Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration
Health Care Facility Improvement Project
for the
California Men's Colony
San Luis Obispo County, California

Prepared for:

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Facility Planning, Construction and Management Division
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October 10, 2013

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California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Public Notice Announcement
Release of an Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration for the Health Care Facility Improvement Project at the California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo County

What's Being Planned: The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) has released for public review the Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration (IS/Proposed ND) for the Health Care Facility Improvement Project at the California Men's Colony. The proposed project includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the existing CMC footprint. Improvements at the facility would include a total of 12,492 square feet of renovation, 32,849 square feet of new building space, and 15,680 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 project. The project does not include any new inmate beds. Nine additional employees would be hired for the proposed new buildings. The project would not result in expansion of the existing secure perimeter.

The CMC project would remedy deficiencies in its health care delivery at CMC through renovation of existing health care facilities and construction of new health care facilities. CDCR anticipates construction of the proposed project would begin in winter 2015, with an estimated completion date of fall 2016.

Project Location: CMC is located in San Luis Obispo County along State Route 1 (SR-1) approximately 4 miles northwest of downtown San Luis Obispo and 1 mile north of the City of San Luis Obispo's northern boundary. CMC consists of approximately 356 acres and includes both an East Facility and West Facility, each of which has medical, operations, and maintenance buildings, as well as inmate recreation yards. CMC currently has approximately 2,600,000 square feet of existing impervious surfaces. CMC is located in a rural setting along SR-1 northeast of the intersection of SR-1 and Colony Drive. Surrounding areas consist of undeveloped hills, rural residences, and orchards.

Environmental Effects: CDCR has prepared an IS/Proposed ND pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15063. CDCR has studied the effects that the proposed project may have on the environment. The studies show that the project would have less than significant effects on the quality of the environment and no mitigation is required.

Where You Come In: As lead agency under CEQA, CDCR is releasing the IS/Proposed ND for public review and comments. The IS/Proposed ND is available for a 30-day public review period from **October 16, 2013** to **November 14, 2013**.

Where to Review the Environmental Document and Provide Comments: Formal comments regarding the IS/Proposed ND may be submitted in writing via mail, e-mail, or fax any time during the public review period. The IS/Proposed ND is available for a 30-day public review period from **October 16, 2013 to November 14, 2013**. Written comments regarding the scope and content of information in the IS/Proposed ND or any questions regarding the document should be postmarked no later than **November 14, 2013**. Comments may be sent to:

Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner
Environmental Planning Section
Facility Planning, Construction and Management
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Copies of the IS/Proposed ND and all documents referenced in the IS/Proposed ND are available for public review during regular business hours at the office of CDCR identified above.

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

Paper copies of the IS/Proposed ND are available for public review at the following locations:

San Luis Obispo County Library	Morro Bay Library
995 Palm Street	625 Harbor Street
San Luis Obispo, CA	Morro Bay, CA 93442

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project: **Health Care Facility Improvement Project for California Men's Colony (CMC), San Luis Obispo County, California (SCH No. *to be determined)***

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

Project Description: The proposed project includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the existing CMC footprint. Improvements at the institution would include a total of 12,492 square feet of renovation, 32,849 square feet of new building space, and 15,680 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 project. The project does not include any new inmate beds. Nine additional employees would be hired for the proposed new buildings. The project would not result in expansion of the existing secure perimeter.

The CMC project would remedy deficiencies in health care delivery at CMC 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 CMC.

Environmental Findings: An Initial Study (IS) was prepared to assess the significance of the project's potential impacts on the environment. Based on the IS, and due to environmental protection features that CDCR has committed to before release of the proposed Negative Declaration (ND) and IS for public review, in light of the whole record, CDCR finds that the project will not have substantial adverse effects on the environment and no mitigation is necessary. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

- The proposed project would have no impact to agricultural and forest resources, land use and planning, mineral resources, or recreation.

- The proposed project would have less than significant impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, population and housing, public services, transportation/traffic, and utilities and service systems.

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

Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner
Environmental Planning Section
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9838 Old Placerville Road, Suite B
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Phone: 916-255-3010

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

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

I hereby approve this project:

Signature Pending Close of 30-day Public Comment Period

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

Date

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AB	Assembly Bill
ACM	asbestos-containing materials
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
afy	acre-feet per year
AQAP	Air Quality Attainment Plan
ARB	California Air Resources Board
ATCM	Air Toxic Control Measure
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BMPs	best management practices
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and total xylenes
Cal OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Camp SLO	National Guard Training Camp at San Luis Obispo
CAMP	Construction Activity Management Plan
CAP	Clean Air Plan
CBC	California Building Code
CCHCS	California Correctional Health Care Services
CCIC	Central Coast Information Center
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDC	California Department of Conservation
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Emergency Services Act
CFG	California Fish and Game[1]
CGS	California Geologic Survey
CHS	Central Health Services
CMC	California Men's Colony
CMP	Congestion Management Plan

[1] Consistent with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the title and acronym California Fish and Game (CFG) is used herein when referring to the CDFG's code of regulations (CFG Code).

CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
COSE	Conservation and Open Space Element
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CVWS	Chorro Valley Water System
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DPP	Disability Placement Program
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
eUHR	electronic Unit Health Records system
EX	Energy or Extractive Resource Area
EX_1	Extractive Resource Area
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP	Farmland and Mapping Monitoring Program
GHG	greenhouse gas
gpd	gallons per day
HCFIP	Health Care Facility Improvement Project
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
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
$MTCO_2e$	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
ND	Negative Declaration
NESHAP	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
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
R&R	Receiving and Release
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROG	reactive organic gases
RTP-PSCS	2010 Regional Transportation Plan – Preliminary Sustainably Communities Strategy
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCCAB	South Central Coast Air Basin
SLOAPCD	San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District
SLO-Higuera Station	San Luis Obispo Higuera ambient air monitoring station
SR	State Route
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	toxic air contaminant
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGBC	United States Green Building Council

UST	underground storage tank
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Introduction and Regulatory Guidance

This Initial Study/Proposed Negative Declaration (IS/Proposed ND) 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 the California Men's Colony (CMC) within the County of San Luis Obispo. The proposed project includes renovations and additions to existing health care facilities, the construction of small new facilities, and associated infrastructure improvements, all within the existing CMC footprint. Improvements at the facility would include a total of 12,492 square feet of renovation, 32,849 square feet of new building space, and 15,680 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 project. The project does not include any additional inmate beds. Nine additional employees would be hired for the proposed new buildings. The project 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 project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, does not require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

As described in Section 3 of this IS/Proposed ND, CDCR has found no substantial evidence that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. Based on the IS/Proposed ND, and because of environmental protection features that CDCR has committed to before release of the IS/Proposed ND for public review, the proposed project would avoid environmental effects to a point where, clearly, no significant effects would occur. Therefore, an IS/Proposed ND is the appropriate document for compliance with the requirements of CEQA. This IS/Proposed ND conforms to these requirements and to the content requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15071.

1.2 - Purpose of Document

Under CEQA, the lead agency is the public agency with primary responsibility over approval of the proposed project. CDCR is the lead agency for the proposed project. 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 project. This disclosure document is being made available to the public for review and comment. The IS/Proposed ND is available for a 30-day public review period from October 16, 2013 to November 14, 2013.

If you wish to send written comments (including via e-mail), they must be postmarked by November 14, 2013. Written comments should be addressed to:

Roxanne Henriquez, Senior Environmental Planner
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Sacramento, CA 95827
Roxanne.Henriquez@cdcr.ca.gov

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

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

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

San Luis Obispo County Library	Morro Bay Library
995 Palm St.	625 Harbor St.
San Luis Obispo, CA	Morro Bay, CA 93442

1.3 - Summary of Findings

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

Based on the issues evaluated in that section, it was determined that the proposed project would have no impacts requiring the incorporation of mitigation.

The project was determined to have no impacts related to the following issue areas:

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

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

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

1.4 - Document Organization

This IS/Proposed ND 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 project, including its place within the Health Care Facility Improvement Program, and provides a detailed description of the proposed project.

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, an EIR would be required. However, for this project, CDCR has committed to and incorporated environmental protection features before release of the IS/Proposed ND for public review. Therefore, the proposed project would avoid the effects to a point where, clearly, no significant effects would occur.

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

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 healthcare facility improvements at the California Men's Colony (CMC) within the County of San Luis Obispo. The improvements proposed at CMC include the addition of new facilities, renovations and additions to existing facilities, and utility upgrades, all of which would be located within the existing CMC footprint. 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 project would also support CMC's existing operation as an "Intermediate" institution 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, CMC's inmate population has been decreased by 2,155 inmates, or 30 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 CMC. Along with inmate population reductions, CMC has seen a corresponding reduction of the institution's impacts on environmental and infrastructure resources such as water, sewer, solid waste, and energy.

The proposed project does not include any new inmate beds. Nine additional staff members would be added to CMC. 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 on 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 project at CMC is one of several that are being funded through Assembly Bill 900 and the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007 as amended by Chapter 22, Statutes of 2010, and by SB 1022 in 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 CMC 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. Thus, CDCR has determined that preparation of an ND 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 CMC, to provide 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 will ensure the overall delivery of constitutionally 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 the 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 CMC Project

As noted above, CMC is one of 11 existing institutions designated as an Intermediate institution based on its ability to recruit and retain clinicians as well as its access to medical specialists and community medical centers of care. CMC currently houses Custody Levels I, II, and III adult male inmates.

CMC consists of two physically separate complexes, referred to as the East Facility and West Facility. The East Facility was opened in 1961 and the West Facility was opened in 1954. Both were constructed according to the standards present at that time. Improvements at both facilities are therefore needed to efficiently 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.

In December 2008 and again in May 2012, a healthcare facility assessment was performed at CMC to identify and document existing conditions. 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 institution. Through this assessment process, existing facilities at CMC were determined as either meeting the requirements and objectives of each health care component or as having some deficiencies.

Deficiencies were identified at CMC in the following eight health care components and their related objectives:

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

The noted deficiencies of CMC's existing facilities have the potential to compromise both proper infectious control protocols and the confidentiality of inmate health care information and treatment. Specifically, CMC lacks 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 CMC have attempted to remedy their need for additional space by utilizing janitor closets and small supply rooms as temporary exam rooms. These temporary 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 CMC was constructed.

To address the identified deficiencies, the proposed project consists of eight sub-projects as well as a ninth sub-project to upgrade the infrastructure needed to serve the new buildings (described in detail in Section 2.5, Project Description). These sub-projects have been designed to remedy the health care deficiencies identified at CMC and would enable the institution to operate at an Intermediate level of care, supporting the CDCR health care system. Renovation of the existing facility and the construction of new facilities would be in accordance with the CDCR Institution Support Space

Standards. 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.

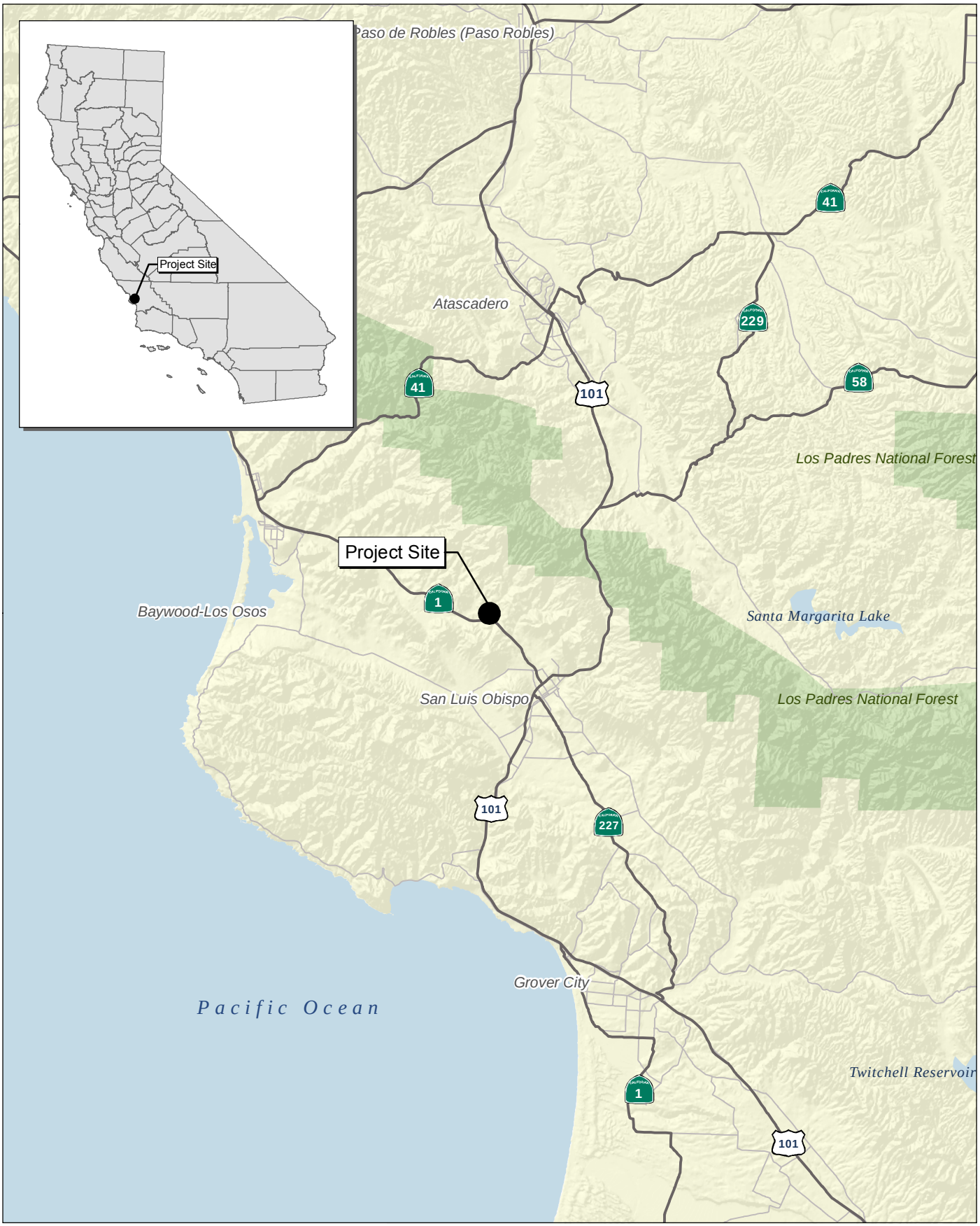
2.4 - Project Location and Existing Conditions

CMC is located in San Luis Obispo County approximately four miles northwest of downtown San Luis Obispo and one mile north of the City of San Luis Obispo's northern boundary along State Route 1 (SR-1) (Exhibit 1). CMC consists of approximately 356 acres and includes both an East Facility and West Facility, each of which has medical, operations, and maintenance buildings, as well as inmate recreation yards. CMC currently has approximately 2,600,000 square feet of existing impervious surfaces. CMC is located in a rural setting along SR-1 northeast of the intersection of SR-1 and Colony Drive (Exhibit 2). Surrounding areas consist of undeveloped hills, rural residences, and orchards.

