Long-lived radioactive materials (such as cesium 137 used in cancer radiation therapy) are not disposed of but are retained over time for patient treatment.

State and federal laws require detailed planning to ensure that hazardous materials are properly transported, handled, used, stored, and disposed of, and, in the event that such materials are accidentally released, to prevent or to mitigate injury to health or the environment. The California Department of Public Health's Medical Waste Management Act governs the management of medical waste to prevent the dissemination of potentially infectious organisms and the spread of infection to others within the medical center and in the community. Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) are responsible for local regulation and enforcement of hazardous materials laws and regulations. The Sacramento County Environmental Management Department serves as the County's CUPA.

In summary, use of hazardous materials during construction would be temporary and in accordance with regulation. Furthermore, operation of project components would be consistent with regulations regarding hazardous materials. As such, impacts related to the routine use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials would be considered less than significant.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than significant impact. Based on the nature of the hazardous materials that would be used, stored, and/or disposed of during construction (e.g., diesel-fueled equipment, asphalt) and operation (e.g., medical waste) of the proposed projects, it is unlikely that upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment would occur. As indicated in discussion 3.8 a) above, all hazardous materials would be handled in accordance with applicable laws.

Medical wastes would be appropriately stored onsite and subsequently disposed of in accordance with health and safety regulations.

Because of the age of existing structures at FSP, it is likely that there are building materials that contain hazardous substances, such as asbestos, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and others that were once commonly used in building construction. SAC was constructed in 1986, after many hazardous materials were banned from construction materials. Nonetheless, such substances could be present at SAC. As indicated in discussion 3.3 d), the Air District's Rule 902 establishes notification and work practice requirements to prevent asbestos emissions from emanating during building renovation and demolition activities. CDCR's Environmental Compliance Section is responsible for ensuring CDCR's compliance with the Air District's Rules, as well as EPA's NESHAP and OSHA requirements for handling asbestos-containing materials. CDCR's architectural consultant would employ a licensed hazardous materials specialist to conduct a focused survey within existing buildings identified for construction activities within both FSP and SAC. As indicated in Section 2.5.4 Hazardous Materials, if hazardous building materials are identified, the hazardous material specialist would prepare a hazardous materials safety plan, consistent with the requirements of the Air District, OSHA, and DTSC, to ensure construction worker safety and reduce impacts to the environment associated with release of these materials.

As previously noted, the southernmost portions of both FSP and SAC are potentially within an area mapped as Metamorphosed Mafic Volcanic Rocks. Metamorphic Mafic Volcanic Rocks are considered moderately likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos (NOA). NOA is found in soils and rock that, when disturbed, can release potentially harmful asbestos into the air. SMAQMD has determined that properties located partially or totally within "Moderately Likely to Contain NOA" areas are subject to the requirements of Section 93105 of the California Code of regulations and would be required to submit a dust mitigation plan that has been approved by SMAQMD. As discussed in Section 3.3, Air Quality, discussion d), the projects are required by SMAQMD to comply with ARB's Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM), thereby ensuring the submittal and approval of a dust mitigation plan and BMPs that would reduce impacts related to NOA.

In summary, compliance with hazardous material regulations would ensure that all hazardous materials would be handled appropriately and impacts would be less than significant.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No impact. No schools are located within 0.25 mile of the proposed project sites. The closest school is the St. John Notre Dame School, approximately 0.5 mile south of the project sites. Based on the distance from the closest school and the proposed project components, no impacts would occur related to emissions or handling of hazardous materials close to schools.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Less than significant impact. As previously indicated, FSP and SAC are not listed as RCRA generators of hazardous wastes according to the EPA's Envirofacts database (EPA 2013a). SAC is not listed on California's DTSC Hazardous Waste and Substances List. However, FSP is listed because of chemicals used in the manufacturing of license plates, cannery wastewater, and scrap metal disposal. Soil remediation is complete and groundwater monitoring is ongoing. Deed restrictions have been implemented to limit development to adult housing and restrict the use of groundwater (DTSC 2013). Neither site is listed on the EPA's Superfund National Priorities List (EPA 2013b). According to the State Water Resources Control Board's Geotracker database, the property on which FSP and SAC are located contains four leaking underground storage tank (LUST) clean-up sites and one land disposal site. As shown in Table 8, three of the four LUST clean-up sites are listed as case closed and, therefore, do not present an environmental concern to the proposed projects. The Maintenance Fuel Area LUST site, which has an open cleanup status, is located outside of FSP and SAC secure perimeter areas. One gasoline, one diesel, and one waste oil underground storage tank were formerly located on the eastern side of the maintenance garage. Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed in 2005, and a Corrective Action Plan to remediate petroleum-impacted groundwater was approved in 2008. Because the LUST clean-up site is located outside of the institutions' secure perimeters, would not be disturbed by any project activity, and the projects would not utilize onsite groundwater, this site is not considered an environmental concern to the proposed projects. Information available on the listed toxic pit is limited. However, the case was opened in 1965 and there is currently no onsite disposal of waste at FSP or SAC. As such, this site is not considered an environmental concern to the proposed projects.

A qualified hazardous materials professional conducted a site visit on May 17, 2013 and did not identify any potentially hazardous materials or conditions within the areas to be disturbed by the proposed projects. Interviews with institution staff further confirmed that there are no potentially hazardous conditions at the project sites, and all hazardous materials are handled and stored in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. In summary, while FSP contains areas that are currently undergoing remediation activities, implementation of the projects would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, and impacts would be less than significant.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No impact. The nearest airports to FSP and SAC are the Cameron Airpark (eight miles to the east), Mather Airport (11 miles to the southwest), and the former McClellan Air Force Base (12 miles to the

west). The project sites are not located within a land use plan or safety zone of any airport. Therefore, the proposed projects would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project areas as a result of being located near a public airport. No impact would occur.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No impact. The proposed project sites are not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, no safety hazards related to private airports would exist for people residing or working in the project areas, and no impacts would occur.

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than significant impact. The California Emergency Services Act (CESA) of 1970 established authority for the preparation of an Emergency Preparedness Plan for correctional institutions. Each CDCR institution must assign an emergency coordinator to implement this plan and must prepare an Emergency Preparedness Plan for submission to the CDCR Office of Correctional Safety for review and approval. In accordance with CESA, such plans were developed for FSP and SAC according to the requirements of the State Office of Emergency Services and organized according to the specific site needs for these institutions. The plans have a sub-plan that clearly identifies measures to be taken pertaining to specific emergencies in each area of the institutions. All institutions are required to ensure preparedness in dealing with disasters such as earthquakes, fires, and floods. The emergency plans for FSP and SAC include contingency plans to respond to the following types of emergency situations: war, flood, civil disturbance, pollution, earthquake, and fire. The plans provide detailed routes of egress to more secure buildings and/or areas in the event of an emergency evacuation of buildings and/or other areas within FSP and SAC. Employees are trained to follow specific instructions and precautionary measures for emergencies, and in the use of emergency equipment and medical aids. The proposed projects would not interfere with appropriate compliance with these plans, in case of an emergency. The Emergency Preparedness Plans would be amended as necessary to ensure adequate coverage for the proposed projects and associated buildings and operations. Therefore, implementation of the proposed projects would not physically interfere with or impair implementation of the emergency response plan and impacts would be less than significant.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

Less than significant impact. The project sites are not located within or adjacent to a State Responsibility Area managed by the California Department of Forestry (CDF). Therefore, the sites are not ranked by CDF for fire hazard severity. According to the CDF's Fire and Resource

Assessment Program's Fuel Rank map, the project sites are in an area dominated by fuels classified as "moderate" to "high" in terms of wildland fire risk (CDF 2013). Some areas surrounding the prison facilities are classified as "high," most likely due to the remaining open space lands located on the 1,200-acre CDCR parcel. While the open space lands are more susceptible to wildfire, they are completely surrounded by urban development, thereby inhibiting wildfires from encroaching on the site. The open space's proximity to urban development does increase exposure to anthropogenic ignition sources (discarded cigarettes, sparks emanating from vehicles, etc.). The FSP Fire Department is staffed with 14 inmate firefighters who would provide prompt response to fires reported at FSP or SAC, and additional assistance could be provided by the City of Folsom Fire Department in conjunction with its mutual aid agreement with the FSP Fire Department.

