

P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001



NOTICE OF PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

PROPOSED CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

GENERAL INFORMATION

Date: July 16, 2018

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

Project Title: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation Climate Action Plan

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

Purpose of Notice: In accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is distributing a Notice of Preparation (NOP) to solicit comments on the scope of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for a Climate Action Plan (CAP) that is currently being prepared to serve as both a greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction plan and a climate adaptation strategy for CDCR facilities, operations, and investment decisions. The CAP is being prepared to build on CDCR's sustainability achievements to date, pursuant to relevant Executive Orders (EOs) and legislation, and identify additional actions that would reduce GHG emissions and prepare CDCR facilities and operations for the impacts of climate change. This NOP is intended to satisfy the requirements of CEQA, (Public Resources Code, Division 13, Section 21000–21177), and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000–15387).

Project Location: The CAP would cover CDCR's 34 adult institutions, one leased adult correctional facility, three juvenile facilities, and owned and leased administrative and parole offices throughout California. Please see Exhibit 1 for facility locations and Table 1 below for a list of all facilities covered by the CAP.

Table 1 CDCR Facilities Covered by CAP

Facility Name	Location (County)	Year Activated ¹
Avenal State Prison	Avenal (Kings)	1987
California Correctional Center and High Desert State Prison	Susanville (Lassen)	1963-1987
California City Correctional Facility	California City (Kern)	2013
California Correctional Institution	Tehachapi (Kern)	1933
CDCR Administrative Offices ¹	Bakersfield (Kern), Chowchilla (Madera), Coalinga (Fresno), Corcoran (Kings), Covina (Los Angeles), Delano (Kern), El Centro (Imperial), Elk Grove (Sacramento), Fresno (Fresno), Galt (Sacramento), Lancaster (Los Angeles), Paso Robles (San Luis Obispo), Rancho Cordova (Sacramento), Rancho Cucamonga (San Bernardino), Richmond (Contra Costa), Sacramento (Sacramento), San Diego (San Diego), San Quentin (Marin), Stockton (San Joaquin), Susanville (Lassen), West Covina (Los Angeles)	Varies by facility
California Health Care Facility	Stockton (San Joaquin)	2014
Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility and OH Close Youth Correctional Facility	Stockton (San Joaquin)	1965
California Institution for Men, Chino	Chino (San Bernardino)	1941
California Institution for Women	Corona (Riverside)	1952
California Medical Facility	Vacaville (Solano)	1955
California Men's Colony	San Luis Obispo (San Luis Obispo)	1954
California Rehabilitation Center – Norco	Norco (Riverside)	1962
California State Prison – Corcoran	Corcoran (Kings)	1988
California State Prison – Sacramento	Folsom (Sacramento)	1986
California State Prison – Los Angeles County	Lancaster (Los Angeles)	1993
California State Prison – Solano	Vacaville (Solano)	1986
California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility – Corcoran	Corcoran (Kings)	1997
Calipatria State Prison	Calipatria (Imperial)	1992
Centinela State Prison	Imperial (Imperial)	1993
Central California Women's Facility	Chowchilla (Madera)	1995
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison	Blythe (Riverside)	1988
Correctional Training Facility	Soledad (Monterey)	1946
Deuel Vocational Institution	Tracy (San Joaquin)	1953
Division of Adult Parole Operations ²	Anaheim (Orange), Auburn (Placer), Bakersfield (Kern), Berkeley (Alameda), Bermuda Dunes (Riverside), Ceres (Stanislaus), Chico (Butte), Chula Vista (San Diego), Compton (Los Angeles), Concord (Contra Costa), Diamond Bar (Los Angeles), El Centro (Imperial), El Monte (Los Angeles), Escondido (San Diego), Eureka (Humboldt), Fresno (Fresno), Hanford (Kings),	Varies by facility