2.5 - Project Description

The proposed project would remedy the identified deficiencies in the health care facility components at CMC through renovation of existing health care facilities and construction of new health care facilities. These improvements would provide critical facility infrastructure to support a timely, competent, and effective medical care delivery system at CMC. The proposed project is 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.

Improvements consist of nine sub-projects that include new buildings, renovations to existing buildings, additions to existing buildings, and utility upgrades. New buildings and/or renovations are summarized below in Table 1. The proposed project would result in 12,492 square feet of building renovations, 32,849 square feet of new building space, and 15,680 square feet of additional impervious surfaces. Total exterior disturbed area would consist of 38,010 square feet or approximately 0.87 acre (22,330 square feet of first-floor new building space plus 15,680 square feet of additional impervious surface). Because some of the new buildings would be constructed in locations that currently contain impervious surface, the total impervious surface added to the institution would be 30,594 square feet (Vanir 2013). Note that all square footage amounts provided in this document are approximate, based on conceptual plans.



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

Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map

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CDCR – HEALTH CARE FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE CALIFORNIA MEN'S COLONY, SAN LUIS OBISPO
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Aerial Base

NORTH

2,000 1,000 0 2,000
Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

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Table 1: CMC New Building and Renovation Square Footage

Sub-project	Building Renovations	New Buildings or Building Additions	Additional Impervious Areas[1]
1) New West Facility Primary Care Clinic	0	5,205	1,500
2) West Facility Health Records and Specialty Clinic Renovation	2,206	0	0
3) East Facility Receiving & Release Exam Room Renovation	105	0	0
4) New East Facility Primary Care Clinic and Health Care Administration Building	0	12,820[2]	0
5) New Pharmacy and Laboratory Building	0	2,737	12,480
6) New East Facility ASU Primary Care and ASU-EOP Mental Health Clinic	0	10,640[2]	1,700
7) East Facility Central Health Services Renovation	8,697	1,049	0
8) East Facility Medication Distribution Room Renovations	1,484	398	0
Infrastructure Upgrades	—	—	—
Total	12,492	32,849	15,680

Notes:
1. Accounts for additional roadways and walkways constructed outside of building footprints.
2. Accounts for both first- and second-story square footage. First-story square footage (e.g., ground disturbance area) for Sub-project 4 and Sub-project 6 would be 7,621 square feet and 5,320 square feet, respectively.

Source: Vanir Construction Management 2013.

Each sub-project, as shown in Table 1, is described below and is illustrated in Exhibit 3.

2.5.1 - Sub-project 1: New West Facility Primary Care Clinic

A new 5,205-square-foot, one-story, primary care clinic would be constructed to provide primary care services to the inmate-patients housed at the West Facility of CMC. The new primary care clinic would consist of a medication distribution room, nine primary care exam rooms, and one multi-use exam room. All of the exam rooms within this building would be appropriately sized according to CDCR Space Standards, equipped with data lines for telemedicine services and access to the electronic Unit Health Records (eUHR) system, and have hand sinks and equipment needed to provide an appropriate clinical environment. The clinic would also include staff offices and workstations. Clinic support spaces include clean and soiled utility rooms and clinical support spaces. Approximately 1,500 square feet of concrete paving would be added adjacent to the exterior of the New West Facility Primary Care Clinic.

2.5.2 - Sub-project 2: West Facility Health Records and Specialty Clinic Renovation

A total of 2,206 square feet of the existing West Facility health care clinic and health records building would be renovated and reconfigured. The renovations would include those necessary to relocate existing primary care services and medication distribution into the New West Facility Primary Care Clinic (Sub-project 1), reorganize the existing health records space for eUHR, and to allow for staff workstations, scanning stations, and a copy/work area. In addition, health records would be expanded into the existing medication distribution room and existing clinic space would be renovated for ophthalmology/optometry, optical services, and physical therapy specialty exam rooms and to enlarge the inmate-patient restroom to meet accessibility requirements.

2.5.3 - Sub-project 3: East Facility Receiving and Release Exam Room Renovation

The existing East Facility Receiving and Release (R&R) Exam Room would be reconfigured and renovated. The renovations would allow the R&R Exam Room to expand into the adjacent package room. The renovated exam room would be a total of 105 square feet and would include a sink, data connectivity for eUHR, an exam table, and a work desk.

2.5.4 - Sub-project 4: New East Facility Primary Care Clinic and Health Care Administration Building

A 12,820-square-foot, two-story building (7,621 square feet and 5,199 square feet on the first and second floors, respectively) would be constructed for the New East Facility Primary Care Clinic and Health Care Administration Building adjacent to C-Quad near the existing gymnasium in an area currently used as exercise yards. The primary care clinic would be located on the first floor of the two-story building and would include a total of 12 primary care exam rooms, two-multi-purpose exam rooms, and two exam alcoves. All exam rooms would be equipped with data lines for telemedicine services and access to the eUHR system. The second floor would house the office and support space for the health care administration staff. The support space would consist of an area for employee medical and credentialing files, a provider workroom, a conference room, a copy/workroom, and a break room.

2.5.5 - Sub-project 5: New Pharmacy and Laboratory Building

A new 2,737-square-foot Pharmacy and Laboratory Building would be constructed outside the secure perimeter of the East Facility adjacent to an existing warehouse building, in an area currently used for vehicle parking. The building would include shipping, receiving, and manifesting areas, an order entry area, an authorization/verification area, an intravenous injection preparation room with anteroom, a service vestibule, pharmacist office, narcotic station, and laboratory. A 12,480-square-foot portion of the existing gravel surface used for vehicle parking would be paved and continue to provide parking and connection to the existing adjacent roadway.

Source: Google Earth Pro Aerial Imagery, 2011. MBA GIS Data, California Men's Colony - San Luis Obispo, 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

400 200 0 400

Feet

Exhibit 3
Site Plan

2.5.6 - Sub-project 6: New East Facility ASU Primary Care and ASU-EOP Mental Health Clinic

A new 10,640-square-foot East Facility ASU Primary Care and ASU-EOP Mental Health Clinic building (5,320 square feet on each of the first and second floors) would be constructed between the existing Building 3 and Mental Health Crisis Bed building. The building would include staff offices, two primary care exam rooms, one dental operatory, mental health treatment rooms, and clinician offices. The exam rooms would have hand sinks, and be equipped with data lines for telemedicine services and access to the eUHR system, the Mental Health Tracking System, and the Strategic Offender Management System. The clinic support spaces would have clean and soiled utility rooms. Approximately 1,700 square feet of exterior pavement would be added at the eastern end of the building.

2.5.7 - Sub-project 7: East Facility Central Health Services Renovation

A total of 8,697 square feet of the existing East Facility Central Health Services Building would be reconfigured and renovated and 1,049 square feet would be added to provide specialty health care services, emergency services, and clinical support space. The reconfigurations and renovations include relocating the existing primary care clinic and health care administration functions from the Central Health Services Building to the New East Facility Primary Care Clinic and Health Care Administration Building (Sub-project 4), relocating medication distribution to the respective yards near inmate housing (Sub-project 8), and the consolidation of health records. The specialty care component would have a total of 10 exam rooms, four specialty exam rooms, a telemedicine specialty room, an optometry/ophthalmology room, an optical services area, a specialty exam and public health nurse area, a multi-use exam room, and a physical therapy area (existing). The specialty care renovation would also include staff offices and workstations. The Stand-by Emergency Services Room would include two standard bays, one trauma bay, one observation room, and a non-contact, mental health crisis evaluation room as well as staff workspace. Clinic support spaces would include clean and soiled utility rooms, medication storage, and supply storage.

2.5.8 - Sub-project 8: East Facility Medication Distribution Room Renovations

Renovations totaling 1,484 square feet and additions totaling 398 square feet would be completed within the A, B, C, and D Quads of the East Facility to provide appropriate medication distribution rooms. A and B Quad medication distribution rooms would each consist of two windows and one enclosed injection room, while those within the C and D Quads would each have four windows and one enclosed injection room. Upgrades would also be made to the existing D Quad medication distribution room in Building T for the inclusion of a drinking fountain, sink, and appropriate distribution window. All of the medication distribution rooms would be of hardened construction to provide secure storage of medications and would include sinks and countertops, drinking fountains, and data connectivity to gain access to the Medication Administration Record System.

2.5.9 - Sub-project 9: Infrastructure Upgrades

Existing Conditions

CMC currently has a five-megawatt substation provided by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E). The present electrical system at CMC is near capacity, but the existing substation has capacity to allow for expansion.

Upgrades

The electrical system at CMC would be upgraded to provide for the additional distribution capacity needed in order to serve the new, expanded, and renovated buildings. A new transformer, high-voltage circuit, and service connections would be installed to support the approximately 1,000 kilovolts amperes (kVA) of additional power required.

2.5.10 - Staffing

The proposed project would remedy existing space deficiencies for the provision of medical services already provided at CMC. Accordingly, existing staff would utilize the new and renovated spaces. A total of nine additional employees would be required to meet the staffing needs of the new facilities. Eight of the additional employees would serve as custody staff and would be distributed among two separate shifts: 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Custody staff typically arrive earlier than their shift start time to relieve departing staff to ensure overlap. The remaining one additional employee would serve as a stationary engineer and work a standard daytime shift.

2.5.11 - Inmate Population

The proposed project does not include new inmate beds.

2.5.12 - Visitation

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

2.5.13 - Parking

Additional staff and visitor parking is not required for the new facilities. Sufficient parking is available for the additional nine employees. A 12,480-square-foot portion of the existing gravel parking area adjacent to the New Pharmacy and Laboratory Building (Sub-project 5) would be paved and continue to provide parking and connection to the existing adjacent roadway. Parking for construction workers would be provided at the existing CMC visitor parking area.

2.5.14 - Lighting

New buildings would include exterior lighting fixtures mounted on building facades. Exterior lighting would illuminate all recesses formed by building shapes 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.

2.5.15 - Utilities

Utility service—including water, wastewater, storm water, electricity, natural gas, telephone, and data communications—would be extended to new and renovated building spaces as necessary. Because the proposed project at CMC 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 9, the project would include electrical upgrades.

2.5.16 - Project Construction

CDCR anticipates the construction of the proposed project to begin in winter 2015. For the purposes of this IS/Proposed ND, it has been assumed that construction would take approximately 20 months and is scheduled to be completed in fall 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 project:

- Excavator
- Backhoe
- Jack hammer
- Front-end loader
- Tractor
- Dump truck
- Truck
- Grader
- Crane
- Fork lift
- Bobcat
- Air compressor
- Pneumatic 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 136 site workers would be involved in 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 CMC 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 project, 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 would occur both within the secure perimeter fences at a location approximate to the actual construction work areas and outside the secure perimeter fences. A 20,000-square-foot construction staging area would be located west of the intersection of Colony Drive and Santa Cruz Road, south of the East Facility and associated parking lots.

All staging areas would be located in previously disturbed and developed areas. The staging areas would be used for approximately 20 months during project construction. 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 visitor parking areas.

Construction Traffic Trips

It is anticipated that all construction traffic would enter the CMC grounds from Colony Drive. Construction trips, including construction workers, soil hauling, demolition material removal, and building material delivery, are estimated at an average of 280 one-way trips or approximately 140 vehicles traveling to and from the project site per day (MBA 2013; Vanir 2013). This average assumes soil hauling and demolition would occur at the same time as building construction and is therefore a conservative estimate. Use of inmate workers as construction workers at CMC allows for reduced offsite traffic trip generation.

2.5.17 - Hazardous Materials

CMC's East Facility was opened in 1961 and the West Facility was opened in 1954 before many hazardous materials were banned from construction materials. As such, it is anticipated that hazardous materials may exist where renovations and additions to existing buildings are proposed to occur. Therefore, prior to project construction, an industrial hygienist would perform a complete hazardous materials assessment of structures to be disturbed by the proposed project. 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 project that would reduce potential environmental impacts.

2.6.1 - Construction Equipment Idling Restrictions

CDCR and its contractors would implement the following San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD) idling restrictions for construction equipment:

Idling Restrictions Near Sensitive Receptors for Both On and Off-Road Equipment

1. Staging and queuing areas would not be located within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors;
2. Diesel idling within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors would not be permitted;
3. Use of alternative fueled equipment would be implemented whenever possible; and,
4. Signs that specify the no idling requirements would be posted and enforced at the construction site.