All of the proposed projects' components would be constructed within the existing FSP and SAC institutions. Ground cover vegetation at FSP and SAC is mowed as part of ongoing facility maintenance. The proposed projects do not include additional inmate beds and would not construct residences. The buildings that would be constructed as part of the proposed improvements would be designed to meet all fire code requirements that would address ignition-resistive construction, interior fire sprinklers, and/or sufficient water supply (volume) and pressure. As such, impacts related to the exposure of persons or structures to wildfire would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
9. Hydrology and Water Quality *Would the project:*				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☒	☐
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Climate

Temperatures in the vicinity of the project sites range from July highs of 90 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to December lows of 38°F. Average annual precipitation is 22.89 inches and falls as rain primarily between the months of October through April (WRCC 2013).

Regional Hydrology

The projects are located in the American River hydrologic unit (CWP 2013). Folsom Lake and Dam, located north of the project sites, impounds water from the North Fork and the South Fork of the American River. The American River, also known as Lake Natoma near the project sites, forms the western boundary of the 1,200-acre parcel on which FSP and SAC are located. The American River drains approximately 1,900 square miles of the Sierra Nevada Mountains' western slopes. The lower American River, west of the project sites (from Nimbus Dam to its confluence with the Sacramento River), is on the 303(d) list due to high mercury, PCB, and unknown toxicity concentrations. Mercury had an expected total maximum daily load (TMDL) completion time of 2010, while PCB and the unknown toxicity have an expected TMDL completion date of 2021. The American River North Fork, north of the project sites (North Fork Dam to Folsom Lake), is also on the 303(d) list for mercury and has an expected TMDL completion date of 2019. In addition, the American River South Fork, east of the project sites (below Slab Creek Reservoir to Folsom Lake) is on the 303(d) list for mercury, and has an expected TMDL completion date of 2021 (CVRWQCB 2010).

Local Drainage

Runoff in the project vicinity is generally to the west and southwest toward the American River via sheet flow, several small intermittent creeks, drainage channels, and subsurface stormwater drains.

Site Drainage

The onsite drainage systems for FSP and SAC utilize surface flow, drain inlets, underground storm drains, and open culverts to direct stormwater to detention ponds and culverts where it is eventually released to the American River.

Flood Mapping

FSP and SAC are not located within a flood zone according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map Number 06067C0109H and 06067C0108H. FSP and SAC are located directly adjacent to the American River (Lake Natoma). However, Folsom Dam actively controls floodwaters on the American River and any flooding occurring at the dam's gates would likely be contained by the deep depression, known as the American River Canyon, in which the American River is located.

According to the Sacramento County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, FSP and SAC are relatively protected from dam failure inundation since most of the flows would be confined to the narrow American River Canyon. A floodgate failure in 1995 drained almost 40 percent of the lake before it could be fixed, but did not result in local area flooding (Sacramento County 2004). However, failure of the earthen dikes that flank either side of Folsom Dam would have the potential to cause significant floodwater inundation at FSP and SAC.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Less than significant impact. Short-term impacts to water quality standards might occur during project construction due to demolition, grading and construction activities resulting in the potential for stormwater to carry sediment and small quantities of pollutants into the stormwater system and local waterways. Dry well cisterns would be installed to collect, percolate, and meter stormwater from the proposed buildings and additions. The cisterns would also allow suspended particles to settle, thereby improving stormwater quality. If not all stormwater percolates within the cistern, it would be released at a metered rate that would not result in a net increase of existing stormwater outfall levels. Combined, the cisterns would be approximately 471 cubic yards in size and could accommodate approximately 86,000 gallons of stormwater. As indicated in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, CDCR would contract with a registered civil engineer to design and implement drainage plans, including dry well cisterns that would safely retain, detain, and/or convey stormwater runoff and would ensure no net increase of existing stormwater outfall levels would occur. The plans would be consistent with CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines and with the General Construction NPDES Permit(s) and existing NPDES Permit(s). Implementation of the environmental protection design feature for water quality protection during both construction and operation as described in Section 2.6 would ensure that the proposed projects would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted?

No impact. FSP and SAC currently obtain water from Folsom Lake under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the State of California, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the Bureau of Reclamation. Under the MOU, the Bureau of Reclamation provides

4,000 acre-feet per year (afy) of raw water from Folsom Lake by piping water from Folsom Dam to a water treatment plant located within the CDCR facilities. The proposed projects would not change the source of water supply, and no groundwater wells would be drilled as part of the proposed projects. Accordingly, the proposed projects would not deplete groundwater supplies.

The proposed projects would increase impervious surface coverage at FSP by 11,792 square feet or approximately 0.6 percent (based on existing impervious surface area of approximately 1,900,000 square feet). Impervious surface coverage at SAC would be increased by 61,430 square feet or approximately 2.8 percent (based on existing impervious surface area of approximately 2,200,000 square feet). These additions of impervious surface areas are minimal and would be located throughout each institution where undeveloped areas would continue to offer recharge potential. Furthermore, dry well cisterns installed at each institution would enable stormwater running off the new buildings to percolate into the ground. Therefore, the proposed projects would not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. As such, no impacts would occur.

c-e) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site?

Less than significant impact. As stated in discussion 3.9 b), the increase in impervious surface area at each institution would be insignificant (0.6 percent and 2.8 percent at FSP and SAC, respectively) relative to the existing impervious areas and 1,200-acre parcel on which the institutions are located. The increase in impervious surface area would be negligible relative to the existing institution, and the existing stormwater system would be sufficient to handle runoff from the proposed projects' components. Additionally, as indicated under Section 2.6, implementation of a SWPPP and a finalized engineered drainage plan inclusive of dry well cisterns would ensure that stormwater quality would be properly managed and runoff would be properly metered and directed to existing facilities, thereby inhibiting any erosion, siltation, or flooding from occurring on or offsite. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Less than significant impact. Based on the discussion provided regarding the preceding checklist questions, the proposed projects do not include any actions that are expected to substantially degrade water quality, and a less than significant impact to water quality would occur.

g-h) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map or impede or redirect flood flows?

No impact. The proposed projects do not include any housing. According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps entitled Community Parcel Number 06067C0109H and 06067C0108H the

project sites are not located within a 100-year flood hazard area and, therefore, would not situate housing or structures in such a way that flood flows would be impeded or redirected. FSP and SAC are located directly adjacent to the American River. However, the Folsom Dam actively controls floodwaters on the American River and any regulated flooding (including 100-year levels) would be contained by the American River Canyon in which the American River is located. Accordingly, the proposed projects would not situate housing or structures in such a way that flood flows would be impeded or redirected. No impacts would occur.

i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

Less than significant impact. The proposed projects are located approximately 0.6 mile south of Folsom Dam. Failure of Folsom Dam would not pose a significant risk to FSP or SAC because the floodwaters would be directed to the narrow American River Canyon. Failure of the earthen dike that flanks Folsom Dam to the southeast could result in flooding at FSP and SAC. However, because the proposed projects' improvements would be within the existing facilities, no additional exposure to potential inundation hazards would occur. Given that the likelihood of the earthen dike's failure is low and the fact that the FSP and SAC already exist below the dam and earthen dike, impacts would be considered less than significant.

j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

No impact. Seiches are waves in inland bodies of water produced by earthquakes or landslides. Significant seismic shaking near the project sites could have the potential to cause seiches in Folsom Lake. However, a seiche wave from Folsom Lake would not have the ability to reach the project sites because of the restrictive height of the Folsom Dam and adjacent earthen dikes. The project sites are located more than 95 miles from the Pacific Ocean and would not be at risk for inundation by a tsunami. Topography surrounding the project sites, while varied in elevation, does not present a reasonable setting for mudflows large enough to significantly affect the project sites. Therefore, no impacts would occur in relation to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
10. Land Use and Planning *Would the project:*				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural communities conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

This section describes the existing land use and potential effects from project implementation on the sites and their surrounding areas. As a State agency, CDCR is generally exempt from local plans, policies, and regulations, but does consider them for purposes of complying with federal or state law.

Site Vicinity Setting

FSP and SAC are located adjacent to each other within the city limits of the City of Folsom on a state-owned, 1,200-acre parcel. FSP and SAC properties are designated as Public under the City of Folsom General Plan's Land Use Diagram and are zoned by the City of Folsom as Open Space and Conservation District. The project sites are bounded by East Natoma Street to the south and southeast, the American River to the west, and Folsom Lake Crossing to the north and northeast. Folsom Lake and Dam are located directly beyond Folsom Lake Crossing. The project sites are located approximately 20 miles northeast of downtown Sacramento and 1.5 miles northeast of the City of Folsom's downtown.