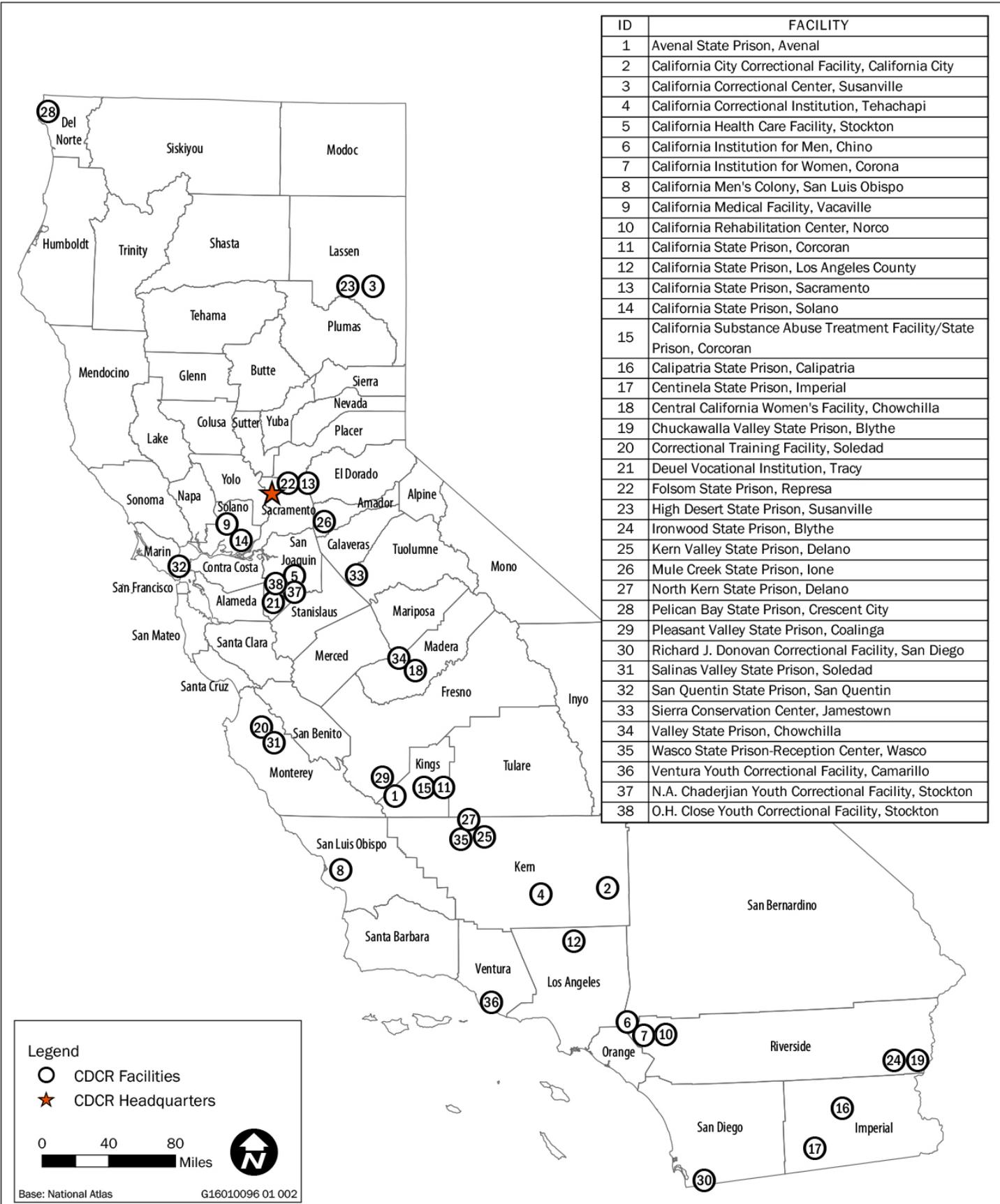
Table 1 CDCR Facilities Covered by CAP

Facility Name	Location (County)	Year Activated ¹
	Irvine (Orange), Los Angeles (Los Angeles), Merced (Merced), North Highlands (Sacramento), Oakland (Alameda), Oxnard (Ventura), Pomona (Los Angeles), Red Bluff (Tehama), Redding (Shasta), Redwood City (San Mateo), Riverside (Riverside), Sacramento (Sacramento), Salinas (Monterey), San Bernardino (San Bernardino), San Francisco (San Francisco), San Jose (Santa Clara), San Luis Obispo (San Luis Obispo), Santa Rosa (Sonoma), Stockton (San Joaquin), Susanville (Lassen), Ukiah (Mendocino), Vallejo (Solano), Van Nuys (Los Angeles), Victorville (San Bernardino), Weed (Siskiyou), Woodland (Yolo)	
Folsom State Prison	Folsom (Sacramento)	1880
Ironwood State Prison	Blythe (Riverside)	1994
Kern Valley State Prison	Delano (Kern)	2005
Mule Creek State Prison	Ione (Amador)	1987
North Kern State Prison	Delano (Kern)	1993
Pelican Bay State Prison	Crescent City (Del Norte)	1989
Pleasant Valley State Prison	Coalinga (Fresno)	1994
R. A. McGee Correctional Training Center	Galt (Sacramento)	1988
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility	San Diego (San Diego)	1987
Salinas Valley State Prison	Soledad (Monterey)	1996
San Quentin State Prison	San Quentin (Marin)	1852
Sierra Conservation Center	Jamestown (Tuolumne)	1965
Valley State Prison	Chowchilla (Madera)	2010
Ventura Youth Correctional Facility	Camarillo (Ventura)	1942
Wasco State Prison	Wasco (Kern)	1991

Notes:

¹ Year of oldest facility listed at the location

² These facilities are administrative and are not shown in Exhibit 1



ID	FACILITY
1	Avenal State Prison, Avenal
2	California City Correctional Facility, California City
3	California Correctional Center, Susanville
4	California Correctional Institution, Tehachapi
5	California Health Care Facility, Stockton