Idling Restrictions for Off-Road Equipment

1. Off-road diesel equipment would comply with the five-minute idling restriction identified in Section 2449(d)(3) of the California Air Resources Board's In-Use off-Road Diesel regulation: www.arb.ca.gov/regact/2007/ordiesl07/frooal.pdf.
2. Signs would be posted in the designated queuing areas and job sites to remind off-road equipment operators of the five-minute idling limit.

2.6.2 - Nesting Bird Avoidance

There is no suitable nesting habitat for raptors or other migratory birds within the lethal electrified fence of the East Facility. Sub-project 5, New Pharmacy and Laboratory Building, is located outside the East Facility's lethal electrified fence within 75 feet of ornamental shrubs and trees and within 390 feet of trees associated with Chorro Creek. The temporary construction staging area, located south of the East Facility, would be located on previously disturbed land and, therefore, is not considered suitable foraging habitat. However, it is located within 75 feet of approximately six trees. Sub-project 1, New West Facility Primary Care Clinic, would require the removal of approximately

four trees. No nesting activity or evidence of nesting activity was observed during the site visit performed by an MBA biologist in June 2013.

While it is unlikely that raptors or other migratory birds would nest near the proposed New Pharmacy and Laboratory Building (Sub-project 5) or the temporary construction staging area because of the existing level of noise and routine activities in the area, the trees near these project disturbance areas could provide limited nesting habitat. In addition, the four trees that would be removed to accommodate construction of the New West Facility Primary Care Clinic (Sub-project 1) could be suitable nesting habitat.

To avoid any direct and indirect impacts to nesting raptors and other migratory birds, activities at Sub-project 5, Sub-project 1, and the temporary construction staging area would begin no sooner than winter 2015 (outside the nesting season) and would continue, but would gradually decline in intensity over time, until construction is completed in fall 2016. Because disturbance at these areas 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 trees near the staging areas.

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 were 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.

2.6.3 - Cultural Resources

Because the West Facility is a historic resource that is eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, CDCR has initiated consultation with the California Office of Historic Preservation. To the extent possible, Sub-project 1 (New West Facility Primary Care Clinic) would be designed and constructed in accordance with recommendations resulting from consultation so that the exterior architectural details are consistent with those of existing adjacent structures within the West Facility. Furthermore, prior to demolition, the cross-shaped stone planter bed located at the site of Sub-project 1 would be recorded by an architectural historian following standard professional practices. Data collected during the recordation would be added to an updated DPR523 form set for the West Facility site in accordance with California Office of Historic Preservation guidelines. The architectural historian would submit the DPR523 form set update to the Central Coastal Information Center at the University of California Santa Barbara.

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 project 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 San Luis Obispo 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.

2.6.4 - Earthquake-Resistant Design

The proposed project's components have been designed to be consistent with the 2013 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 the project prior to final design and preparation of grading plans. The geotechnical engineering report 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 report would be incorporated into project plans and implemented during project construction.

2.6.5 - Water Quality and Erosion Protection

CDCR's Standard Design Document Guide Specification Section 31 25 00 defines standardized erosion and sedimentation controls that must be used during construction at CDCR institutions. In accordance with the specifications, CDCR and/or its contractors would be required to implement the following during construction:

- Provide materials, services, and equipment for controlling pollutants in storm water runoff associated with construction activity.
- Prevent siltation of streams, rivers, lakes, and bays etc.; avert instream degradation due to turbidity and pollutant load; and prevent toxic materials from leaving the construction site.
- All areas disturbed by demolition, site preparation, or earthwork must be protected by erosion and sedimentation controls. Other areas requiring protection include access roads, staging areas, and other areas potentially disturbed by construction activities.
- Maintain silt fences, fiber rolls, straw mulch, straw bales, aggregate for stabilized construction entrances, and other erosion control features.
- Construct erosion control measures early in the project, but no later than the start of excavation or hard demolition.
- Confine soil disturbance, grading, and machinery access to the construction areas.
- Prevent wind erosion and air pollution by wetting down or applying other approved dust control measures to the work site.
- Provide additional erosion control measures such as check dams, temporary sediment basins, or other controls as necessary to prevent site runoff to prevent precipitation during construction from producing contaminated runoff.
- Comply with laws, rules, and regulations of the State of California, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prohibiting the pollution of lakes, oceans, bays, wetlands, streams, or river waters from the placing or dumping of refuse, construction materials, soils, or debris.

CDCR's Standard Design Document Guide Specifications also provide specific instructions on the placement, construction, and maintenance of silt fences, fiber rolls, straw bales, and stabilized construction entrances.

In addition, CDCR's Design and Construction Guidelines require that site design minimize the disruption to natural water flow and maximize the amount of natural infiltration on the site. Where appropriate, rainwater would be collected for stormwater control and non-potable water uses. Site grading would be designed for sheet flow of stormwater into the stormwater collection system at velocities that would not cause soil erosion and ensure no net increase of stormwater outfall would occur. Implementation of erosion and sedimentation controls during construction and incorporation of standard stormwater design requirements into the project design would ensure water quality is maintained, erosion is minimized during both construction and operation of the project, and no net increase in stormwater outfall would occur.

2.6.6 - LEED Certification

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (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 CMC, Sub-project 4 - New East Facility Primary Care Clinic and Health Care Administration Building and Sub-project 6 - New East Facility ASU Primary Care and ASU-EOP Mental Health Clinic will be LEED certified. Furthermore, sustainable measures and conservation features would be implemented throughout the CMC project in accordance with the Green Building Code. However, the minimal size of the other new buildings included in the project at CMC 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 DISCUSSION

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Health Care Facility Improvement Project for the California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo County, 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	State Route 1, San Luis Obispo, CA 93409
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 Facility
7. Zoning	Public Facility
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)	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board 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 this project, 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 project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

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

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

☐ I find that the proposed project 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 project 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.

Nancy MacKenzie — *Signed*

10-10-13 — *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 June 20, 2013. High-resolution photographs were taken from representative viewpoints in the surrounding vicinity and renderings were created to demonstrate the proposed project's 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 project.

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 that 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

CMC is located in San Luis Obispo County along SR-1 approximately four miles northwest of downtown San Luis Obispo and one mile north of the City of San Luis Obispo's northern boundary. CMC consists of approximately 356 acres inclusive of both the East and West Facilities. CMC has approximately 2,600,000 square feet of impervious surface consisting of buildings, roadways, parking areas, and other related hardscape facilities. CMC is located in a hilly area between the Santa Lucia mountain range to the north and the Seven Sisters mountain range to the south.

Visual Setting

The general terrain surrounding CMC consists of rolling hills, annual grasslands, scattered oaks, and other trees. Chorro Creek and several small tributaries drain to the area. CMC and the surrounding vicinity consist mainly of public uses with some scattered private residences. CMC is bounded by SR-1, undeveloped land, and scattered rural residences to the south; undeveloped land, orchards, and the San Luis Obispo Water Treatment Plant to the east; undeveloped rolling hills and the Santa Lucia Mountain Range to the north; and the National Guard Training Camp at San Luis Obispo (Camp SLO [headquarters for the California National Guard]), El Chorro Regional Park, Diary Creek Golf Course, and Cuesta College to the west. As seen from SR-1, CMC dominates middleground views while background views include those of the Santa Lucia Mountains. Foreground views are dominated by undeveloped land, vegetation and smaller intermittently located facilities related to CMC.

Sensitive Viewsheds

Sensitive viewsheds in the area would consist of those from SR-1 and El Chorro Regional Park. In addition, views of the Santa Lucia Mountains, located immediately north of the institution, would be considered sensitive. The project site is not visible from El Chorro Regional Park because of the distance and intervening terrain. Existing CMC buildings, vegetative landscaping, and intervening topography would screen views of the proposed project as seen from SR-1 with the exception of middleground views of the New Pharmacy and Laboratory Building (Sub-project #5) and the temporary construction staging area.

Scenic Highways

SR-1 is a state-designated scenic highway by the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans's) California Scenic Highway Program. Areas within 100 feet of SR-1 are protected under the County's Scenic Corridor Protection program and are subject to review by Caltrans's scenic highway coordinator.

Discussion

Would the project:

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

No impact. The proposed project would consist of four new buildings, two of which (at CMC East) would be two stories, as well as interior renovations and/or additions at seven existing buildings within CMC (Exhibit 3). Views of these sub-project locations within CMC from surrounding land uses and SR-1 are primarily obstructed by existing CMC buildings, vegetative landscaping, and intervening topography with the exception of middleground views of the New Pharmacy and Laboratory Building (Sub-project 5) and the temporary construction staging area. However, the proposed buildings and renovations would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings and would not block views of the surrounding hillsides as seen from outside the institution. Therefore, the proposed project would not have an adverse effect on a scenic vista and 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?

Less than significant impact. SR-1, located directly south of CMC, is a state-designated scenic highway. Lands within 100 feet of scenic highways are protected by San Luis Obispo County's Scenic Corridor Protection ordinance. No disturbance within the protected 100-foot corridor would occur as a result of the project. The project component nearest to SR-1 would be the temporary construction staging area, located approximately 350 feet north of SR-1. The temporary construction staging area may be visible from SR-1. However, this is an existing disturbed area, currently being used by a separate construction project, and would be a temporary use. The closest sub-project to SR-1 would be the new Pharmacy and Laboratory Building, located approximately 1,100 feet north of SR-1. Views of other sub-project locations within CMC from SR-1 are primarily obstructed by existing CMC buildings, vegetative landscaping, and intervening topography. The proposed buildings and renovations would be consistent in character, design, and height with other existing buildings and would not block views of the surrounding hillsides as seen from outside the institution. The onsite changes would not substantively change views from SR-1. Accordingly, the proposed project would not substantially affect scenic resources within a state scenic highway and impacts would be less than significant.

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 commercial and institutional (prison) facilities intermixed with open space. CMC significantly influences the character of the immediate site vicinity.

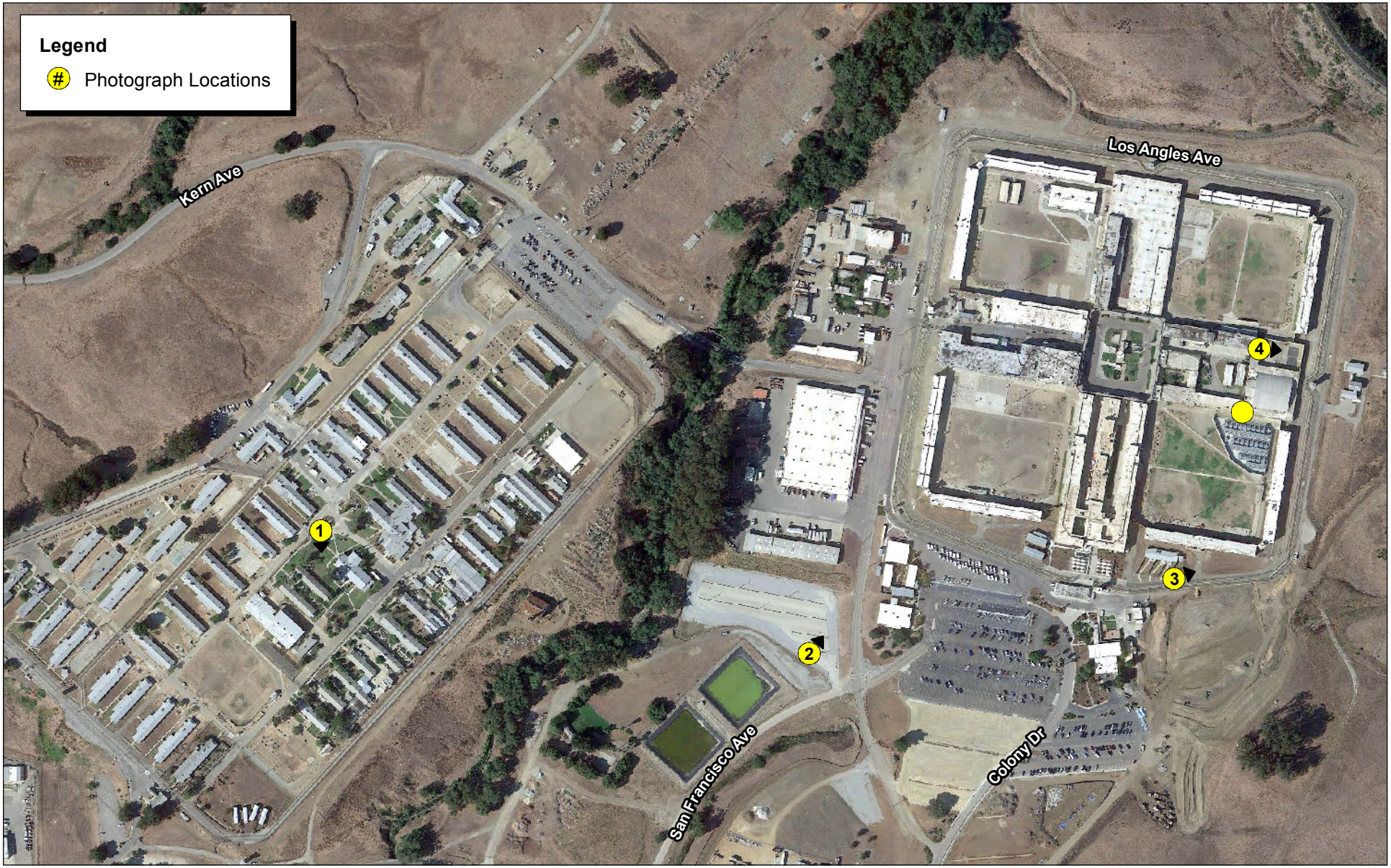
Locations from which site photographs were taken are illustrated in Exhibit 4; the photographs are provided in Exhibit 5a through Exhibit 5c, which include visual simulations of several of the proposed facilities. As indicated in the representative site photographs, the new buildings and building additions would be consistent with the building massing of the existing institution. The proposed improvements would be a relatively minor addition to the existing large institution and would be minimally visible from areas surrounding the project. As such, the proposed project would not represent a significant visual change as viewed from SR-1 and would not block views of the Santa Lucia Mountains. 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 and additions 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 project. 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 project would not increase the intensity of illumination in and around CMC and, therefore, would not be expected to substantially affect nighttime views.