Discussion

a) Physically divide an established community?

No impact. The proposed projects would not physically divide an established community. FSP and SAC are set back from surrounding urban development on approximately 1,200 acres under CDCR jurisdiction. All project components would be located within the boundaries of FSP and SAC. No residential areas are located directly adjacent to the existing institutions. Thus, the proposed projects would not physically divide an established community and no impact would occur.

b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No impact. The proposed projects would be constructed within the existing FSP and SAC institutions, which are designated as Public land uses by the Folsom General Plan and are zoned as an Open Space and Conservation District. As correctional institutions, FSP and SAC are consistent with the Public land use designation. The undeveloped areas of the 1,200-acre parcel on which the institutions are located are consistent with the Open Space and Conservation District zoning designation. The proposed projects would be located within and be consistent with existing institutional land uses and would not change existing operations. As such, no impact would occur.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural communities conservation plan?

No impact. CDCR has an approved HCP for its Statewide Electrified Fence Project (1999). The HCP covers the operation of lethal electrified fences that surround 27 state prisons, including SAC. FSP does not have a lethal electrified fence. The proposed projects would not involve impacts or modifications to the existing lethal electrified fence at SAC. As such, the proposed projects would not conflict with the HCP. The proposed project sites are not within the boundaries of any other applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plans. As such, no impact would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
11. Mineral Resources *Would the project:*				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

According to the Sacramento County General Plan, known mineral resources in Sacramento County include sand, gravel, natural gas, gold, silver, clay and top soil. Aggregate production (sand and gravel) are the largest mineral resources in the county and the primary remaining deposits are located south of Rancho Cordova, approximately nine miles southwest of the project sites.

The project sites are located in an area zoned as Mineral Resource Zone 2 (MRZ-2) by the California State Geologist (Sacramento County 2011). The designation of MRZ-2 is defined as areas for which geologic data indicate that significant measured or inferred mineral resources are present. Onsite granite deposits were mined and used to construct significant portions of the original FSP buildings.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

Less than significant impact. As previously indicated, the project sites are located in an MRZ-2 zone where geologic data indicates that significant measures or inferred mineral resources are present. While the project sites may contain mineral resources, such as the granite used to construct early portions of FSP, the existing CDCR facilities preclude mineral extractions from occurring. Because the new and renovated buildings would be located completely within the existing FSP and SAC boundaries, their construction would not further alter the availability of onsite mineral resources. Accordingly, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

Less than significant impact. As indicated in discussion 3.11 a) above, the proposed project sites are located within an area designated as containing significant measured or inferred mineral resources (MRZ-2). While the project sites may contain mineral resources, such as the granite used to construct early portions of FSP, the existing CDCR facilities preclude mineral extractions from occurring. Because the new and renovated buildings would be located completely within the existing FSP and SAC boundaries, their construction would not further alter the availability of onsite mineral resources. Accordingly, impacts would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
12. Noise *Would the project result in:*				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Decibels are the unit of measurement for sound pressure expressed on a logarithmic scale otherwise expressed in A-weighted decibels (dBA). Likewise, L_{eq} is the constant sound level that would contain the same acoustic energy as the varying sound level, during the same time period (i.e., the average noise exposure level for the given time period). The equivalent sound level is used to describe noise over a specified period of time, typically one hour, in terms of a single numerical value.

The City of Folsom Municipal Code contains noise standards for evaluating the compatibility of proposed new development with the existing or anticipated noise environment. Section 8.42.040 of the Municipal Code establishes an exterior noise level standard of 50 dBA for daytime (1 a.m. to 10 p.m.), with a maximum peak level of 70 dBA and 45 dBA for nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) with a maximum peak level of 65 dBA. Interior noise level standards are established in section 8.42.050 and are 45 dBA with a maximum peak level of 55 dBA in the daytime and 35 dBA with a maximum peak

level of 45 dBA for nighttime. As indicated in the Municipal Code, in the event the measured ambient noise level exceeds the applicable noise level standard in any category, the applicable standard shall be adjusted to equal the ambient noise level.

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive noise receptors are, in general, those areas of human habitation or substantial use where the intrusion of noise has the potential to adversely impact the occupancy, use, or enjoyment of the environment. These can include residences, schools, hospitals, parks, and places of business requiring low levels of noise. Correctional and government facilities, such as FSP and SAC and the proposed projects' additions and renovations, are not considered noise-sensitive land uses. Offsite noise sensitive receptors (residences) are located approximately 2,000 feet west of the nearest sub-project site (Sub-project 3) at FSP and approximately 1,320 feet east of the nearest sub-project site (Sub-project 1) at SAC. Residences to the west are separated from FSP and SAC by the American River Canyon. Residences to the east are separated by hilly terrain and East Natoma Street.

Existing Noise Levels

An ambient noise survey was conducted within the project areas by MBA on Friday, May 17, 2013. The purpose of the ambient noise survey was to establish existing noise conditions within the project vicinities. Short-term noise measurements were taken at four locations in the project study areas as indicated in Table 9. The minimum noise level reading observed was 40.3 dBA L_{min}, while the maximum noise level reading was 84.6 dBA L_{max}.

Table 9: Existing Short-Term Noise Level Results

Site No.	Site Description	Primary Noise Source	Time	A-Weighted Decibel Sound Levels		
				L_{eq}	L_{min}	L_{max}
1	Located approximately north of FSP along Folsom Prison Road, 20 feet from warehouse buildings.	Maintenance equipment	12:44 p.m.–12:59 p.m.	63.0	40.3	84.6
2	Located to the north of FSP project site along dirt road adjacent to warehouse buildings.	Maintenance equipment	1:10 p.m.–1:25 p.m.	51.9	40.7	69.7
3	Located east of SAC adjacent to administration buildings.	Traffic noise from employees	1:28 p.m.–1:43 p.m.	50.2	44.1	66.9
4	Located in between FSP and SAC along Ryan Parkway.	Traffic noise from employees and visitors	1:54 p.m.–1:09 p.m.	48.8	38.5	63.1

Notes:
L_{eq} = energy-equivalent noise level L_{min} = minimum noise level L_{max} = maximum noise level.
Source: May 17, 2013 Noise Survey conducted by Michael Brandman Associates.

Discussion

Would the projects result in:

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than significant impact. The City of Folsom's Municipal Code contains noise standards for evaluating the compatibility of any proposed new development with the existing or anticipated noise environment. As previously mentioned, the standard for daytime exterior noise levels in sensitive land use areas is 50 dBA with a maximum peak level of 70 dBA. The Municipal Code exempts construction noise, provided such activities do not take place before 7 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on Monday through Friday, or before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday. Nonetheless, potential construction noise impacts are discussed below. Renovation activities occurring within existing FSP and SAC facilities would not be likely to produce significant noise capable of affecting the surrounding areas.

Short-term construction noise impacts would occur during construction activities from the transport of workers and movement of construction materials to and from the project sites, and from the noise generated onsite during ground clearing, grading, and construction activities. Construction noise typically occurs intermittently and varies depending on the nature or phase of construction. Equipment required during the construction process would typically include backhoes, dozers, compactors, graders, front-end loaders, and trucks. Additional equipment, such as a portable crane and paving equipment, may also be required on a short-term and intermittent basis. Noise generated by construction equipment can reach high levels. Typical noise levels for individual pieces of construction equipment are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Type of Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) at 50 feet
Concrete Saw	90
Jack Hammer	88
Grader	85
Pneumatic Tools	85
Scraper	84
Compactor	83
Concrete Breaker	82
Dozer	82

Table 10 (cont.): Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Type of Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) at 50 feet
Concrete Pump	81
Crane, Mobile	81
Generator	81
Water Pump	81
Front-end Loader	79
Air Compressor	78
Backhoe	78
Asphalt Paver	77
Trucks	74-81
Source: Federal Transit Administration 2011.	

Offsite noise sensitive receptors (residences) are located approximately 2,000 feet west of the nearest sub-project site (Sub-project 3) at FSP and approximately 1,320 feet east of the nearest sub-project site (Sub-project 1) at SAC. Residences to the west are separated from FSP and SAC by the American Canyon. Residences to the east are separated by hilly terrain and East Natoma Street. Noise from a point source (such as a stationary piece of equipment) attenuates at a rate of six dBA for every doubling of distance. Based on these distances and assuming that certain piece of construction equipment can generate maximum noise levels of 90 dBA or louder at a distance of 50 feet, resulting noise level at the nearby sensitive noise receptors would be 58 dBA at residences to the west and 62 dBA at residences to the east. The resulting construction related noise levels would be well below the maximum allowable exterior peak level of 70 dBA. Note that these noise attenuation calculations do not account for intervening topography and vegetation, which would further reduce noise levels. Therefore, any construction-related noise would have a less than significant noise impact.