6	California Institution for Men, Chino
7	California Institution for Women, Corona
8	California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo
9	California Medical Facility, Vacaville
10	California Rehabilitation Center, Norco
11	California State Prison, Corcoran
12	California State Prison, Los Angeles County
13	California State Prison, Sacramento
14	California State Prison, Solano
15	California Substance Abuse Treatment Facility/State Prison, Corcoran
16	Calipatria State Prison, Calipatria
17	Centinela State Prison, Imperial
18	Central California Women's Facility, Chowchilla
19	Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Blythe
20	Correctional Training Facility, Soledad
21	Deuel Vocational Institution, Tracy
22	Folsom State Prison, Represa
23	High Desert State Prison, Susanville
24	Ironwood State Prison, Blythe
25	Kern Valley State Prison, Delano
26	Mule Creek State Prison, Ione
27	North Kern State Prison, Delano
28	Pelican Bay State Prison, Crescent City
29	Pleasant Valley State Prison, Coalinga
30	Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility, San Diego
31	Salinas Valley State Prison, Soledad
32	San Quentin State Prison, San Quentin
33	Sierra Conservation Center, Jamestown
34	Valley State Prison, Chowchilla
35	Wasco State Prison-Reception Center, Wasco
36	Ventura Youth Correctional Facility, Camarillo
37	N.A. Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility, Stockton
38	O.H. Close Youth Correctional Facility, Stockton

Legend

- CDCR Facilities
- ★ CDCR Headquarters

0 40 80 Miles

Base: National Atlas G16010096 01.002

Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental 2017

Exhibit 1 CDCR Facilities (Not Including Parole or Administrative Offices)



PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The CAP is intended to achieve the following additional objectives:

- Continue greening CDCR's operations and reducing GHG emissions in conformance with various EOs and legislative requirements, including:
 - Assembly Bill (AB) 32, which established a statewide GHG reduction target of 1990 levels by 2020;
 - EO B-30-15, which established a mid-term statewide GHG reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 (subsequently codified into statute in Senate Bill [SB] 32);
 - EO S-3-05, which set a long-term GHG reduction goal of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 (and was restated in EO B-30-15);
 - EO B-18-12, which established the State's Green Buildings Action Plan and set forth reduction targets for GHG emissions, energy, and fuel usage reductions for all State agencies and set other goals to work towards sustainability;
 - EO B-16-12, which set forth zero-emission vehicle fleet purchasing requirements for State agencies; and
 - EO B-29-15, which set forth statewide water use reduction targets in response to prolonged drought.
- Develop a GHG reduction plan that meets the requirements of Section 15183.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, which will provide for tiering and streamlining analysis of GHG emissions of future projects undertaken by CDCR which are consistent with the GHG reduction plan.
- Develop a Department-wide climate adaptation strategy, which will include an analysis of the effects of climate change as they relate to CDCR facilities and operations, along with potential climate adaptation strategies to reduce climate-related risk and improve CDCR's resilience.
- Identify and provide programmatic CEQA coverage for various projects and actions, including installation of infrastructure and modification of facilities, to facilitate GHG reduction- and climate adaptation-related infrastructure at CDCR facilities throughout the state.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

In order to understand CDCR's objectives for the CAP and the Department's overall sustainability goals, it is important to understand the history and development pattern of state correctional facilities throughout California and also the extent to which CDCR currently conserves and produces energy at its facilities.

CDCR's correctional facilities generally fall into generally three categories: the original 12 prisons, which were mostly constructed between 1852 and 1970; the 22 contemporary facilities, which were constructed after 1980; and, most recently, an existing leased adult correctional facility operated by the Department. (Table 1 shows the year of activation for the oldest facility at each location.) At the time they were built, the original prisons were located away from population centers in rural areas and near military bases (now closed). For example, when it was constructed in 1852 prior to the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge, San Quentin was extremely remote and difficult to reach.

When the need arose to construct new prisons in the 1980s, CDCR either located new facilities next to existing facilities, where infrastructure was already available, or they sited new facilities based on requests by cities and counties. Accommodating these requests generally resulted in development of

prisons in rural agricultural areas, such as the San Joaquin Valley (e.g., Delano, Wasco, Corcoran, Avenal, etc.), or in desert regions, such as eastern Riverside County (e.g., Chuckawalla and Ironwood) and the Imperial Valley (e.g., Calipatria and Centinela). As noted, above, CDCR now leases one adult correctional facility in California City. This facility is fully operated by the Department.

CDCR has prioritized efficient use of State-owned land. Over the past 15 years, CDCR has primarily built new facilities where there is sufficient State-owned land adjacent to an existing correctional facility and where utilities and infrastructure are generally available to support a new facility. Examples include the second prison at Chowchilla, the second Kern facility, and Ironwood; and construction of new “infill” prison expansions such as the recently completed Level II facilities at RJ Donovan Correctional Facility and Mule Creek State Prison. More recently, CDCR has used redevelopment opportunities at closed facilities such as the construction of the California Health Care Facility south of Stockton at the site of two former youth correctional facilities.

CDCR is a leader among State agencies in the development of alternative energy sources. To date, CDCR has completed 16 on-site renewable solar generation projects at 12 existing institutions totaling 34 megawatts (MW) in electrical generation capacity, using third-party power purchase agreements (PPA’s). CDCR recently awarded or will soon award an additional 19 solar PPA projects, along with 3 new wind turbine projects, for a total of 62 MW in generation capacity at existing facilities. CDCR is also currently studying the potential for an additional 25 MW worth of renewable energy systems at existing facilities. In total, CDCR’s statewide on-site renewable energy portfolio is positioned to exceed 100 MW in generation capacity by the end of 2020.

CDCR has also been a leader in sustainable design and construction, including meeting and exceeding energy conservation standards in new construction and on renovation of existing facilities. Over the past six years, every new CDCR facility has received either Gold or Silver certification in the U.S. Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green buildings rating program, and has typically exceeded the Title 24 Part 6 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards. This includes the construction of 60 new LEED-certified buildings, and the achievement of 7 LEED-certified leased buildings. CDCR has identified an additional eight projects that would be designed to meet or exceed LEED Silver certification requirements. There are also over 150 Health Care Facility Improvement Program (HCFIP) sub-projects (primarily support facilities) currently in construction that are designed to meet or exceed California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) requirements. Finally, CDCR has identified several potential zero net energy (ZNE) building projects that are currently in design and/or under construction or are in the certification process.