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



Source: Google Imagery, MBA GIS Data, California Men's Colony San Luis Obispo, 2013.

NORTH

500 250 0 500

Feet

Michael Brandman Associates

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Exhibit 4
Photograph Vantage Points

CDCR – HEALTH CARE FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE CALIFORNIA MEN'S COLONY, SAN LUIS OBISPO
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Photograph 1: View (facing south) of where the new West Facility Primary Care Clinic Building (Sub-project 1) is to be developed.

Photograph 2: View (facing northeast) of where the new Pharmacy and Laboratory Building (Sub-project 5) is to be developed, adjacent to existing warehouse building.

Source: MBA, 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 5a
Site Photographs

Photograph 3: View (facing east) of where the new East Facility ASU Primary Care Clinic and ASU-EOP Mental Health Clinic (Sub-project 6) is to be developed south of B Quad's Building 3.

Photograph 4: View (facing east) of where the new East Facility Primary Care Clinic and Health Care Administration Building (Sub-project 4) is to be developed, adjacent to the C-Quad next to the existing gymnasium.

Source: MBA, 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

Exhibit 5b
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 an almost billion-dollar industry in San Luis Obispo County with 2012 crop production values estimated at $861,803,000 million (San Luis Obispo County 2013). According to the Farmland and Mapping Monitoring Program's (FMMP's) 2008 inventory (the most recent available), approximately 1,593,581 acres of agricultural land, including grazing land, are located in San Luis Obispo County. Strawberries were the overall leading agricultural crop in 2012, valued at over $205 million. Other leading crops include wine grapes, avocados, lemons, and oranges (San Luis Obispo County 2013). Currently, there are no agricultural operations within CMC.

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 site does not contain any land designated "Prime Farmland," "Unique Farmland," or "Farmland of Statewide Importance." CMC is designated by the FMMP as Urban and Built-Up Land (California Department of Conservation 2010). Small areas of Farmland of Statewide Importance and Unique Farmland are located approximately 800 feet east and 2,000 feet west of CMC. However, the proposed project would be located entirely within CMC boundaries and would not impact any undisturbed lands or nearby agricultural 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 exists for the site. There are no lands surrounding the project site under Williamson Act contract. The nearest Williamson Act contracted lands are located approximately 3.4 miles southwest and approximately 1.6 miles east. The project site is designated and zoned as Public Facility land by the San Luis Obispo County General Plan's San Luis Obispo Area Plan (San Luis Obispo County 2006). The proposed project is consistent with the land use and zoning designations. Therefore, the proposed project 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. PRC Section 12220(g) defines forest land as ". . . land that can support 10 percent native tree cover of any species, **i**ncluding 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 site consists of previously disturbed lands and non-native landscaping within a state correctional institution. Therefore, no forest land or timberland activity could be supported on the project site or in the vicinity of the project site, which precludes the possibility of changes to forest land or timberland zoning resulting from the proposed project. 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 discussion 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 CMC would take place within the existing institution's property boundaries and would only function to serve CMC inmates and employees. The proposed land use is consistent with both the San Luis Obispo County General Plan land use and zoning designations. No farmland or forest land exists on the project site. The proposed project does not include components that would result in changes to surrounding land uses or indirect effects to existing agricultural lands in the vicinity. For these reasons, there would be no impacts related to farmland or forest land conversion.

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 project is located within the San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD) division of the South Central Coast Air Basin (SCCAB), which covers the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. Regional and local air quality is impacted by topography, dominant air flows, atmospheric inversions, location, and season.

The 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.

The SCCAB is nonattainment for the state ozone and particulate matter 10 microns or smaller in diameter (PM_{10}) standards. Therefore, the pollutants of concern for the SCCAB are primarily ozone and PM_{10}. Ozone and PM_{10}, as well as 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_{10} 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 is located in San Luis Obispo on Higuera Street, approximately five miles south of the project site. The San Luis Obispo Higuera ambient air monitoring station (SLO-Higuera Station) measures 1-hour and 8-hour ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. However, the SLO-Higuera Station has inadequate coverage for nitrogen dioxide and CO. The nearest station that measures nitrogen dioxide is the Morro Bay Station, located approximately nine miles northwest of the project site. The nearest station that measures CO is the Santa Maria (906 S Broadway) Station, located approximately 30 miles southeast of the project site. However, because CO is a localized pollutant, the Santa Maria Station is not representative of the CO conditions near the project site. Table 2 summarizes 2010 through 2012 published monitoring data from ARB's online Aerometric Data Analysis and Management System for all three monitoring stations. The SCCAB experienced 52 days above the state 1-hour and 8-hour ozone standards and the federal 8-hour ozone standard in 2012, according to the ARB's Aerometric Data Analysis and Management System (Table 3).

Table 2: Air Quality Monitoring Summary

Air Pollutant	Averaging Time	Metric State and Federal Standards	Year		
			2010	2011	2012
Ozone	1 Hour	Max 1 Hour (ppm)	0.075	0.078	0.070
		Days > CAAQS (0.09 ppm)	0	0	0
	8 Hour	Max 8 Hour (ppm)[1]	0.066	0.066	0.057
		Days > CAAQS (0.07 ppm)	0	0	0
		Days > NAAQS (0.075 ppm)	0	0	0
Carbon monoxide	1 Hour	Max 1 Hour (ppm)[2]	1.39	1.63	1.56
	8 Hour	Max 8 Hour (ppm)	0.97	1.14	1.11
		Days > CAAQS (9.0 ppm)	0	0	0
		Days > NAAQS (9 ppm)	0	0	0
Nitrogen dioxide	1 Hour	Max 1 Hour (ppm)[1]	0.035	0.038	0.036
		Days > CAAQS (0.18 ppm)	0	0	0
Particulate matter (PM_{10})	24 Hour	Est. Annual Average ($\mu g/m^3$) [1]	14.6	*	*
		Max 24 Hour ($\mu g/m^3$) [1]	33.8	91.7	102.1
		Est. Days > CAAQS (50 $\mu g/m^3$)	0.0	*	*
		Est. Days > NAAQS (150 $\mu g/m^3$)	0.0	*	*
Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	24 Hour	Annual Average ($\mu g/m^3$)[3]	5.4	6.6	6.2
		Max 24 Hour ($\mu g/m^3$)	14.8	17.7	15.4
		Measured Days > NAAQS (35 $\mu g/m^3$)	0	0	0

Abbreviations:
> = exceed ppm = parts per million $\mu g/m^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter
* = Insufficient/No Data Max = maximum Est. = estimated
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: ARB 2013a.

Table 3: Ozone Trends in the South Central Coast Air Basin

Agency	Averaging Time	Days Above Standard		
		2010	2011	2012
State	1 Hour	6	4	4
	8 Hour	44	30	52
Federal	8 Hour	23	11	22

Source: 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 project has the potential to impact the existing sensitive prison population and staff at CMC. Some of the existing inmates may be considered sensitive receptors because they are long-term residents with preexisting illnesses. Sensitive receptors may also be located at the existing residences located at the corner of SR-1 and Colony Drive.

San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD) 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), the SLOAPCD recommends using their air pollution thresholds to determine the significance of project emissions. These thresholds are contained in SLOAPCD's 2012 CEQA Air Quality Handbook (Handbook) and are discussed under each impact section below. As discussed in the Handbook, emissions from new, modified, or relocated point sources are directly regulated by the SLOAPCD through the New Source Review program (Rule 204).

Discussion

Would the project:

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

No impact. The SLOAPCD's recommended criteria for determining consistency with its Clean Air Plan (CAP) vary by project type and level of review (program or project level review). Project-level review may be required of subdivisions, large residential developments, and large commercial/ industrial developments. As stated in the 2001 CAP:

> A consistency analysis is generally required for a Program Level Environmental Impact Report (EIR), and may be necessary for a Project Level EIR, depending on the project being considered. Examples of projects and programs requiring a consistency analysis include: General Plan Updates and Amendments, Specific Plans, Area Plans, large residential developments and large commercial or industrial developments.

The proposed project does not include new inmate beds, and would require only nine additional staff members. Although there would be a slight increase in trips associated with CMC because of the aforementioned staffing increase, the proposed project is expected to substantially reduce escorted inmate-patient vehicle trips to and from CMC by reducing the demand for offsite specialty care

treatment with new onsite facilities. The size and intensity of the proposed project is minor compared with the existing facility, and it does not qualify as a large residential, commercial, or industrial development. In addition, the project is consistent with existing land use and zoning designations and does not include a General Plan Update, General Plan Amendment, Specific Plan or Area Plan. Therefore, consistency analysis is not required and the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the CAP. No impacts 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 exceedances of state or federal standards for $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, or CO. Particulate matter emissions (both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) are of concern during construction because of the potential to emit fugitive dust during earth-disturbing activities. 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 (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$)

During construction (grading), fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) is generated. The majority of this fugitive dust will remain localized and will be deposited near the project site. As stated in the SLOAPCD's Handbook, a project would result in significant Fugitive Particulate Matter (PM_{10}) emissions if the proposed project exceeds the significance threshold of 2.5 tons of PM_{10} emissions per quarter. For this analysis, exceedance of the SLOAPCD's PM_{10} threshold is used as a proxy for potential to generate a localized exceedance of the PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ standards.

The proposed project would involve grading activities on a total of approximately 38,010 square feet, or 0.87 acre. Grading would not occur all on one day. As described in Section 3.3, discussion c) below, the project would not exceed the threshold of significance for construction-generated PM_{10} because the project's emissions fall below the SLOAPCD's threshold of 2.5 tons per quarter. Therefore, the project would not generate a localized exceedance of the PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ standards and impacts related to construction-generated fugitive dust emissions would be less than significant.

Operational CO Hotspot

Localized high levels of CO (CO hotspot) are associated with traffic congestion and idling or slow-moving vehicles. Eight of the nine additional employees would serve as custody staff and would be distributed among two separate shifts: 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., thereby requiring no work commute trips during peak traffic hours. Custody staff make only two trips per day, one trip to and one trip from CMC. The addition of traffic trips from the remaining additional employee, who would work during a standard daytime shift, and could make up to four trips per day (two trips to and two trips from CMC), would be minimal compared with the existing number of

employee traffic trips to and from CMC. Furthermore, the project would be expected to result in a reduction of existing vehicle trips generated by CMC, as the increased capacity of onsite medical services would alleviate the existing need for transport between CMC and offsite medical service locations. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in or contribute to traffic congestion and idling or slow-moving vehicles.

As discussed in the SLOAPCD's Handbook, a project has the potential to contribute to a CO hotspot, and would require CO dispersion modeling, according to the following threshold:

- Projects which emit more than 550 lbs/day of carbon monoxide (CO) and occur in a confined or semi-confined space (e.g., parking garage or enclosed indoor stadium) must be modeled to determine their significance. In confined or semi-confined spaces where vehicle activity occurs, CO modeling is required. If modeling shows the potential to violate the State CO air quality standard, mitigation or project redesign is required to reduce CO concentrations to a level below the health-based standard.

The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2011.1.1 was used by MBA to quantify project-generated construction emissions. The analysis methodology, assumptions and the CalEEMod output are provided in Appendix A. The proposed project maximum daily emissions of CO would be 25.25 lbs/day, which is substantially less than the SLOAPCD's significance threshold of 550 lbs/day. Furthermore, the proposed project does not involve any confined or semi-confined spaces where vehicle activity would occur. Therefore, no additional analysis is needed. Impacts related to operational CO hotspots would be less than significant.

Conclusion

In summary, the project would not generate a localized exceedance of the PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, or CO standards. Therefore, the project 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 and PM_{10}. 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 SLOAPCD does not have a recommended ozone threshold, but has regional thresholds of significance for ROG and NO_x.

SLOAPCD Thresholds of Significance

The SLOAPCD provides a detailed, multi-tiered screening procedure for determining potential for significant cumulative impacts in its 2012 Handbook. The SLOAPCD's criteria for determining a project's significance with a construction timeline exceeding that of 90 days follow below.

- **ROG and NO_x Emissions (Quarterly – Tier 1).** Exceedance of the 2.5 ton/qtr threshold requires Standard Mitigation Measures and Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for construction equipment. If implementation of the Standard Mitigation and BACT measures cannot bring the project below the threshold, off-site mitigation may be necessary; and
- **ROG and NO_x Emissions (Quarterly – Tier 2).** Exceedance of the 6.3 ton/qtr threshold requires Standard Mitigation Measures, BACT, implementation of a Construction Activity Management Plan (CAMP), and off-site mitigation.
- **Fugitive Particulate Matter (PM_{10}), Dust Emissions (Quarterly).** Exceedance of the 2.5 ton/qtr threshold requires Fugitive PM10 Mitigation Measures and may require the implementation of a CAMP.
- **Diesel Particulate Matter (PM_{10}), Dust Emissions (Quarterly).** Exceedance of the 0.13 ton/qtr threshold requires Standard Mitigation Measures and BACT for construction equipment.

The SLOAPCD's criteria for determining a project's significance for project operations are as follows:

- **ROG and NO_x Emissions.** The combined ROG and NO_x emissions threshold are 25 lbs/day and 25 tons/year.
- **Diesel Particulate Matter.** The $PM_{2.5}$ threshold for emissions from diesel-fueled internal combustion engines is 1.25 lbs/day. Projects that emit more than 1.25 lbs/day of DPM must implement onsite BACT.
- **Fugitive Particulate Matter (PM_{10}), Dust Emissions.** Exceedance of the 25 lbs/day or 25 tons/year would need to implement permanent dust control measures to mitigate the emissions below these thresholds or provide suitable off-site mitigation approved by SLOAPCD.