Once fully operational, the proposed projects' components would not involve the use of any major stationary noise sources or activities, nor would the projects significantly change the existing noise generating activities onsite. Exterior mechanical equipment would be required for the new buildings and possibly the building additions. Noise levels generated by exterior mechanical equipment typically average between 55 and 85 dBA at three feet from the source (EPA 1971). Mechanical equipment is typically shielded from direct public exposure and usually housed on rooftops, within equipment rooms, or within exterior enclosures. The projects' components would result in operations similar to those existing at FSP and SAC. As shown under threshold 12 c) below, operational noise impacts from the proposed facilities would not exceed the residential noise standard of 50 dBA at the nearest residence as noise levels would be approximately 33 dBA at residential boundaries nearest the FSP project site, and 38 dBA at residential boundaries nearest the SAC project site. These noise

levels are less than the maximum threshold outlined by the City and do not conflict with the City of Folsom's Municipal Code noise thresholds. Therefore, the proposed projects would have a less than significant impact.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less than significant impact. The metric for measuring groundborne noise and vibration is peak ground velocity (measured in inches per second). During the site preparation and construction phases, which includes site excavation activities, groundborne vibration and groundborne noise may occur. However, these excavation activities do not include activities known to induce strong vibration effects, such as those produced by tunneling or blasting. Furthermore, the sites have already been graded as part of previous FSP and SAC construction activities.

The ground vibration levels associated with common construction equipment are depicted in Table 11. Ground vibration generated by construction equipment spreads through the ground and diminishes in strength with distance. The effects of ground vibration can vary from no perceptible effects at the lowest levels, low rumbling sounds and detectable vibrations at moderate levels, and slight damage to nearby structures at the highest levels. At the highest levels of vibration, damage to structures is primarily architectural (e.g., loosening and cracking of plaster or stucco coatings) and rarely results in structural damage. For most structures, a peak particle velocity (PPV) threshold of 0.5 inch per second is sufficient to avoid structural damage, with the exception of fragile historic structures or ruins. There are no fragile historic structures or ruins within the projects' vicinity.

Table 11: Representative Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment

Equipment		Peak Particle Velocity at 25 feet (in/sec)
Pile Driver (impact)	Upper range	1.518
	Typical	0.644
Pile Driver (sonic)	Upper range	0.734
	Typical	0.170
Large Bulldozer		0.089
Caisson Drilling		0.089
Loaded Trucks		0.076
Jackhammer		0.035
Small Bulldozer		0.003
Source: Federal Transit Administration 2006.		

Long-term operation of the proposed projects would not involve the use of any equipment or processes that would result in potentially significant levels of ground vibration. Ground vibration generated by the proposed construction activities would be primarily associated with the use of jackhammers, loaded trucks, and other mobile equipment, which as shown in Table 11 would result in vibration levels of less than 0.08 inch per second (in/sec) PPV at 25 feet. Impact pile driving would not be required during project construction. Most ground vibration during construction would consist of onsite truck activity, which typically generates levels less than 0.08 in/sec PPV at 25 feet. In addition, the nearest sensitive receptor to any of the proposed sites is approximately 1,320 feet east of the project sites. Construction and development at FSP and SAC are anticipated to result in vibration levels that would not be expected to exceed the PPV threshold of 0.5 in/sec. Furthermore, long-term operation of the proposed projects would not involve the use of any equipment or processes that would result in potentially significant levels of ground vibration. As a result, impacts related to groundborne vibration levels would be considered less than significant.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less than significant impact. The projects' potential to substantially increase ambient noise levels at FSP and SAC and in the nearby areas is defined by using the term "substantial." Substantial is not defined in the CEQA Guidelines. However, research into the human perception of sound level increases indicates the following:

- A one-dBA, or less, increase is difficult to perceive;
- A three-dBA increase is just perceptible;
- A five-dBA increase is clearly perceptible, and
- A 10-dBA increase is perceived as being twice as loud.

Under typical outdoor ambient conditions, where constantly varying noise levels are occurring over time, people typically cannot clearly perceive increases in ambient noise levels until they reach approximately three dBA. Therefore, three dBA is generally accepted as the threshold beyond which increases to local ambient noise levels resulting from projects are considered substantial.

In light of the sound level perception thresholds and noise standards described above, a potentially significant increase in ambient noise levels would occur if noise generated by the projects would permanently increase outdoor noise levels by three dBA or more, and if outdoor noise levels at that location would exceed the City's noise standards.

The primary sources of sound in the project areas are from the FSP and SAC public address systems. Implementation of the proposed projects would not result in an increased use of either facility's public address or alarm systems. Therefore, no permanent increases to the existing noise environment would occur.

Other noise sources in the project vicinities consist of vehicle traffic on adjacent East Natoma Street and Folsom Lake Crossing. Traffic volumes on these roadways typically average thousands of vehicle trips per day. Traffic volumes would increase temporarily during construction because of construction workers traveling to and from the sites and delivery of construction material and equipment. Once constructed, only a minimal increase in vehicle trips (related to the 10 additional employees) to the project sites would be expected. Furthermore, the projects would be expected to result in a reduction of existing vehicle trips generated by FSP and SAC, as the increased capacity of onsite medical services would alleviate the existing need for transport between FSP and SAC and offsite medical service locations. Typically, a doubling of vehicle traffic is required before a noticeable (three dBA or greater) increase in traffic noise levels would occur. Consequently, the proposed projects would not result in a perceptible increase in local traffic noise levels.

In addition, long-term operational noise levels attributed to the proposed projects are not anticipated to exceed applicable noise standards or result in any noticeable increase of three dBA or more in average daily ambient noise levels. Once fully operational, the proposed new buildings and additions would not involve the use of any major stationary noise sources or activities. In general, noise levels generated by building mechanical systems typically average between 55 and 85 dBA at three feet from the source (EPA 1971). Building mechanical equipment is typically shielded from direct public exposure and usually housed on rooftops, within equipment rooms, or within exterior enclosures. As shown by the results in Table 9, noise levels within the project vicinities are already experiencing maximum noise levels around 84 dBA. The project components would result in operations similar to those existing at FSP and SAC and, as such, would not result in a significant perceptible change in ambient noise levels.

Offsite noise sensitive receptors (residences) are located approximately 2,000 feet west of the nearest sub-project site (Sub-project 3) at FSP and approximately 1,320 feet east of the nearest sub-project site (Sub-project 1) at SAC. Based on these distances and assuming a maximum operational noise level of 80 dBA at 10 feet from the proposed facility, operational noise levels at the nearest residences would be approximately 33 dBA and 38 dBA at FSP and SAC, respectively. Noise generated from the expansion and construction of new buildings at FSP and SAC would not adversely affect nearby offsite sensitive receptors.

In summary, the noise generated from operation of the proposed projects would not create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise, and impacts would be less than significant.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less than significant impact. Construction of the projects could generate a temporary increase in noise, corresponding to the particular phase of building construction and the noise-generating equipment used during construction. Certain pieces of construction equipment can generate noise levels of 85 dBA or louder at a distance of 50 feet. Typical operating cycles for these types of construction equipment may involve one or two minutes of full power operation followed by three to four minutes at lower power settings. Although there would be a relatively high, single-event noise exposure potential, resulting in potential short-term intermittent annoyances, the effect in long-term ambient noise levels would be small when averaged over a longer period.

As shown by the existing noise reading results in Table 9, maximum noise levels in the vicinity of the projects are between 66.9 and 84.6 dBA L_{max}. The FSP project site's closest distance to sensitive receptors is approximately 2,000 feet, the area from which equipment operations would result in a noise level of 53 dBA. However, temporary construction noise is exempt from the City of Folsom's noise ordinance during specified hours. Furthermore, the noise generated from construction would not exceed the maximum peak daytime level of 70 dBA. Accordingly, impacts related to the temporary increase in ambient noise levels would be less than significant.