Since 2008, CDCR has engaged in a collaborative effort through the California Investor Owned Utilities Energy Efficiency Partnership Program (administered by individual utility providers) to improve energy efficiency in its existing facilities. As of July 2017, CDCR completed 97 energy efficiency projects that have yielded a combined GHG emissions reduction of 64,866 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e) per year. Looking forward to 2018 and beyond, CDCR has identified at least three additional energy efficiency projects that are expected to result in an additional GHG emissions reduction of over 10,000 metric tons per year.

These programs, partnerships, and overall CDCR efforts have led to a decrease in total grid-based energy purchases of 11 percent and a 24 percent decrease in CDCR’s total energy use intensity (EUI) rate since 2003, despite a 17 percent increase of CDCR’s total institutional footprint by square footage. CDCR has exceeded the 10 percent entity-wide GHG emissions reduction goal by 2015 set by Governor Brown in 2012 and is on track to meet the Governor’s goal of a 20 percent GHG emissions reduction below 2010 levels by 2020.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

The CAP is being developed in response to State legislation and policies that are aimed at reducing Statewide GHG emissions. These include AB 32, which tasked the California Air Resources Board (CARB) with developing a Climate Change Scoping Plan to establish an interim target to achieve 1990 levels of GHG emissions by 2020 and provide a path for local governments and State agencies to contribute their fair share of the GHG reductions necessary to achieve the target; and, SB 32, which requires a Statewide GHG reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

Both AB 32 and SB 32 set specific and increasingly-stringent statewide GHG emission reduction targets designed to be consistent with EO S-3-05, which calls for a long-term Statewide GHG reduction goal of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. This longer-term 2050 emissions reduction goal for California is based on substantial scientific evidence that calls for global GHG emissions reductions of this magnitude in order to avoid the most catastrophic effects of global climate change. Both the AB 32 and SB 32 targets are designed to put the State on a pathway toward reaching the stated 2050 goal.

The CAP will include a summary of baseline GHG emissions from CDCR operations and potential changes in these emissions in 2020 and 2030. Based on CDCR's preliminary emissions inventory, CDCR's total annual emissions in 2015 were an estimated 823,800 MTCO_{2e}. This represents a 17 percent decrease from 2010 levels when CDCR's total annual emissions were approximately 988,200 MTCO_{2e}. The CAP will identify specific measures and actions designed to achieve GHG reductions needed to meet CDCR's fair share of the State's 2020 and 2030 targets. The measures will build on the successes already achieved by CDCR, but the CAP will also identify new GHG reduction measures not previously implemented that would be required to meet the 2030 target.

It is anticipated the CAP will consider GHG reduction strategies and implementing actions for the following sectors:

- Transportation (On-Road Transportation and Off-Road Transportation),
- Energy (Electricity and Natural Gas),
- Solid Waste,
- Water, and
- Wastewater.

GHG reductions from these sectors could be derived from actions such as increased renewable energy development, ZNE facilities, electric vehicle charging stations, zero emission vehicles, and water conservation and recycling. Examples of actions CDCR is considering at various facilities and will evaluate in the EIR include (but are not limited to):

- Continue to install onsite renewable energy facilities (e.g., solar photovoltaic arrays, wind turbines);
- Continue to upgrade HVAC and evaporative cooling systems with energy-efficient equipment;
- Upgrade outdoor and indoor lighting to incorporate LED technology;
- Replace natural gas boilers and water heating systems with electric or renewable energy-powered equipment;
- Incorporate recycled water infrastructure to reduce use of potable water;
- Incorporate composting programs to reduce landfilled waste;
- Increase water conservation; and
- Upgrade diesel- and liquid-natural-gas- (LNG) powered vehicles to models that use renewable fuels.