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

Construction Emissions

The California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2011.1.1 was used by MBA to quantify project-generated construction emissions. The analysis methodology, assumptions, and the

CalEEMod output are provided in Appendix A. Construction at CMC is anticipated to begin in winter of 2015 and be completed by fall of 2016.

As discussed, the SLOAPCD has recommended thresholds of significance for construction-generated NO_x and ROG (combined), as well as fugitive dust (PM_{10}). Therefore, the combined maximum quarterly emissions of ROG, NO_x, and PM_{10} are analyzed below. The project's construction emissions are provided in Table 4, Table 5, and Table 6 for daily, pounds per quarter, and tons per quarter, respectively. As shown in Table 4 and Table 6, the proposed project would generate less than significant levels of the ozone precursors ROG and NO_x, fugitive PM_{10}, and exhaust diesel particulate matter (DPM). As such, construction-generated emissions of criteria pollutants and ozone precursors would be less than significant.

Table 4: Construction Air Pollutant Daily Emissions

Source (year)		Emissions (pounds per day)			
		ROG	NO_x	Dust PM_{10}	Exhaust DPM
2014	Demolition	1.44	9.82	0.16	0.69
	Site Preparation	0.32	2.02	0.35	0.12
	Grading	1.77	16.73	6.90	0.62
	Building Construction	0.63	4.25	0.40	0.21
2015	Building Construction	0.58	3.83	0.40	0.18
	Paving	0.51	2.58	0.28	0.19
	Painting	62.55	0.69	0.05	0.06
Maximum Daily Emissions		**63.24**		**6.90**	**0.69**
Significance threshold		137		NA	7
Significant impact?		No		NA	No

Notes:
The maximum daily emissions refer to the maximum emissions that would occur in one day; it was assumed that the grading activities do not occur at the same time as the other construction activities. Therefore, their emissions are not summed. Emissions include onsite and offsite activities.
ROG = Reactive organic Gases NO_x = nitrogen oxides PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter
DPM = diesel particulate matter
Source of emissions: CalEEMod Output (Appendix A)
Source of thresholds: SLOAPCD 2012

Table 5: Construction Air Pollutant Quarterly Emissions (pounds)

Quarter	Construction Activity	Working Days	Emissions (total pounds)			
			ROG	NO_x	Dust PM_{10}	Exhaust DPM
Quarter 1	Demolition	36 days	51.84	353.52	5.76	24.84
	Site Preparation	4 days	1.28	8.08	1.40	0.48
	Grading	7 days	12.39	117.11	48.30	4.34
	Building Construction	43 days	27.09	182.75	17.20	9.03
Quarter 1 Total			**92.60**	**661.46**	**72.66**	**38.69**
Quarter 2	Building Construction	90 days	52.20	344.70	36.00	16.20
Quarter 2 Total			**52.20**	**344.70**	**36.00**	**16.20**
Quarter 3	Building Construction	54 days	31.32	206.82	21.60	9.72
	Paving	18 days	9.18	46.44	5.04	3.42
	Architectural Coating	18 days	1,125.90	12.42	0.90	1.08
Quarter 3 Total			**1,166.40**	**265.68**	**27.54**	**14.22**

Source: MBA 2013

Table 6: Construction Air Pollutant Quarterly Emissions (tons)

Quarter	Emissions (tons)		
	ROG and NO_x (combined)	Dust PM_{10}	Exhaust DPM
Quarter 1	0.34	0.03	0.02
Quarter 2	0.18	0.02	0.01
Quarter 3	0.64	0.01	0.01
Maximum Quarterly Emissions	**0.64**	**0.03**	**0.02**
Significance threshold	2.5	2.5	0.13
Significant impact?	No	No	No

Notes:
The maximum quarterly emissions refer to the maximum emissions that would occur in one quarter (90 days). Therefore, their emissions are not summed. Emissions include onsite and offsite activities.
ROG = reactive organic gases
NO_x = nitrogen oxides
SO_x = sulfur oxides
DPM = diesel particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ exhaust)
PM_{10} = fugitive particulate matter
CO = carbon monoxide
Source of emissions: CalEEMod Output (Appendix A)
Source of thresholds: SLOAPCD 2012.

Operational Emissions

SLOAPCD provides screening levels to identify when additional analysis is necessary to determine potential significance for operational ROG and NOx 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, correctional facilities (prisons or jails) have mobile source emission parameters similar to that of hospitals, and area source emissions similar to multi-family residential land uses. The screening levels for hospitals is 50,000 square feet. Improvements at CMC would include 32,849 square feet of new building space, which is below the SLOAPCD's 50,000-square-foot screening level. Building renovations, totaling 12,492, would not be expected to change existing operation emissions. Therefore, the project 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

In summary, construction and operational ROG and NO_x emissions as well as construction-related fugitive PM_{10} and DPM 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 project would expose sensitive receptors to asbestos, construction-generated fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), construction-generated diesel particulate matter (DPM), construction or operational related toxic air contaminants (TACs), or operational CO hotspots. Potential sensitive receptors include the inmate population and staff at CMC as well as the residences located at the corner of SR-1 and Colony Drive.

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 project is the renovation activity of the existing structures.

Because the proposed project would involve renovation activity, various regulatory requirements may apply, including the requirements stipulated in the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR 61, Subpart M - asbestos NESHAP). These requirements include but are not limited to (1) notification to the APCD, (2) an asbestos survey conducted by a Certified Asbestos Inspector, and (3) applicable removal and disposal requirements of identified asbestos-containing materials (ACM).

As discussed in Section 3.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials of this report, the existing structures may contain asbestos-containing material. However, CDCR's Environmental Compliance Section will ensure CDCR's compliance with the ARB's Rules, as well as EPA's NESHAP and OSHA requirements for handling asbestos-containing materials. Compliance with SLO County APCD, federal, and state regulations reduces the potential of asbestos-containing material exposure to a less than significant impact.

Naturally Occurring Asbestos

Rock formations containing naturally occurring asbestos are known to be present in San Luis Obispo County. The SLOAPCD has identified areas within San Luis Obispo County where naturally occurring asbestos may be present. According to SLOAPCD's map, CMC is located in an area where geologic analysis is required. A geologic analysis was performed at CMC in 2004 by Fugro West, Inc. for the CMC Trunk Sewer Pipeline, located west of the proposed project. According to that analysis, Franciscan Formation bedrock is present at shallow depths approximately 0.5 mile west of the proposed project. Testing completed for the 2004 report indicate that the bedrock does not contain detectable quantities of asbestos. However, conditions may vary substantially between sites.

In July 2001, ARB approved an Air Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for construction, grading, quarrying and surface mining operations to minimize emissions of naturally occurring asbestos. The regulation requires application of BMPs to control fugitive dust in areas known to have naturally occurring asbestos and requires notification to the local air district prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities. The SLOAPCD has incorporated the ATCM requirements by reference.

The proposed project is required to provide notification to SLOAPCD and implement the BMPs provided in ARB's Final Regulation Order for Asbestos ATCM. Implementation of BMPs would reduce the risk of adverse naturally occurring asbestos exposure to less than significant. CDCR may request exemption from the ATCM BMP requirements by providing a site-specific geologic evaluation to SLOAPCD that fulfills the requirements of ATCM Section 93105 (c)(1). Therefore, required compliance with the ATCM requirements reduces risk of naturally occurring asbestos exposure to 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 previously shown in Section 3.3, Discussion b), the project would not exceed the threshold of significance for construction-generated fugitive PM_{10} because the project's emissions fall below the SLOAPCD's threshold of 2.5 tons/quarter. Therefore, the project would not expose receptors to substantial fugitive dust concentrations from construction activities.

Construction: Diesel Particulate Matter

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

The SLOAPCD provides a detailed, multi-tiered screening procedure for determining potential for significant impacts of diesel particulate matter in its 2012 Handbook. The SLOAPCD's criteria for determining a project's significance with a construction timeline exceeding that of 90 days are as follows:

- **Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) Emissions (Quarterly – Tier 1).** Exceedance of the 0.13 tons/quarter threshold requires Standard Mitigation Measures, BACT for construction equipment; and
- **Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) Emissions (Quarterly – Tier 2).** Exceedance of the 0.32 ton/qtr threshold requires Standard Mitigation Measures, BACT, implementation of a CAMP, and off-site mitigation.

As shown in Table 6 of Section 3.3, Discussion b) above, the project would not exceed the threshold of significance for construction-generated DPM because the project's emissions fall below the SLOAPCD's threshold of 0.13 tons/quarter. In addition, implementation of construction equipment idling restrictions, as indicated in Section 2.6 - Environmental Protection Design Features, would further reduce any potential exposure to DPM. Therefore, emissions of DPM would not be substantial enough to be considered a significant health risk. Impacts from construction-related DPM would be less than significant.

Operation: Toxic Air Contaminants

ARB's Air Quality and Land Use Handbook (Land Use Handbook) was used to determine if the project 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 project is not a distribution center, the guidance is a good gauge of potential significance. As previously mentioned, operation of the project would result in a minimal increase in employee vehicle trips and a reduction of existing inmate offsite transport trips. Additional operational vehicle trips would be far less than 100. As such, potential health risks and exposure to TACs from operation of the project are less than significant.

Operation: CO Hotspot

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

Conclusion

The project would not expose receptors to substantial quantities or significant concentrations of asbestos from renovation or soils disturbance, construction-generated fugitive dust, construction-generated DPM, operational toxic air contaminants, or CO hotspots. Therefore, the project would result in a less than significant impact.

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

Less than significant impact. The existing institution does not produce or concentrate odiferous pollutants. Operations of the proposed project would be similar to the baseline conditions related to odor. Diesel exhaust and ROGs—considered by some to be objectionable odors—would be emitted during construction of the project. Residents located at the corner of SR-1 and Colony Drive are located within 340 feet of the temporary construction staging area and 1,100 feet within the nearest sub-project site (Sub-project 5). However, emissions would disperse rapidly from the project site and would not be at a level considered to induce a negative response. Therefore, the proposed project 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 Wildlife 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 Wildlife 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

The project site is located in the Chorro Valley in the central portion of California's South Coast Range. Climate is strongly influenced by the Pacific Ocean, resulting in only moderate interseasonal variation in temperature. Temperatures range from September highs of 77.0 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) to January lows of 62.3°F. Average annual precipitation is 22.40 inches and falls as rain primarily between the months of November 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 site 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 site using the California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System (CWHR). CWHR is based upon the Guide to Wildlife Habitats, a predictive model that lists species likely to occur in a given location under certain habitat conditions.

The proposed improvements at CMC are within the existing secure perimeter fences surrounding the West and East Facilities, except for the Sub-project 5 site and the temporary construction staging area. The Sub-project 5 site consists of ruderal/disturbed land and is between the footprint of an existing parking lot and roadway. Vegetated areas adjacent to this site are dominated by wild oats (*Avena* spp.*)* and may provide marginal habitat for species within this vegetative community. The temporary construction staging area is a disturbed area currently used for equipment and vehicle storage. Species observed in the project vicinity include slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), yellow-star thistle (*Centaura solstitialis*), field mustard (*Brassica nana*), bristly ox-tongue (*Picris echioides*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceaum*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*), salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), and California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), among others. The proposed improvement sites do not support any native vegetative communities. Vegetated areas within CMC are mowed as part of ongoing facility maintenance. Soils are compacted and have been disturbed during previous construction. The areas associated with the proposed project are considered to have low habitat quality and provide limited habitat for wildlife species.

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" species as well as "California Special Concern" species 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. The setting descriptions provided in this section are based upon a combination of field reconnaissance, literature reviews, and database queries. An MBA biologist conducted the field reconnaissance in June 2013. The reference data reviewed for this report include the following:

- San Luis Obispo, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1980)
- CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationship System (CDFW 2013a)
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), RareFind 4 computer program for the San Luis Obispo, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and the surrounding eight quadrangles (CDFW 2013b)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants for the San Luis Obispo, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle and the surrounding eight quadrangles (CNPS 2013)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species (USFWS 2013a)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Office. Federally Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in San Luis Obispo County (USFWS 2013b)
- Special Animals List (CDFW 2013d)
- Endangered and Threatened Animals List (CDFW 2013a)
- Special Plants List (CDFW 2013e)

Special-Status Plant Species

The special-status plant species reviewed for this document are listed in a table provided in Appendix B. This list was compiled from query results from CNDDB and the CNPS online inventory.

Several regionally occurring species have no potential to occur within the project site, 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, the two special-status plant species with potential to occur within the project site are the San Luis Obispo owl's-clover (*Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*) and Cambria morning-glory (*Calystegia subacaulis* ssp. *episcopalism*). Table 7 summarizes the species and their status, general habitat requirements, and potential for impacts. Recorded occurrences of special-status plant species within five miles of the project site are shown in Exhibit 6a.

Table 7: Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Be Impacted by the Project

Scientific Name **Common name**	**Listing Status USFWS/CDFW/ CNPS**	**General Habitat Description**	**Potential for Impacts**	**Period of Identification**
Calystegia subacaulis ssp. *Episcopalism* Cambria morning-glory	—/—/4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal prairie habitats. 60 to 500 meters in elevation.	**Moderate.** This species was observed near the project site by an MBA biologist in a 2009 reconnaissance-level survey. However the species was not observed during a reconnaissance-level survey in June 2013.	April to June
Castilleja densiflora ssp. *obispoensis* San Luis Obispo owl's-clover	—/—/1B.2	Meadows, seeps, and valley and foothills grasslands, sometimes in serpentinite soils. 10 to 400 meters in elevation.	**Moderate.** Although not observed during protocol-level surveys, this species is known to occur in grasslands around CMC (LSA 2006).	March to May
Notes: 1B.2 = Seriously Threatened in California 4.2 = Fairly Threatened in California				

Special-Status Wildlife Species

The special-status wildlife species reviewed for this document are listed in a table provided in Appendix B. This list was compiled from the USFWS list and query results from CNDDB and CWHR. The CWHR is a predictive model that lists species likely to occur in a given location under certain habitat conditions. It also predicts the suitability of those conditions for reproduction, cover, and feeding for each modeled species. Information fed into the model for this project includes location (San Luis Obispo County) and habitat type. The CWHR does not include any information on plants, fish, invertebrates, or rare natural communities.