Likewise, the construction activities at the SAC project site would not be expected to exceed the maximum peak of 70 dBA. At a distance of approximately 1,320 feet, construction-related equipment would result in a maximum noise level of 57 dBA. Therefore, impacts related to the temporary increase in ambient noise levels would be less than significant

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No impact. The nearest airports to FSP and SAC are the Cameron Airpark (eight miles to the east), Mather Airport (11 miles to the southwest), and the former McClellan Air Force Base (12 miles to the west). These distances preclude exposure of people residing or working in the project areas to excessive airport noise levels. As such, no impact would occur.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No impact. The project sites are not near a private airstrip. Thus, the proposed projects would not result in the exposure of people residing or working in the project areas to excessive airstrip noise levels. As such, no impact would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
13. Population and Housing *Would the project:*				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

FSP and SAC are designated as Public by the City of Folsom Land Use Diagram and are zoned as an Open Space and Conservation District.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Less than significant impact. The proposed projects do not include additional inmate beds. One additional employee would be required to meet the staffing needs of the new facilities at FSP. Approximately nine additional employees would be required to meet the staffing needs of the new buildings at SAC. The potential relocation of up to 10 employees to the project area would not be considered direct substantial population growth. The utility improvements associated with the implementation of the proposed projects consist of tie-ins with existing infrastructure and would serve only the onsite inmates and staff. No offsite developments would be served. As such, the proposed projects are not anticipated to induce substantial population growth in the area either directly or indirectly. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No impact. The proposed projects would not displace any existing housing units, inmates, or staff, and, therefore, would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impact would occur.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No impact. The proposed projects would not displace any existing housing units, inmates, or staff, and, therefore, would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impact would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
14. Public Services *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*				
a) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Fire Services

The FSP Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency response services to both FSP and SAC. The Fire Department maintains a mutual aid agreement with the City of Folsom Fire Department.

Police Services

FSP and SAC provide law enforcement services within their respective boundaries and are supplemented by mutual aid agreements within the City of Folsom Police Department.

School Services

The project sites are located within the Folsom Cordova Unified School District, which includes 19 elementary schools, four middle schools, two high schools, five alternative schools, and one charter school.

Parks

Nearby recreational facilities consist of the City of Folsom's eight parks, Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, and the American River Bike Trail. Several other recreational facilities are located along the American River (including Lake Natoma) and along the shores of Folsom Lake. Regionally located recreational facilities consist of city, county, and state parks located throughout areas of Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado Counties.

Discussion

a) Fire protection?

Less than significant impact. The onsite fire department at FSP currently provides fire protection and emergency response services to both FSP and SAC and would continue to do so with the construction of the proposed projects. All proposed buildings and renovations would be constructed in compliance with applicable fire code regulations. Because the proposed projects do not include additional inmate beds, and require only one additional staff member at FSP and nine additional staff members at SAC, a significant increase in fire protection and emergency medical services or facilities is not anticipated. The projects would include the construction of new health care facilities and renovation of existing health care facilities on both sites, which would increase the medical capacity and decrease the number of medical-related emergency response calls. Therefore, the proposed projects would not require the construction of new fire protection facilities or alter existing facilities to maintain performance objectives, and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Police protection?

Less than significant impact. FSP and SAC handle all law enforcement needs at each institution without local public law enforcement assistance and have sufficient resources to serve the proposed projects. Because the proposed projects do not include additional inmate beds and would require only one additional staff member at FSP and nine additional staff members at SAC (eight of whom would serve as law enforcement within SAC), an increase in police protection services or facilities is not anticipated. Therefore, the proposed projects would not interfere with local law enforcement agency services and would not require the construction of new facilities or alterations to existing facilities to maintain performance objectives. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Schools?

No impact. The proposed projects do not include additional inmate beds at FSP or SAC and would require the addition of only one staff position at FSP and nine staff positions at SAC. The addition of up to 10 staff members would not result in a substantial increase in population requiring school facilities. Therefore, the proposed projects would not require the construction of new school facilities or alterations to existing facilities to maintain performance objectives, and the current school facilities would continue to meet the demand for schools. No impact would occur.

d-e) Parks? Other public facilities?

No impact. As previously indicated, the proposed projects do not include additional inmate beds at FSP or SAC and would require the addition of only one staff position at FSP and nine staff positions at SAC. The addition of up to 10 staff members would not result in a substantial increase in population requiring parks or other public facilities. Therefore, the proposed projects would not require the construction of parks or other public facilities or alterations to existing facilities to maintain performance objectives. No impact would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
15. Recreation				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Nearby recreational facilities consist of the City of Folsom's eight parks, Folsom Lake State Recreation Area, and the American River Bike Trail. Several other recreational facilities are located along the American River (including Lake Natoma) and along the shores of Folsom Lake. Regionally located recreational facilities consist of city, county, and state parks located throughout Sacramento, Placer, and El Dorado Counties.

Discussion

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

No impact. Operation of the proposed projects do not include additional inmate beds but would require one additional employee at FSP and up to nine additional employees at SAC, which would not be considered substantial population growth. Therefore, the proposed projects would not cause a substantial increase in the use of local or regional recreational facilities. As such, substantial physical deterioration of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities would not take place. No impacts would occur.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No impact. The proposed projects do not include the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No impacts would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
16. Transportation/Traffic *Would the project:*				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

FSP and SAC are located adjacent to each other within the incorporated city limits of the City of Folsom. Regional access to FSP and SAC is provided by US Highway 50 (US-50) to the south. Local access is provided by numerous local roadways, including E. Natoma Street, Folsom Lake Crossing, and Folsom Boulevard/Folsom-Auburn Road. FSP and SAC are primarily accessed via Prison Road at a traffic-signal controlled intersection with E. Natoma Street. A secondary existing access point is located further north on E. Natoma Street at a stop-sign controlled intersection with Folsom Prison Road opposite Hancock Drive (a residential street on the south side of E. Natoma Street).

The City of Folsom Transit Division's Folsom State Line provides fixed route service directly to the project sites via SR-10, which connects to Sacramento Regional Transit's Light Rail and bus services. Bike lanes are located on E. Natoma Street, Folsom Lake Crossing, Folsom Boulevard, and Folsom-Auburn Road. Class I bike paths are along the north side of Folsom Lake Crossing and along the west side of the American River. Sidewalks exist along most of Natoma Street between Folsom Boulevard and Fargo Way. There are also small sections of sidewalk on E. Natoma Street east of Folsom Lake Crossing and on Folsom-Auburn Road, primarily adjacent to commercial and residential development.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

Less than significant impact. The quality of roadway facility operations is described with the term "level of service" (LOS). Six levels are defined, with LOS A representing the best operating conditions (minimal vehicular congestion) and LOS F representing the worst operating conditions (substantial vehicular congestion). Policy 17.17 of the City of Folsom General Plan (1993) specifies that the City will strive to achieve at least an LOS C throughout the City. This policy acknowledges that during buildout, temporarily worse LOS may occur where roadway improvements have not been adequately phased as development proceeds. The following intersections and roadway segments surround the proposed projects:

- **Intersections**
  1. Folsom-Auburn Road/Folsom Lake Crossing
  2. Folsom Lake Crossing/North Prison Access
  3. E. Natoma Street/Folsom Lake Crossing
  4. E. Natoma Street/Folsom Prison Road/Hancock Drive
  5. E. Natoma Street/Prison Road
  6. Natoma Street/Wales Drive
  7. Natoma Street/Coloma Street
  8. Natoma Street/ Riley Street
  9. Folsom Boulevard/Natoma Street
  10. E. Natoma Street/Green Valley Road/Blue Ravine Road

- **Roadway Segments**
    1. Folsom Lake Crossing – West of E. Natoma Street
    2. E. Natoma Street – East of Folsom Lake Crossing
    3. E. Natoma Street – Between Prison Road and Hancock Drive
    4. Greenback Lane – At the Rainbow Bridge

These intersections and roadway segments currently operate at or above acceptable LOS with the following exceptions (Fehr & Peers 2013):

1. Natoma Street/Riley Street AM and PM peak hours)
2. E Natoma Street/Green Valley Road/Blue Ravine Road (AM peak hour)
3. Greenback Lane – At the Rainbow Bridge

Project construction would result in short-term traffic increases on local roadways during off-peak hours. Proposed project construction work shifts would occur from 6:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Construction activities would average approximately 582 one-way trips or approximately 291 vehicles traveling to and from the project sites per day (MBA 2013). Construction trip traffic would be temporary, and workers would be required to arrive and depart during off-peak hours and would thereby avoid conflicts with adjacent street peak hour conditions. In the event that certain construction traffic trips could not be scheduled during non-peak hours additional traffic trips may be added to intersections and roadway segments currently operating at or above acceptable LOS. However, implementation of MM TRANS-1 would require CDCR to prepare a construction traffic management plan (TMP) in consultation with the City of Folsom to minimize potential construction traffic impacts and ensure the temporary impacts are less than significant. Furthermore, as previously indicated, Policy 17.17 of the City of Folsom General Plan acknowledges that during buildout, temporarily worse LOS may occur where roadway improvements have not been adequately phased as development proceeds.