The CAP will also include climate adaptation measures that would help to prepare CDCR facilities and operations for the adverse effects of climate change, such as extreme heat, increased flooding due to sea-level rise and changing precipitation patterns, increased wildfire risk, and other related impacts. Some of the measures identified for GHG reduction will also function as adaptation measures, including increased water conservation and incorporation of recycled water infrastructure. Additional adaptation measures will be considered as needed.

The CAP and CAP EIR will be prepared consistent with the tiering and streamlining provisions of Section 15183.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The CAP EIR will provide the appropriate level of environmental review to allow future projects to tier from and streamline their analysis of GHG emissions pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5(b)(2).

POTENTIAL APPROVALS AND PERMITS REQUIRED

CDCR has approval authority over the CAP and, to approve the CAP, must adopt environmental findings and mitigation measures, and, if necessary, adopt a Statement of Overriding Considerations. No other agency has discretionary or other approval authority over the proposed CAP. Future CDCR projects identified in the CAP may require permits from other agencies, such as California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Environmental issues that are not likely to result in significant impacts to the environment will be fully addressed in the introduction to the EIR (Effects Found Not to Be Significant). Issues expected to be eliminated for analysis in the EIR through the scoping process are expected to include aesthetics, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, traffic and transportation, and utilities.

The EIR is expected to focus on agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, and cultural and historical resources. Below is a brief discussion for each of these environmental issue areas.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The CAP may identify GHG reduction and climate adaptation measures that require placement of structures or other facilities (including renewable energy facilities, such as solar photovoltaic panels or windmills) on parcels that contain Important Farmland. The EIR will evaluate impacts associated with the potential conversion of Important Farmland to nonagricultural use.

AIR QUALITY

GHG reduction and climate adaptation measures identified in the CAP, such as installation of renewable energy facilities and incorporation of recycled water infrastructure may require construction activities that would emit air pollutants. The EIR will evaluate the potential for implementation of these measures to result in emission of air pollutants that exceed applicable air district thresholds.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Measures included in the CAP to reduce CDCR's overall GHG emissions and help CDCR facilities adapt to climate change effects may require construction and placement of facilities in areas that contain sensitive habitat or that may adversely affect special-status plant or wildlife species. The EIR will evaluate potential biological-resource impacts associated with implementation of the CAP measures.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The CAP may identify GHG reduction and climate adaptation measures that would require construction or placement of facilities on vacant land or other land that may contain archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources. The measures also may include equipment upgrades or installation, or other construction activities that could potentially affect historic structures. The EIR will evaluate the potential for implementation of the CAP measures to result in impacts on historic and prehistoric archaeological and structural features. The EIR will also describe potential impacts to any tribal cultural resources identified during AB 52 consultation.

ALTERNATIVES TO BE EVALUATED IN THE EIR

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

OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

Interested individuals, groups, and agencies may provide CDCR with written comments on topics to be addressed in the EIR for the project. In accordance with time limits mandated by State law (e.g., minimum 30-day public review of a NOP), comments should be provided no later than 5:00 p.m. on **August 14, 2018**. Please send all comments to:

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Facility Planning, Construction and Management
Attention: Robert Sleppy
P.O. Box 942833
Sacramento, California 94283-0001

Email: CDCR-CAP@ascentenvironmental.com

Contact: Robert Sleppy at (916) 255-1141

Copies of the NOP will also be available for review at the above address during the public review period, as well as on CDCR's website at <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/FPCM/Environmental.html>.

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING:

Consistent with Section 21083.9 of the CEQA Statutes, two public scoping meetings will be held to solicit comments regarding the scope and analysis of the CDCR CAP EIR, one in Northern California and one in Southern California. The meeting information is provided below.

Northern California Scoping Meeting: Tuesday, July 24, 2018 from 1:00 – 3:00 PM at the East End Complex, Training Rooms A & B, located at 1500 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, CA, 95814.

Southern California Scoping Meeting: Thursday July 26, from 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM at the Ronald Reagan State Building, located at 300 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013.