Several regionally occurring species were determined not to have potential to occur within the project site, 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 two special-status wildlife species with at least a low potential to be impacted by the project: Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). Table 8 summarizes these species and their status, general habitat requirements, and potential for impacts. Recorded occurrences of special-status wildlife species within five miles of the project site are shown in Exhibit 6b.

Table 8: Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Be Impacted by the Project

Scientific Name **Common name**	**Listing Status USFWS/ CDFW**	**General Habitat Description**	**Potential for Impacts**	**Period of Identification**
Accipiter cooperi Cooper's hawk	—/WL	Winter resident in the Central Valley and California deserts; year-round resident at higher elevations. Nests in densely foliaged conifer and deciduous hardwood trees. Commonly nests in urban areas where suitable trees available.	**Moderate.** Trees suitable for nesting occur both within the project site and within close proximity to proposed project construction.	Year-round
Elanus leucurus White-tailed kite	—/CFP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	**Moderate.** Trees suitable for nesting occur both within the project site and within close proximity to proposed project construction.	January to August (breeding)
Notes: CFP = California Fully Protected WL = Watch Listed				

Other Sensitive Biological Resources

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (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 (defined as "take").

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code (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.

A review of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's critical habitat designations for threatened and endangered species indicated that the project site is located within an area designated as critical habitat by USFWS. According to the query, Chorro Creek, which is located between CMC's West and East Facilities, is designated as critical habitat for the California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) (USFWS 2013b). However, Chorro Creek and the designated critical habitat associated with Chorro Creek would not be disturbed by the proposed project.

With the exception of the temporary construction staging area and the new Pharmacy and Laboratory Building (Sub-project 5), the proposed improvements would occur within the secure perimeters at CMC's West and East Facilities. Both the temporary construction staging area and the new Pharmacy and Laboratory Building (Sub-project 5) would be near trees that could provide potential nesting habitat for species protected under the MBTA and CFG Code. Approximately four ornamental trees within the West Facility secure perimeter would be removed to accommodate Sub-project 1 (New West Facility Primary Care Clinic). Chorro Creek and its surrounding riparian area separate the West Facility from the East Facility. However, no alterations would be made within or directly adjacent to the creek or riparian area. There are no wetlands that would be altered or filled during 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than significant impact. Based upon results of the literature review, San Luis Obispo owl's-clover has been known to occur in grasslands around CMC (CDCR 2006). Similarly, Cambria morning-glory was observed growing in annual grassland habitat near the project vicinity by an MBA biologist in 2009. However, based upon the results of a field reconnaissance conducted by MBA in June 2013—within Cambria morning-glory's blooming period—neither Cambria morning-glory nor San Luis Obispo owl's-clover was observed within the vicinity of any of the proposed sub-project

sites. Furthermore, the proposed project sites consist of developed and ruderal/disturbed lands that do not provide suitable habitat for Cambria morning-glory or San Luis Obispo owl's-clover. It is highly unlikely that any sensitive plant species would be directly impacted during project construction. All construction activities would occur on previously developed or graded land within the CMC's existing footprint. Therefore, impacts to Cambria morning-glory and San Luis Obispo owl's-clover would be less than significant.

There is no suitable nesting habitat for raptors or other migratory birds within the lethal electrified fence of the East Facility. Sub-project 5, New Pharmacy and Laboratory Building, is located outside the East Facility's lethal electrified fence within 75 feet of ornamental shrubs and trees and within 390 feet of trees associated with Chorro Creek. The temporary construction staging area, located south of the East Facility, would be located on previously disturbed land and, therefore, is not considered suitable foraging habitat. However, it is located within 75 feet of approximately six trees. Sub-project 1, New West Facility Primary Care Clinic, would require the removal of approximately four trees. No nesting activity or evidence of nesting activity was observed during the site visit performed by an MBA biologist in June 2013 at either location. 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No impact. Habitats within the project site include urban (developed), barren, and ruderal/disturbed lands, none of which are sensitive natural communities. The proposed project is located adjacent to Chorro Creek, which is an area designated as critical habitat for the California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) by the USFWS. Chorro Creek is an occupied drainage that separates the West Facility from the East Facility. However, Chorro Creek and the designated critical habitat would not be affected by the proposed project. The sub-project sites are located within the existing CMC West and East Facility footprints thereby limiting the potential for the California red-legged frog to use the sub-project sites as upland habitat or as a migration corridor. Therefore, the proposed project would not alter any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities. No impact 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 the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the State Water Control Board, or the CDFW within the project site (confirmed by MBA biologist field reconnaissance survey, June 20, 2013). Chorro Creek,

located between the West Facility and East Facility, is not within the limits of construction and would not be affected by the project. 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?

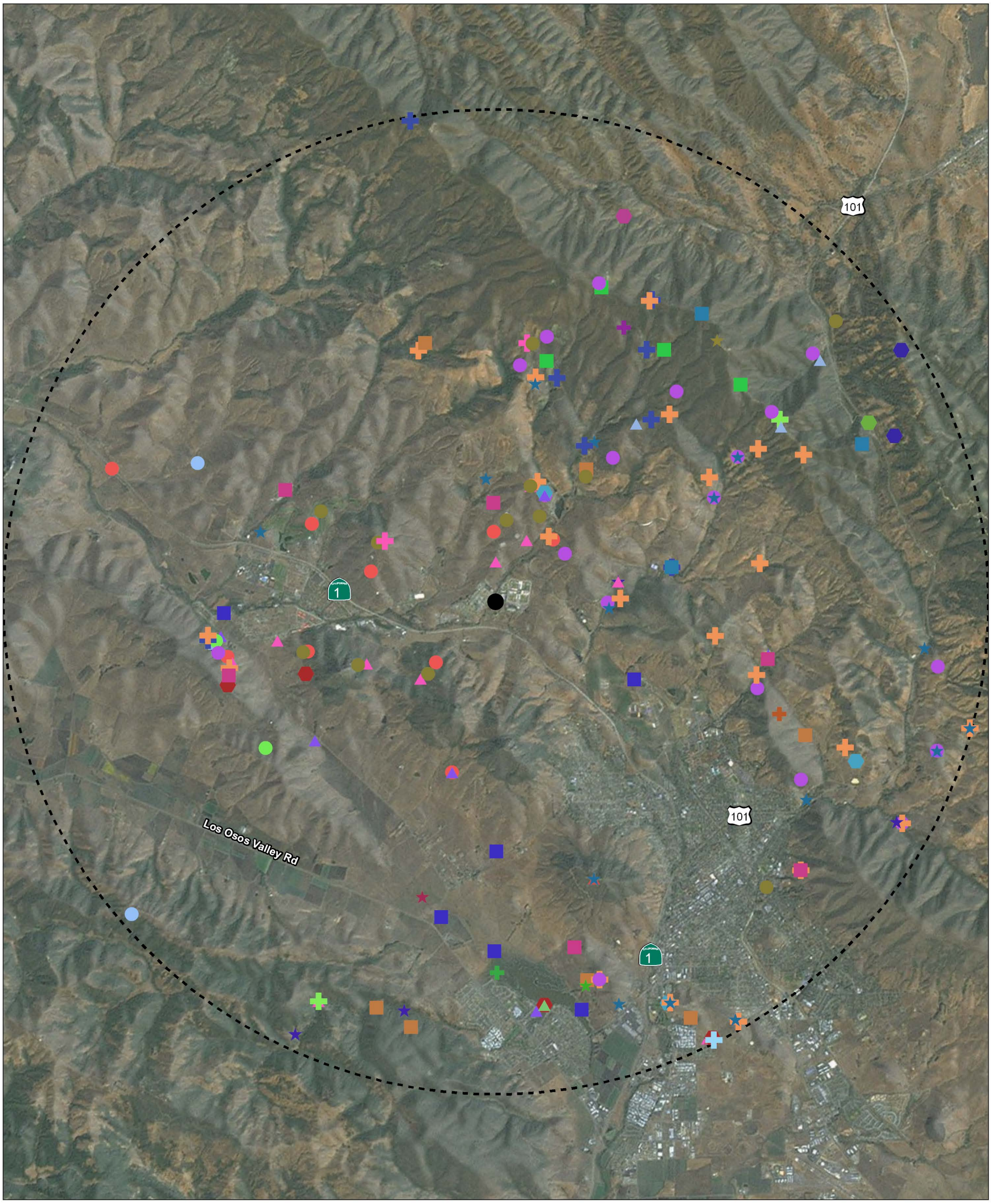
No impact. Because of the developed nature of the project sites and the existing secure perimeters, development would not create an impediment to any existing migratory corridor or movement of wildlife. All proposed development would occur within CMC's existing footprint. No impacts would occur.

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

No impact. As a state agency, CDCR is generally exempt from local plans, policies, and regulations, but it does consider them for purposes of complying with federal or state law. The proposed project would not be in conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

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. CMC's East Facility is part of the Six-Prison Lethal Electrified Fence Project Habitat Management Plan (HMP). The proposed project would not involve impacts or modification to the existing lethal electrified fence at the East Facility. The West Facility does not have a lethal electrified fence. The proposed project site is not within the boundaries of any other applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. No impact would occur.



Source: ESRI Imagery, July 2013 CNDDB Data.

Legend

- Project Site
- 5 Mile Buffer
- La Panza mariposa-lily, Calochortus simulans
- San Benito fritillary, Fritillaria viridea
- dwarf soaproot, Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. minus
- San Luis mariposa-lily, Calochortus obispoensis
- San Luis Obispo sedge, Carex obispoensis
- Arroyo de la Cruz manzanita, Arctostaphylos cruzensis
- Betty's dudleya, Dudleya abramsii ssp. bettinae
- Blochman's dudleya, Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae
- Brewer's spineflower, Chorizanthe breweri
- Cambria morning-glory, Calystegia subacaulis ssp. episcopalis
- Chorro Creek bog thistle, Cirsium fontinale var. obispoense
- Congdon's tarplant, Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii
- Cuesta Pass checkerbloom, Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. anomala
- Cuesta Ridge thistle, Cirsium occidentale var. lucianum
- Eastwood's larkspur, Delphinium parryi ssp. eastwoodiae
- Hoover's button-celery, Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri
- Jones' layia, Layia jonesii
- Miles' milk-vetch, Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus
- Palmer's monardella, Monardella palmeri
- San Luis Obispo owl's-clover, Castilleja densiflora var. obispoensis
- Santa Lucia manzanita, Arctostaphylos luciana
- Santa Margarita manzanita, Arctostaphylos pilosula
- adobe sanicle, Sanicula maritima
- chaparral ragwort, Senecio aphanactis
- hooked popcornflower, Plagiobothrys uncinatus
- mesa horkelia, Horkelia cuneata var. puberula
- most beautiful jewel-flower, Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus
- mouse-gray dudleya, Dudleya abramsii ssp. murina
- pappose tarplant, Centromadia parryi ssp. parryi
- saline clover, Trifolium hydrophilum
- Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh, Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
- Northern Interior Cypress Forest, Northern Interior Cypress Forest
- Serpentine Bunchgrass, Serpentine Bunchgrass

NORTH

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

Michael Brandman Associates

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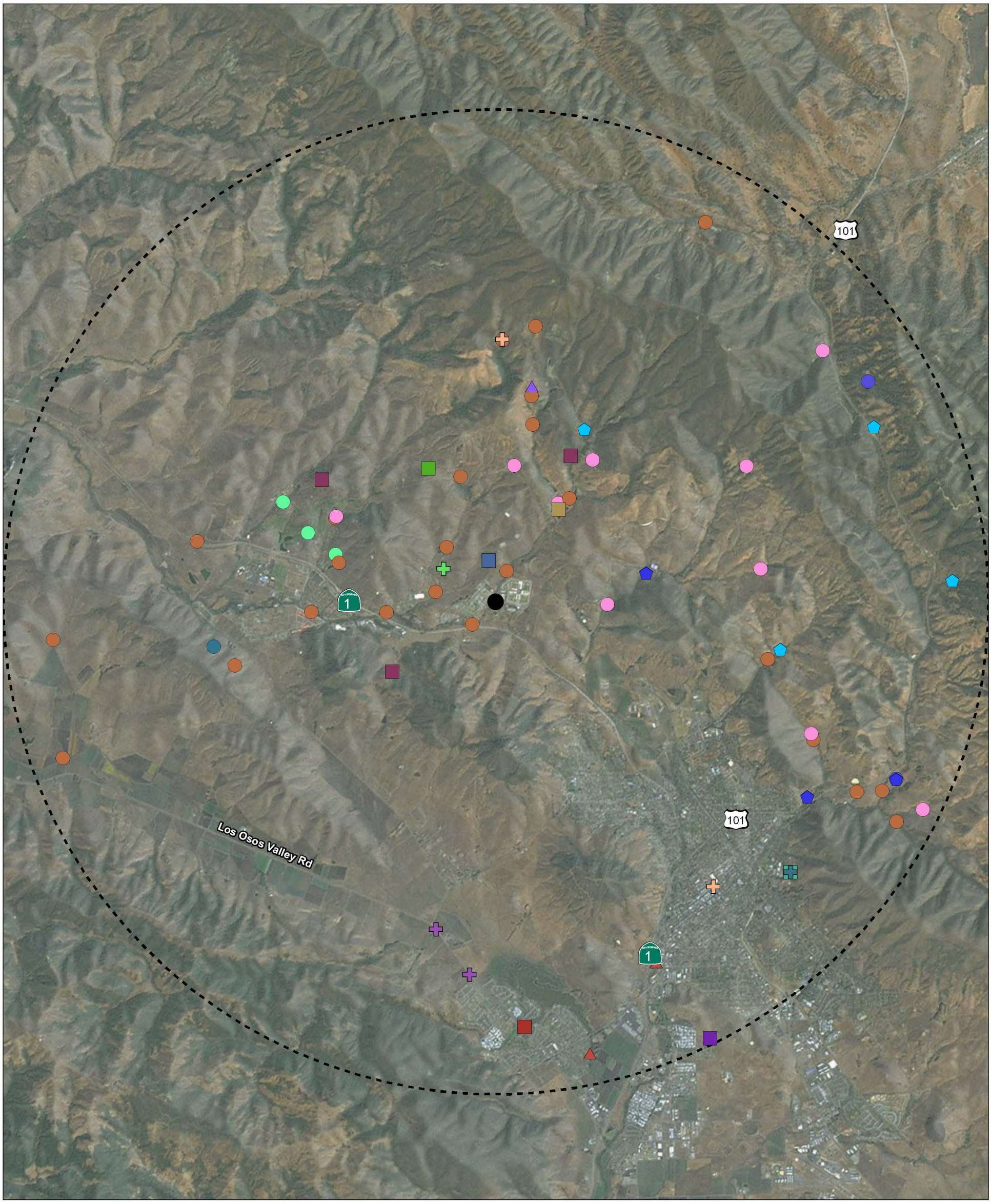
Exhibit 6a
Recorded Occurrences of Special-Status Plant Species Within Five Miles of the Project



Source: ESRI Imagery, July 2013 CNDDB Data.