MM TRANS-1: Prior to project construction, CDCR shall prepare a construction traffic management plan (TMP) in consultation with the City of Folsom. The TMP shall ensure, to the extent feasible, surrounding intersections and roadways operate at existing standards and shall include the following:

- Scheduling for oversized material deliveries to the work site and haul routes, including flagging, scheduling off-peak deliveries, etc.;
- Determination of the best route for construction traffic;
- The cumulative effect of construction traffic with other concurrent, major construction projects nearby;
- Daily construction time windows during which construction traffic is restricted; and

- Other actions to be identified and developed as may be needed by the construction manager/resident engineer to ensure that temporary impacts on transportation facilities are minimized.

Because of the temporary nature of construction traffic trips, and with the implementation of MM TRANS-1 that would ensure such trips avoid peak hours as much as possible, impacts to LOS resulting from construction traffic trips would be less than significant.

The proposed projects do not include additional inmate beds. As such, existing traffic levels related to inmate visitation would not be expected to change. The proposed projects would require the addition of one employee at FSP and up to nine employees at SAC. The additional traffic trips to and from the project sites by the new employees would not result in a significant increase in traffic levels. Additional employees would be distributed among three separate shifts: 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. Therefore, additional employee traffic trips would not occur during peak traffic hours and would not occur all at once. Additionally, the projects would increase the capacity of onsite health care services, which is expected to reduce the current need to transport inmates to and from offsite health care facilities, resulting in a decrease in number of trips and vehicle miles traveled. The addition of 10 employees would not be expected to result in a substantial increase in mass transit ridership. Furthermore, the proposed projects do not include any modifications to the existing circulation system outside of the institution. As such, the proposed projects would not conflict with any applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

Less than significant impact. The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) is the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the six-county Sacramento region. SACOG is responsible for developing the federally required Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP), which serves as the areas congestion management plan. The MTP incorporates LOS standards established by the City of Folsom. As previously mentioned, construction workers and truck trips would be required to arrive and depart during off-peak hours, thereby avoiding conflicts with adjacent street peak-hour conditions. Because construction trips are temporary and would be required to follow designated access routes should peak-hour trips be required, they would not result in a significant impact in LOS on surrounding roadways. The addition 10 employees and their related-traffic trips to and from FSP and SAC would not result in a significant operational increase in traffic levels. Additionally, the projects would increase the capacity of onsite medical services, which is expected to reduce the current need for transportation to and from offsite medical service facilities and potentially result in a

decrease in number of trips and vehicle miles traveled. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

No impact. The nearest airports to FSP and SAC are the Cameron Airpark (eight miles to the east), Mather Airport (11 miles to the southwest), and the former McClellan Air Force Base (12 miles to the west). The project sites are not located within a safety zone of any airport. The proposed projects do not contain any uses that could alter air traffic patterns. Therefore, no impact would occur

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No impact. The proposed projects are located on the grounds of the existing FSP and SAC institutions. Existing roadways on both sites were designed to safely serve the institutions. The proposed projects do not include the construction of any new roads. Minor driveways and reconfiguration of existing roadways would occur. All roadway configurations implemented as part of the proposed projects would conform to CDCR design and safety standards. Therefore, project construction and operation would not increase hazards that are due to a design feature or incompatible use, and no impact would occur.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than significant impact. Emergency access at FSP and SAC are adequate and in conformance with CDCR design standards. Construction of the new Building 1 Primary Care Clinic at FSP has been designed to maintain emergency vehicle access for the Building 1 yard. At SAC, construction of the new CHS Building would permanently block existing access roads in no-man's-land between Facility B and Facility C. However, roadways providing paths of travel for emergency vehicles would be maintained surrounding Facility B and C and emergency vehicle response time would not be expected to be significantly impacted. Furthermore, onsite emergencies are generally handled onsite and do not require outside access from emergency responders. Proposed project construction activities would occur entirely within the existing FSP and SAC property and would not change or impair emergency vehicle access to the institution. Operation of the proposed projects would not result in an increase in inmate beds and would add only one employee at FSP and nine employees at SAC. As such, existing emergency access would continue to be sufficient and less than significant impacts would occur.

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

No impact. The proposed projects would be located within the existing FSP and SAC property boundaries. Construction and operation of the proposed projects are not expected to impact existing alternative transportation. Furthermore, the projects are not expected to generate increases in pedestrian, bicycle, and bus transit demand. The proposed projects would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. As such, no impact would occur.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
17. Utilities and Service Systems *Would the project:*				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Potable Water

Potable water is provided to FSP and SAC from Folsom Lake under an MOU between the State of California, the USACE, and the Bureau of Reclamation. Under the MOU, the Bureau of Reclamation allocates 4,000 afy (3.57 million gallons per day [mgd]) of raw water from Folsom Lake by piping water from Folsom Dam to a water treatment plant located within the CDCR facilities (KHA 2009). The water treatment plant has capacity to treat and produce 3.6 to 3.8 mgd (approximately 4,000 to 4,480 afy).

In 2009, the reported average water use for FSP and SAC was two mgd (2,200 afy). Higher rates were reported in the summer months, related to support of irrigation demands. Because of sewer

constraints, several programs have been implemented since 2009 to reduce water use. Actions included installation of low-flush toilets, timer-limited showers, and improvements to existing infrastructure. Current reduced water usage data are provided in Table 12, reflecting the combined demand from both FSP and SAC from January 2010 through March 2012.

Table 12: Existing FSP and SAC Water Demand, January 2010–March 2012

Demand	Million Gallons per Day
Average	1.18
Minimum	1.01
Maximum	1.46
Source: Vanir Construction 2012.	

In late January 2013, the Folsom Women's Facility (FWF) began operation adjacent to FSP and SAC. The FWF provides housing for up to 403 female inmates. Water supplied under the MOU to FSP and SAC also serves the FWF. While reliable water demand data is not yet available, it is estimated that FWF will have a water demand of approximately 150 gallons per inmate per day for a total of approximately 68 afy (60,450 gpd) at full capacity (CDCR 2012).

Wastewater

FSP and SAC each have independent wastewater collection systems that combine and then flow to the City of Folsom sewer collection system and the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District conveyance and wastewater treatment system. In addition to the FSP and SAC flows, sewer service is provided to the FWF facility, which began operating in late January 2013.

CDCR maintains an Agreement for Joint Sewage Disposal (Agreement) with the City of Folsom for wastewater disposal from FSP and SAC. The Agreement was recently updated in April 2007 to address allocation and costs. The updated Agreement allows CDCR to release an average daily rate of 1.15 mgd and a maximum daily rate of 2.50 mgd of wastewater (KHA 2008). The City's sewer collection system consists of more than 267 miles of sanitary sewer pipe and nine pump stations. The City's wastewater is conveyed through the SRCSD's regional sewer pipelines for treatment at SRCSD's Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant in Elk Grove, Sacramento County. The Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant treats, on average, 150 mgd and has a capacity to treat up to 400 mgd during peak wet weather flows (SRCSD 2009). The Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant operates under the NPDES permit issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

CDCR actively implements water-saving measures at all of its facilities. The SAC and FWF facilities have installed flush-restricting valves on all inmate lavatory fixtures, thereby limiting the number of

consecutive flushes. Recorded flows from FSP and SAC from January 2010 through March 2012, and estimated flows from FWF are shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Existing FSP and SAC Wastewater Flows, January 2010–March 2012

Facility	Average Flow (mgd)
FSP/SAC Average	0.92
FWF Average Flow[1]	0.05
Total Average Flow	**0.97**
FSP/SAC Minimum	0.73
FSP/SAC Maximum	0.99

Notes:
mgd = Million gallons per day
[1] FWF average flow is an estimate based on a demand factor of 150 gallons per day per inmate and a capacity of 403 inmates.
Source: Vanir Construction 2012.