Legend

- Project Site
- 5 Mile Buffer
- California red-legged frog, Rana draytonii
- Coast Range newt, Taricha torosa
- coast horned lizard, Phrynosoma blainvillii
- silvery legless lizard, Anniella pulchra pulchra
- western pond turtle, Emys marmorata
- California horned lark, Eremophila alpestris actia
- burrowing owl, Athene cunicularia
- ferruginous hawk, Buteo regalis
- loggerhead shrike, Lanius ludovicianus
- tricolored blackbird, Agelaius tricolor
- western yellow-billed cuckoo, Coccyzus americanus occidentalis
- white-tailed kite, Elanus leucurus
- Atascadero June beetle, Polyphylla nubila
- California linderiella, Linderiella occidentalis
- monarch butterfly, Danaus plexippus
- American badger, Taxidea taxus
- Townsend's big-eared bat, Corynorhinus townsendii
- pallid bat, Antrozous pallidus
- western mastiff bat, Eumops perotis californicus
- San Luis Obispo pyrg, Pyrgulopsis taylori
- steelhead - south/central California coast DPS, Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus

Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

1 0.5 0 1 Miles

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Exhibit 6b
Recorded Occurrences of Special-Status Wildlife Species Within Five Miles of the Project

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 historical information, including aerials and topographic maps, indicate that some of CMC's West Facility buildings were constructed prior to1942 and were used as hospital grounds or barracks related to Camp SLO prior to being transferred to CDCR and the subsequent opening of CMC West in 1954. Note that the main Camp SLO facility is located approximately one mile to the west of the project site.

CMC's East Facility was originally constructed in 1959–1960 (David Middlecamp 2013), opening in 1961 (CDCR 2013). According to reviews of historic topographic maps and aerial photographs, the East Facility was built on ground that exhibited a few Camp SLO structures and roads prior to construction. These buildings and roads were removed during construction of the East Facility.

Methodology

MBA evaluated the cultural resource potential of the project site by requesting a cultural resources record search and conducting a site visit as described below.

Central Coast Information Center

On July 12, 2013, staff at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) conducted a records search (CCIC #1154.0027) to identify previously recorded historic resources within the project area. The search included current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places, the National Register of Determined Eligible Properties, the California Register of Historic Resources, the California Historical Landmarks, the California Points of Historical Interest, the California Historical Resources

Inventory, the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Caltrans State and Local Bridge Surveys.

The results of the records search indicated that six previous surveys have been conducted within the project site and at least two of the surveys have included the project area. Records show that no cultural resources, either prehistoric or historic buildings, have been recorded or filed at the CCIC. Records also show that no known human burials or formal cemeteries have been recorded in the project site.

Site Visit

On June 20, 2013, MBA Senior Scientist (Cultural Resources) Michael H. Dice conducted a reconnaissance survey of the project area. The survey consisted of carefully examining all buildings more than 45 years old that would be impacted by the project, directly identifying all proposed exterior modifications, examining locations of construction where native or disturbed earth could be turned, and examining all buildings located directly adjacent to the areas of direct impact. During the course of the survey, no prehistoric resources were observed within the project site. Historic-era buildings were observed in the East Facility and the West Facility. Subsequent to the site visit, a Department of Public Recreation (DPR) 523 form set (Appendix C) was created for each of the West and East Facilities.

Paleontology

According to MBA (2009), no recorded paleontological resources are known to be present within CMC. However, five fossil localities have been identified within and near the same geologic setting as is located in the project area, including the lower jaw of an American Mastodon six miles west of the project area. Nearby Quaternary alluvium may contain Pleistocene vertebrate fossils.

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 impact. As previously indicated, the East Facility was constructed in 1959–1960. While the East Facility contains buildings that are more than 45 years old, it does not contain any structures affiliated with Camp SLO and newer structures that can be clearly defined as modern are also present (refer to Appendix C, DPR forms, for additional information). Most of the original structures have likely undergone major exterior alterations, inclusive of but not limited to new roofs and paint. There are many other prisons in the California system that exhibit similar architecture, and although the names of notorious prisoners are associated with CMC, there are no unique qualities associated with the East Facility as of this date. As such, the East Facility is not considered a

potentially significant historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 and it is not considered eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, new buildings or alterations to the exterior of existing buildings in the East Facility would not result in significant adverse changes to a historical resource.

As previously indicated, the West Facility includes buildings formerly used as part of Camp SLO and constructed prior to 1942 (refer to Appendix C for additional information). Since opening of the West Facility as a CDCR institution in 1954, many of the onsite structures and grounds have undergone interior and exterior renovations and changes in response to CDCR's mission of public safety and security and to federal lawsuits requiring improvements to inmate services (medical and mental healthcare, accessibility, etc.). In particular, the West Facility was renovated in 1984 to accommodate operation as a Secure Level II facility. Nonetheless, because of the age of onsite buildings and former association with Camp SLO, the West Facility is considered a historical resource at the state level of analysis and, therefore, is eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.

Interior renovations conducted at the West Facility as a part of Sub-project 2 (West Facility Health Records and Specialty Clinic Renovation) would not result in changes to the exterior facade of affected buildings and therefore would not affect eligibility for listing. Construction of Sub-project 1 (New West Facility Primary Care Clinic) would include the construction of a single story building located near the center of the West Facility adjacent to the existing Chapel and Administration buildings. Construction of Sub-project 1 would not affect any adjacent buildings or their eligibility for listing. However, construction of Sub-project 1 would require the demolition and removal of an existing cross-shaped stone planter bed. The planter bed is of unknown date or origin but is likely associated with the adjacent chapel. There is no evidence or record of the planter bed being present prior to transfer of the West Facility to CDCR or any connection to Camp SLO. Because the planter bed is a feature within the West Facility significant historical resource, demolition would be considered a substantial adverse change to a historical resource.

As indicated in Section 2.6 - Environmental Protection Design Features, CDCR has initiated consultation with the California Office of Historic Preservation in relation to alterations proposed at the West Facility. While the New West Facility Primary Care Clinic would not affect any adjacent buildings or the West Facility's listing eligibility, architectural details would be designed and constructed, to the extent possible, consistent with those of existing adjacent buildings. Incorporation of architectural details consistent with the adjacent buildings, while still adhering to CDCR's design standards, would ensure that the New West Facility Primary Care Clinic would be consistent with the overall theme and character of the West Facility. In addition, prior to demolition, the cross-shaped stone planter bed located at the site of Sub-project 1 would be recorded by an architectural historian, and data collected during the recordation would be added to an updated DPR523 form set for the West Facility site in accordance with California Office of Historic Preservation guidelines. As such,

the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than significant impact. No recorded archaeological resources are known to be present within the project site but it is possible that unknown prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources could be uncovered during earthmoving. Accordingly, subsurface construction activities associated with the proposed project, such as grading, could potentially damage or destroy previously undiscovered cultural resources. Therefore, as indicated in Section 2.6, environmental protection design features have been incorporated to account for undiscovered archaeological resources and would ensure impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than significant impact. No recorded paleontological resources are known to be present within the project site but the nearby quaternary alluvium may contain Pleistocene vertebrate fossils. Accordingly, subsurface construction activities associated with the proposed project, such as grading, could potentially damage or destroy previously undiscovered paleontological resources. Therefore, as indicated in Section 2.6, environmental protection design features have been incorporated to account for undiscovered paleontological resources and would ensure impacts would be less than significant

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

Less than significant impact. No recorded human burials or cemeteries are known to be present at the project site. Subsurface construction activities associated with the proposed project, such as grading, could potentially damage or destroy previously undiscovered human remains. Accordingly, as indicated in Section 2.6, environmental protection design features have been incorporated to account for undiscovered human remains and would ensure impacts would be less than significant.

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

CMC is located in the Chorro Valley between the Santa Lucia mountain range to the north and the Seven Sisters mountain range to the south in the Coastal Range geomorphic province of California. According to the Geologic Map of the San Luis Obispo 7.5 Quadrangle, the project site is underlain primarily by Mélange of the Franciscan Complex (Cretaceous to Jurassic) with areas along Chorro Creek underlain by young Quaternary alluvial flood-plain deposits (Holocene to late Pleistocene) (California Geologic Survey (CGS) 2010).

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, all project components are located on Xererts-Xerolls-Urban land complex of zero to 15 percent slopes. Los Osos-Diablo complex of five to nine percent slopes and the Salinas silty clay loam of zero to two percent slopes are also present within small portions of the institution. All three of these soil complexes are well drained (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. San Luis Obispo County currently has three active faults zoned under the State of California Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazards Act: the San Andreas, the Hosgri-San Simeon, and the Los Osos. There are no active faults (i.e., having surface displacement within the last 10,000 years) underlying the project area as shown in the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map (Department of Conservation 2012.).

The Los Osos fault is closest to CMC located approximately 3.2 miles to the southwest. Although there is evidence that the Los Osos fault may be active (Treiman 1989), because surface ground rupture only occurs in a linear zone a few yards wide, surface rupture along the Los Osos fault would not adversely affect the project site.

In summary, there are no active faults designated on the Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone maps underneath or adjacent to the project site. Any surface ground rupture along the Los Osos fault would be located approximately 3.2 miles southwest of the project site. Therefore, the project site 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 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 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 CBC, the project area is located in Seismic Zone 4. This location implies a minimum horizontal acceleration of 0.4 g for use in earthquake resistant design.

As indicated by the San Luis Obispo County General Plan, there are multiple major faults located within San Luis Obispo County (San Luis Obispo County 1999). Earthquake activity along any active fault could produce strong seismic ground shaking at the project site. However, as described under Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, the proposed project has been designed to be consistent with CBC Title 24 regulations and 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 as a part of the project. The geotechnical engineering report would provide site-specific recommendations regarding site preparation, appropriate sources and types of fill, structural foundations, grading practices, erosion/winterization, slope stability, and earthquake-resistant design. Incorporation of recommendations from the geotechnical engineering report and conformance to the CBC would ensure that the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to seismic ground shaking.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than significant impact. Liquefaction is a process by which water-saturated materials (including soil, 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.

The San Luis Obispo County General Plan identifies that liquefaction hazards may occur in areas of the County underlain by young, poorly consolidated, saturated, granular alluvial sediments. According to the Liquefaction Hazards Map of the General Plan, the project site is located in an area of Moderate to High potential for liquefaction. However, site-specific geotechnical reports conducted in 1998 and 2009 indicated that the potential for liquefaction at the East Facility is very low, due to the clayey nature of the fill and topsoil onsite and the absence of shallow groundwater (Ninyo & Moore 1998; Fugro 2009). Because of similar soil types, it would also be assumed that potential for liquefaction at the West Facility would be very low. Furthermore, the NRCS Web Soil Survey shows that the site is underlain by Franciscan Complex, which is known to have a low liquefaction potential.

As previously noted, and as included in Section 2.6, the proposed project's components 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 (that would address onsite liquefaction potential if present) and incorporation of resulting recommendations into project plans, thereby ensuring that impacts related to liquefaction would be less than significant.

iv) Landslides?

Less than significant impact. Landslides include many phenomena that involve the downslope displacement and movement of material, triggered by either static (gravitational) or dynamic (earthquake) forces. Steep, unstable slopes in weak soil or bedrock units typically characterize areas susceptible to landslides. According to the Landslide Hazards map of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan, the project site is located in an area of low landslide potential, but is surrounded by areas of varying terrain with high landslide potential. This area is made up of Franciscan mélange, which is the source of significant slope instability (San Luis Obispo County General Plan 1999). However, all project components would be located within the developed footprint of CMC on soils that have been previously graded and do not contain any significant slopes. No project activities would occur adjacent to or on areas of significant slope. As indicated in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, the proposed project has 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. As such, impacts related to landslides would be less than significant.