Stormwater

The onsite drainage systems for FSP and SAC utilize surface flow, drain inlets, underground storm drains, and open culverts to direct stormwater to detention ponds and culverts where it is eventually released to the American River.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generated by FSP and SAC is disposed of at the Kiefer Landfill located at 12701 Kiefer Boulevard located in unincorporated Sacramento County, southeast of Rancho Cordova. Kiefer Landfill does not accept hazardous waste. As of 2005 (the latest information available), the remaining capacity at Keifer Landfill was 112.9 million cubic yards, with an anticipated closure date of 2064. The facility is permitted to receive up to 10,815 tons of solid waste per day (CalRecycle 2013).

FSP and SAC operate separate recycling and salvage programs that reduce waste delivered to landfills by as much as 40 percent. Regulated medical waste is collected by a private contractor for processing and final disposal.

Electricity and Natural Gas

The Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) provides electricity to FSP and SAC. The institution's natural gas requirements are supplied by PG&E.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Less than significant impact. Existing onsite wastewater collection systems at both FSP and SAC are adequately sized for current flow. As previously mentioned, FSP and SAC release effluent into the City of Folsom's wastewater collection system under an Agreement for Joint Sewage Disposal, which allows CDCR to release an average daily rate of 1.15 mgd and a maximum daily rate of 2.50 mgd of wastewater (KHA 2008). Installation of toilet flush control valves and recent reductions in inmate populations have reduced water usage and wastewater flows. Current data, as shown in Table 13, indicate that wastewater flows from both institutions are currently below the average and maximum allowable daily rates.

Wastewater accepted by the City of Folsom is directed to the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District's conveyance infrastructure for treatment at the Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant, which treats, on average, 150 mgd and has a capacity to treat up to 400 mgd during peak wet weather flows (SRCSD 2012). As such, sufficient capacity is available. The treatment plant is required to operate in compliance with its current NPDES permit, thereby ensuring wastewater treatment requirements are met.

The proposed projects include upgrades to existing health care service facilities and expansion of facilities to support improvement of health care services to the existing inmate population. The proposed projects do not include additional inmate beds; only one additional staff member would be required at FSP, and nine additional staff members would be required at SAC. Since water usage and, therefore, wastewater production at CDCR institutions are largely driven by inmate levels, and since no increase in inmate beds would occur, wastewater increase would be minimal. Furthermore, the new buildings and renovations would be constructed using the best available water conservation devices. Accordingly, the proposed projects would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements and impacts would be less than significant.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No impact. Water and wastewater facilities are discussed separately below.

Water Facilities

As shown in Table 12, the most recent water demand data indicate that FSP and SAC currently used, on average 1.18 mgd of water, which is well within the allowable 3.57 mgd. Water usage at FSP and

SAC has recently been reduced significantly as a result of the installation of toilet flush control valves and a reduction in inmate population. More importantly for the proposed projects, negligible to no additional water consumption would result from installation of new health care facilities because they would continue providing services already performed at the institutions. No new inmate beds would be added. Only one additional staff member would be required at FSP, and nine additional staff members would be required at SAC. Since water usage at CDCR institutions is largely driven by the number of inmates, and no increase in inmate beds would occur, water use increases would be minimal. Furthermore, the new buildings and renovations would be constructed using the best available water conservation devices. As such, no new or expanded water facilities are necessary for the proposed projects. No impact would occur.

Wastewater Facilities

Wastewater produced at both FSP and SAC has recently been reduced significantly as a result of the installation of toilet flush control valves and a reduction in inmate population. As shown in Table 13, average daily flow for both institutions combined is 0.97 mgd, which is well within the allowable average daily rate of 1.15 mgd and maximum daily rate of 2.50 mgd.

As previously indicated, the projects primarily include upgrades to existing health facilities and expansion of facilities to support improvement of existing health care services to the inmate population. No new inmate beds would be added and only one additional staff member would be required at FSP, and nine additional staff members would be required at SAC. Since wastewater usage at CDCR institutions is largely driven by inmate levels, and no increase in inmate beds would occur, wastewater production increases would be minimal and would remain far below past wastewater production levels, for which sufficient capacity exists. Furthermore, the new buildings and renovations would be constructed using the best available water conservation devices. Wastewater from FSP and SAC is processed by the SRCSD's Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant treats, on average, 150 mgd and has a capacity to treat up to 400 mgd during peak wet weather flows (SRCSD 2009). As such, sufficient capacity is available to serve the proposed projects.

In summary, the proposed projects would not require or result in the construction or expansion of water or wastewater facilities and no impacts would occur.

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than significant impact. The proposed projects would increase impervious surface coverage at FSP by 11,792 square feet or approximately 0.6 percent (based on existing impervious surface area of approximately 1,900,000 square feet). Impervious surface coverage at SAC would be increased by 61,430 square feet or approximately 2.8 percent (based on existing impervious surface area of

approximately 2,200,000 square feet). These increases in impervious surfaces are nominal compared with the existing impervious surfaces at each institution. Therefore, existing stormwater infrastructure would be sufficient to serve the proposed projects. Furthermore, as indicated in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, CDCR would contract with a registered civil engineer to design and implement drainage plans including dry well cisterns that would safely retain, detain, and/or convey stormwater runoff and would ensure no net increase of existing stormwater outfall levels would occur. The plans would be consistent with CDCR Design Criteria Guidelines and with the General Construction NPDES Permit(s) and existing NPDES Permit(s). As such, impacts would be less than significant.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

No impact. See discussion 3.17 b) above. Increase in water demand associated with the projects would be minimal. Therefore, current supplies would be sufficient. No impact would occur.

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Less than significant impact. See response to discussion 3.17(b) above. Since wastewater production at CDCR institutions is largely driven by inmate levels, and no increase in inmate beds would occur, wastewater production increases would be minimal and would remain far below past wastewater production levels, for which sufficient capacity exists. Wastewater from FSP and SAC is processed by the SRCSD's Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The Sacramento Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant treats, on average, 150 mgd and has a capacity to treat up to 400 mgd during peak wet weather flows (SRCSD 2009). As such, the wastewater treatment provider can adequately serve the proposed projects. Impacts would be less than significant.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

Less than significant impact. Solid waste generated by FSP and SAC is disposed of at the Kiefer Landfill located at 12701 Kiefer Boulevard located in unincorporated Sacramento County, southeast of Rancho Cordova The Kiefer Landfill can accept up to 10,815 tons of solid waste per day, has a remaining capacity of approximately 112.9 million cubic yards, and an expected closure date of 2064 (CalRecycle 2013). The Kiefer Landfill has adequate capacity to serve projected waste disposal needs of the community well into the future.

Project construction would result in solid waste over the 26-month construction period. Construction related solid waste would be recycled to the extent possible and remaining waste would be disposed

at the Kiefer Landfill. Since construction waste disposal would be temporary and sufficient capacity exists, impacts would be less than significant.

CDCR bases waste generation rates on a factor of 3.6 pounds per inmate per day. However, the proposed projects would not result in an increase in inmate beds. As such, negligible increases in operational waste production would be expected. With a permitted capacity of up to 10,815 tons of solid waste per day and an anticipated closure date of 2064, sufficient permitted capacity is available at the Kiefer Landfill to accommodate the projects' waste disposal needs. Impacts would be less than significant.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than significant impact. As part of standard procedure, the proposed projects would be required to abide by all applicable local, state, and federal solid waste disposal regulations. As previously discussed, FSP and SAC implement several recycling programs. Furthermore, solid waste created by the construction and operation of the proposed projects would be a small percentage of the overall waste production of the institutions. As such, impacts related to solid waste regulation compliance would be less than significant.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
18. Mandatory Findings of Significance				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than significant impact. As evaluated in this IS/Proposed MND, the proposed projects would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; or reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species. With the implementation of mitigation included in this IS/Proposed MND, the proposed project at FSP would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. As described under Section 2.6, the projects include specific environmental protection design features to ensure avoidance of impacts to avian species, previously

undiscovered human remains, and water quality. Therefore, after the incorporation of mitigation, less than significant impacts from project implementation would occur.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Less than significant impact. The State of California owns approximately 1,200 acres where FSP and SAC are located. Approximately 40 acres are used for FSP and 300 acres are used for SAC, while the remaining acreage is undeveloped. Cumulative air quality and traffic impacts are considered in Section 3.3 and Section 3.16, respectively, in this IS/Proposed MND. As described in the impact analyses in Sections 3.1 through 3.17 of this IS/Proposed MND, the proposed projects would not result in any potentially significant impacts after the incorporation of MM CUL-1 to ensure the historical integrity of FSP Building 1 and Building 5 is maintained and MM TRANS-1 to ensure temporary construction traffic impacts are minimized. The projects would also not cause, or result in, a cumulatively considerable contribution to any significant adverse impacts when considered in connection with the effects of past projects, current projects, or probable future projects, primarily because the incremental contributions of the proposed projects at FSP and SAC are so modest.

CDCR is evaluating the potential construction of a 792-bed Level II inmate facility adjacent to FSP and SAC. The facility would comprise 35 acres on the 1,200-acre FSP/SAC property. CDCR released a Draft EIR for the Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project in June 2013 for public review. The EIR analyzes the potential environmental impacts associated with developing inmate housing facilities on each of five different potential infill sites (including FSP/SAC). The proposed infill project, authorized by SB 1022 (Statutes of 2012), is not related to the HCFIP projects at FSP and SAC.

Other current or probable future projects near the proposed project sites that could cause related impacts are listed in Appendix D. No other projects that could cause related impacts are proposed by CDCR, and, as discussed in this document, the proposed projects' impacts are so limited they would not contribute considerably to any significant local or regional impacts. As explained in this IS/Proposed MND, CDCR has incorporated measures into the proposed projects such that their incremental impacts would not be cumulatively considerable (see Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, MM CUL-1 in Section 3.5 and MM TRANS-1 in Section 3.16). Accordingly, the incremental addition of impacts from the proposed projects would be considered less than cumulatively considerable.

c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than significant impact. The proposed projects would not directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. Air quality and/or noise would be the only avenues through which the projects could have a substantial effect on human beings. However, all potential effects of the proposed projects related to air quality and noise are identified as less than significant. The impact analysis included in this IS/Proposed MND indicates that for all other resource areas, the proposed projects would have either no impact or less than significant impact with the exception of cultural resources, which requires the implementation of a single mitigation measure to ensure impacts are less than significant. The cultural resource impact would not result in adverse effects on human beings with or without the mitigation.

SECTION 4: REFERENCES

California Air Resources Board (ARB). 2008. Climate Change Scoping Plan, a framework for change. December. Website: www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/scopingplandocument.htm.

California Building Code (CBC). 1997. United States Seismic Zones Map. http://www.ivi-intl.com/pdfs/IVI_seismic_map_zones.pdf. Accessed May 17, 2013.

California Department of Conservation. 2009. 08-09 Sacramento County Williamson Act Map.ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/wa/Sacramento_WA_08_09.pdf

California Department of Conservation. 2010. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program Sacramento County Important Farmland 2010 Map.

California Department of Conservation. 2012. Sacramento County Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Report 2010.

California Department of Conservation. 2013. Regulatory maps. http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/WH/regulatorymaps.htm. Accessed 5/31/2013.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) 2009. Draft Environmental Impact Report for the California Health Care Facility - Folsom. May.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). 2000. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) California State Prison-Sacramento and Folsom State Prison. Represa, California. June.

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. 2009. Draft Environmental Impact Report for the California Health Care Facility - Folsom. May.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2010d. Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List. The Resources Agency of California, Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Natural Diversity Data Base. Sacramento, California.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2013. Endangered and Threatened Animals List. Website: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/TEAnimals.pdf Accessed July 2.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2013. Endangered and Threatened Animals List. The Resources Agency of California, Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Natural Diversity Data Base. Sacramento, California.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2013. Special Animals List. The Resources Agency of California, Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Natural

Diversity Data Base. Sacramento, California. Website: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata /cwhr/pdfs/species_list.pdf. Accessed July 2.

California Department of Forestry (CDF). 2013. Fire and Resource Assessment Program Fuel Rank Potential Fire Behavior Map. Website: http://frap.fire.ca.gov/data/frapgismaps /frap_maps.html. Accessed July 3.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2013. Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List - Site Cleanup (Cortese List) Website: www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup /Cortese_List.cfm. Accessed June 5.

California Energy Commission (CEC). 2006. Inventory of California Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 to 2004. Staff Final Report. CEC-600-2006-013-SF. December. Website: www.energy.ca.gov/2006publications/CEC-600-2006-013/CEC-600-2006-013-SF.PDF. Accessed January 22, 2009.

California Geologic Survey. 2009. Relative Likelihood for the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Eastern Sacramento County, California.

California Geological Survey. 2006. Relative Likelihood for the Presence of Naturally Occurring Asbestos in Eastern Sacramento County, California.

California Geological Survey. 2007. Probabilistic Seismic Hazards Assessment- Peak Ground Acceleration. Website: http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/psha/Pages/pga.aspx. Accessed May 13, 2013.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2013. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v7-09b). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, California. Website: http://www.cnps.org/inventory.

California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB). 2013. Data Base Record Search for Information on Threatened, Endangered, Rare, or Otherwise Sensitive Species. California Department of Fish and Game, State of California Resources Agency. Sacramento, California.

California Watershed Portal (CWP). Website: http://cwp.resources.ca.gov/calw_browse.php. Accessed June 4, 2013.

CalRecycle. Solid Waste Information System. Website: http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities /Directory/Search.aspx. Accessed July 9, 2013.

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) 2010. 2008–2010 List of Water Quality Limited Segments – The Current 303(d) list.

City of Folsom. 1993. General Plan.

City of Folsom. 2010. Municipal Code. Website: http://www.codepublishing.com/CA/Folsom/.

Federal Transit Administration. 2006. Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis. Table: 12-2.

Federal Transit Administration. 2011. Construction Noise Handbook. Table 9.1.

Fehr & Peers. 2013. Level II Infill Traffic Impact analysis.

Jenson, Juli. 2011. Sacramento County Crop & Livestock Report. Rep. Sacramento County Agriculture Commissioner, 1 Aug. 2012. Website: http://www.agcomm.saccounty.net /Documents/CropandLivestockReports/2011Report.pdf. Accessed May 29, 2013.

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA). 2009. Advanced Utility Planning Report. April 24.

Mayer, K.E. and W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr. 1988. A Guide to the Wildlife Habitats of California. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Moser, Susie, Guido Franco, Sarah Pittiglio, Wendy Chou, Dan Cayan. 2009. The Future Is Now: An Update on Climate Change Science Impacts and Response Options for California. California Energy Commission, PIER Energy-Related Environmental Research Program. CEC-500-2008-071. Website: www.energy.ca.gov/2008publications/CEC-500-2008-071/CEC-500-2008-071.PDF. Accessed January 7, 2010.

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). 2013. Web Soil Survey. Natural Resource Conservation Service. Website: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app /WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed May 31.

NETROnline. Website: http://www.historicaerials.com/. Accessed July 2, 2013.

Sacramento County. 2004. Sacramento County, California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Folsom Community Element. December.

Sacramento County. 2011. Sacramento County 2030 General Plan.

Sacramento County. 2011a. Sacramento County Crop and Livestock Report.

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD). 2009. Guide to Air Quality Assessment in Sacramento County.

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD). 2009. SRCSD Information Sheet.

Toppozada, Tousson and Paul Morrison. 1982. Earthquake and Lake Levels at Oroville, CA. California Geology, June 1982, Vol. 35, No. 6.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2013b. National Priorities List. Website: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/. Accessed June 5.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2013a. Envirofacts database. Website: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/index.html. Accessed June 5.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2013. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Office. Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in Folsom and Clarksville USGS 7.5-Minute Quads.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1980. Folsom, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC). Website: http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca3111. Accessed July 2, 2013.

SECTION 5: LIST OF PREPARERS

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Project Director III ..... Gary O. Lewis
Project Director ..... Art Louie
Chief, Environmental Planning Section ..... Nancy MacKenzie
Senior Environmental Planner ..... Roxanne Henriquez

Vanir

Deputy Program Manager ..... Kimberly Bobic
Project Manager ..... Jesse Navarro
Project Coordinator ..... Melissa Wong

Michael Brandman Associates - Environmental Consultant

Michael Brandman Associates - Environmental Consultant
2000 "O" Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95811
Phone: 916.447.1100
Fax: 916.447.1210

Project Director ..... Trevor Macenski
Project Manager ..... Janna Waligorski
Biologist ..... Angela McIntire
Cultural Resource Specialist ..... Ken Lord
Air Quality Specialist ..... Chryss Meier
Environmental Analyst ..... Kyle Prosen
Noise Specialist ..... Katie Wilson
Environmental Analyst ..... Ian McIntire
Environmental Analyst ..... Cory Phillips
GIS Technician ..... Karlee McCracken
Senior Editor ..... Sandra L. Tomlin
Editor/Word Processing ..... Ed Livingston
Reprographics ..... José Morelos
Reprographics ..... Octavio Perez