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

Less than significant impact. The proposed project would disturb approximately 38,010 square feet of land or approximately 0.87 acre (excluding interior renovations that would not disturb soils), all of which have been previously graded or disturbed. Construction activities associated with the proposed project 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 site. However, implementation of the environmental protection design features for water quality and erosion protection described in Section 2.6, including CDCR's standard erosion controls, sedimentation controls, and stormwater system design, 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 CMC footprint on soils that have been previously graded and engineered and do not contain any significant slopes. As indicated in Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features, conformance with CBC requirements and implementation of soil preparation recommendations of the site specific geotechnical engineering report would ensure that onsite soils are stable prior to building construction. Existing buildings undergoing renovations as a part of this project are not located on unstable soils. Therefore, 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 composed of clay. According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, all project components are located on Xererts-Xerolls-Urban land complex, which is a well drained soil type (NRCS 2013). The NRCS Web Soil Survey does not indicate the clay content of the Xererts-Exerolls-Urban land complex. However, as indicated in Environmental Protection Design Features in Section 2.6, prior to construction, all necessary soil preparation procedures, including any necessary to remediate expansive soils, would occur as recommended by a site-specific geotechnical engineering report. 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 project does not include the installation or use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Wastewater from the project would be directed to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) owned and operated by CMC that is located approximately 3.5 miles west of the project site. Therefore, no impact to soils that are due to septic tanks 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 Assembly Bill (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 (California Energy Commission (CEC) 2006). In 2004, California produced 500 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CEC 2007), 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. The proposed project may contribute to climate change impacts through its contribution of GHGs. The proposed project 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 vehicles for employees, visitors, and hauling trips.

The proposed project may also emit GHGs that are not defined by AB 32. For example, the proposed project 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 project would emit nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds, which are ozone precursors. Ozone is a GHG, but 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 project. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the proposed project would emit PFCs or SF_6.

Construction Greenhouse Gases Emissions

In March 2012, the SLOAPCD adopted thresholds of significance for construction-generated greenhouse gases. With its 2012 Handbook, The SLOAPCD provides the following guidance in determining the significance of a project's construction-generated greenhouse gas emissions:

> GHGs from construction projects must be quantified and amortized over the life of the project. The amortized construction emissions must be added to the annual average operational emissions and then compared to the operational thresholds in Section 3.5.1—Significance Thresholds for Project-Level Operational Emissions. To amortize the emissions over the life of the project, calculate the total greenhouse gas emissions for the construction activities, divide it by the project life (i.e., 50 years for residential projects and 25 years for commercial projects) then add that number to the annual operational phase GHG emissions.

GHGs were estimated for construction as part of the CalEEMod modeling as described in Section 3.3, Air Quality. Further details on the modeling parameters and assumptions can be found in Appendix A of this report. As shown in Table 9, construction of the proposed project is projected to emit approximately 184.57 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents ($MTCO_2e$) over the life of its 20-month construction phase. The construction emissions equal 7.38 $MTCO_2e$ when amortized over 25 years.

Table 9: Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Phase	Emissions (pounds CO_2e per day)			Working Days	Total $MTCO_2e$
	Onsite	Offsite	Subtotal		
Demolition	1190.78	105.30	1296.08	36.00	21.00
Site Preparation	259.85	52.65	312.50	4.00	0.56
Grading	308.61	3137.97	3446.58	7.00	10.86
Building construction	363.37	551.82	915.19	358.00	147.44
Paving	286.59	184.81	471.40	18.00	3.82
Architectural Coating	79.87	30.80	110.67	18.00	0.90
Cumulative Total	**—**	—	—	—	**184.57**

Notes:
[1] In accordance with the SLOAPCD's guidance, the Amortized Total was calculated by dividing Cumulative Total greenhouse gas emissions for the construction activities (184.57 $MTCO_2e$) by the total life of the project (25 years).
CO_2e= carbon dioxide equivalents
$MTCO_2e$ = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents = pounds per day x days x 0.00045.
Source: CalEEMod output (Appendix A).

Operation Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In its 2012 Handbook, the SLOAPCD provides the following guidance in determining the significance of a project's operational-related greenhouse gas emissions:

- For land use development projects, the threshold is compliance with a qualified GHG Reduction Strategy (see Section 3.3); or
- Annual emissions less than 1,150 metric tons per year (MT/yr) of CO_2e; or
- 4.9 MT CO_2e/service population (SP)/yr (residents + employees).

The SLOAPCD's Handbook states that lead agencies may use any of the three options above to determine the significance of a project's GHG emission impact.

Annual GHG emissions were estimated for the proposed project's operational phase as part of the CalEEMod modeling as described in Section 3.3, Air Quality. Further details on the modeling parameters and assumptions can be found in Appendix A of this report.

As shown in Table 10, operation of the proposed project (with added amortized construction emissions) is projected to emit approximately 604 $MTCO_2e$ per year after full buildout in 2020. Year 2020 is utilized for this significance determination because that is the emission reduction target year in AB 32. This emissions estimate is for facility expansion and does not incorporate the increased energy efficiency estimates from renovation of existing facilities. Therefore, this estimate is a conservative "worst-case" scenario. Project-generated emissions are expected to decrease over time.

Table 10: Operational CO_2 Generation (Year 2020)

Source	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$ per year)
Energy	397.01
Mobile	29.20
Waste	161.40
Water	10.99
Total Operational	**598.60**
Amortized Construction	**7.38**
Total Project Emissions	**605.98**
SLOAPCD Threshold	**1,150.00**
Significant Impact?	**No**

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

Significance Determination

The project's operational and amortized construction emissions would not exceed the SLOAPCD's threshold of 1,150 $MTCO_2e$. Therefore, construction-generated and operational-related greenhouse gas emissions 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. The County of San Luis Obispo (County) adopted the EnergyWise Plan (Plan) in November, 2011. The Plan addresses climate change, energy use, and greenhouse gases and references the County's Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE). The Plan states:

> For consistency with the State's GHG reduction target as outlined in AB 32, the County set an emissions reduction target of 15% below 2006 levels by 2020. The County adopted the emissions reduction target in 2010 as part of the COSE. The County has not set reduction targets for other target years. The State's long-term goal to reduce emissions by 80% below 1990 emissions by 2050 is included in forecasts.

In 2006, the County created a GHG inventory, based off County operations, which provided the County's basis for developing the emissions reduction measures presented in the Plan. Through this inventory, the County determined that the primary contributors to GHG emissions were employee commute (46 percent), buildings (30 percent), and vehicle fleet (20 percent). In total, the County determined that County operations totaled 16,870 $MTCO_2e$ in 2006. CMC is not a County facility. Although the County's policies do not directly apply to the proposed project, the most relevant recommended policies applicable to the proposed project include the use of renewable fuel sources, energy efficiency, and construction materials recycling. The proposed project would utilize energy efficient technology in the new buildings, additions, and renovations and would implement construction materials recycling.

The proposed project is expected to reduce the need for escorted in-patient vehicle trips to offsite specialty care facilities because of the installation of telemedicine capabilities to enable remote diagnostics and treatment, and additional specialty care rooms that would allow additional specialty care treatment onsite. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a net reduction of GHG emissions caused by operational vehicle fleet and commute. The proposed project would not exceed the SLOAPCD's greenhouse gas threshold or conflict with the most relevant policies from the County's 2011 EnergyWise Plan. Given the minimal GHG emissions associated with the proposed project, the increased energy efficiency associated with renovation of existing facilities, and the project's consistency with the adopted greenhouse gas plans, the proposed project would not considerably contribute to GHG emissions and, therefore, would not significantly contribute to climate change. Impacts 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

Portions of the project site historically contained a California National Guard training camp (Camp SLO) prior to the construction and opening of the West Facility in 1954 and the East Facility in 1961

(see additional discussion regarding historical use of the project site in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources).

CMC is not listed on the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Hazardous Waste and Substances List (DTSC 2013) or the Superfund National Priorities List (EPA 2013a).

CMC is listed as a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) large quantity generator of hazardous wastes, according to the EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online database (EPA 2013b). Detailed information regarding the RCRA Generators listing associated with the project site was not provided in the database. However, because this database is not associated with unauthorized releases, it is not likely that the activities associated with this listing present an environmental concern to the project site.

The California State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker database indicates the presence of one leaking underground storage tank (LUST) site at CMC. However, a case closure letter was issued on February 1, 1989 indicating that the LUST does not present an environmental concern to the project site (California State Water Resources Control Board 2013).

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.

Short Term Construction Impacts

Construction and operation of the proposed project 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 project 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 (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 project's implementation of CDCR's standard construction stormwater control measures would include spill prevention and cleanup measures applicable to hazardous waste.

The proposed project would be in accordance with CMC's Hazardous Materials Business Plan, which includes 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 preparation of 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 be documented.

Long-Term Operations

Medical facility operations, such as those included in the proposed project, 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 facility 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 Hazardous Materials Division of the County of San Luis Obispo's Department of Environmental Health serves as the County's CUPA. Additionally, the Department of Environmental Health is the Local Enforcement Agency for the California Integrated Waste Management Board and ensures the correct operation of local solid waste facilities, including the Cold Canyon Landfill where CMC disposes its solid waste.

Conclusion

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 including medical wastes. Therefore, 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 project, 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 CMC, it is likely that there are building materials that contain hazardous substances, such as asbestos, lead, polychlorinated biphenyls, and others that were once commonly used in building construction. As indicated in discussion 3.3 d), the proposed project would be required to comply with SLOAPCD rules regarding asbestos removal during renovation and demolition activities. CDCR's Environmental Compliance Section is responsible for ensuring CDCR's compliance with the ARB'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 CMC. As indicated in Section 2.5.17, 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 ARB, OSHA, and

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), to ensure construction worker safety and reduce impacts to the environment associated with release of these materials. 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 site. The closest schools are the California Specialized Training Institute and Grizzly Challenge Charter School, located approximately 1.3 miles and 1.8 miles to the west, respectively. 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 within 0.25 mile of a 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?

Less than significant impact. As previously indicated, CMC is not listed on the DTSC Hazardous Waste and Substances List (DTSC 2013) or the EPA's Superfund National Priorities List (EPA 2013a). In addition, there are no sites listed within 0.5 mile of CMC on the DTSC's Envirostor database that would have the potential to affect the project site (DTSC 2013). CMC is listed as a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) large quantity generator of hazardous wastes (EPA 2013b). However, such listing is not associated with unauthorized releases and, therefore, it is not likely that the activities associated with this listing present an environmental concern to the project site. Furthermore, the LUST site identified onsite has a case-closed status and, therefore, does not present an environmental concern to the project site.

A qualified hazardous materials professional conducted a site visit on June 20, 2013 and did not identify any potentially hazardous materials or conditions within the areas to be disturbed by the proposed project. Interviews with institution staff further confirmed that there are no potentially hazardous conditions at the sub-project sites, and all hazardous materials are handled and stored in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

In summary, while the project is located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, implementation of the project 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 CMC are the San Luis Obispo County Regional Airport and the O'Sullivan Army Heliport, approximately six miles southwest and 2.2 miles west of the project site, respectively. The project site is not located within a land use plan or safety zone of either facility. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area as a result of being located within an airport land use plan. 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 exist for people residing or working in the project area, 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 submit a copy to the CDCR Office of Correctional Safety for review and approval. In accordance with CESA, such a plan was developed for CMC according to the requirements of the State Office of Emergency Services and organized according to the specific site needs for this institution. The plan has a sub-plan that clearly identifies measures to be taken pertaining to specific emergencies in each area of the institution. All institutions are required to ensure preparedness in dealing with disasters such as earthquakes, fires, and floods. The emergency plans for CMC includes contingency plans to respond to the following types of emergency situations: war, flood, civil disturbance, pollution, earthquake, and fire. The plan provides 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 CMC. Employees are trained to follow specific instructions and precautionary measures for emergencies, and in the use of emergency equipment and medical aids. The proposed project would not interfere with appropriate compliance with this plan, in case of an emergency. The Emergency Preparedness Plan would be amended as necessary to ensure adequate coverage for the proposed project and associated buildings and operations. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project 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. CMC is located in an area of moderate fire hazard according to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Fire Hazard Severity Zones in State Responsibility Areas map (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2007).

All of the proposed project's components would be constructed within the existing CMC institution. The proposed project does not include new 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. Ground cover vegetation at CMC is mowed as part of ongoing facility maintenance and reduces onsite fire hazards. CMC maintains its own onsite fire station that coordinates with other fire departments in the vicinity and would be available to respond immediately should fire occur onsite. Therefore, impacts related to the exposure of persons 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 range from September highs of 77.0°F to January lows of 62.3°F. Average annual precipitation is 22.40 inches and falls as rain primarily between the months of November through April (WRCC 2013.).

Regional Hydrology

CMC is located in the Morro Bay Watershed, which covers a total of 76 square miles. There are two main tributaries of the Morro Bay Watershed: Chorro Creek and Los Osos Creek. The Chorro Creek sub-watershed drains approximately 27,670 acres, including the project site.

Local Drainage

Chorro Creek flows in a southeasterly direction between the East and West Facilities of CMC. Chorro Creek drains the Chorro Creek watershed and the northern half of the Morro Bay watershed, and it flows through the Morro Bay Salt Marsh into the bay. Chorro Creek is listed on the 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies because of high levels of pathogens, nutrients, and sediment loads, all of which are being addressed by approved total maximum daily loads with unknown completion dates (SWRCB 2010).

3.1.1 - Site Drainage

CMC has an existing stormwater drainage system onsite that utilizes surface flow, drain inlets, underground storm drains, and open culverts to direct stormwater to detention ponds and culverts where it is eventually released into Chorro Creek.

Flood Mapping

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map Service Center, the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the project site is not currently available. However, as indicated by a previous IS prepared for a project at CMC, FIRM Community Panel Number 06079C 1055F indicates that the proposed project would not be within the 100-year floodplain. Furthermore, the FEMA-FIRM Flood Hazard Map produced by the County of San Luis Obispo also indicates that CMC is not located within a 100-year flood plain.

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. Implementation of the environmental protection design features for water quality and erosion protection described in Section 2.6, including CDCR's standard erosion controls, sedimentation controls, and stormwater system design, would ensure that the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

According to the State Water Resources Control Board's Integrated Water Quality System database, the CMC WWTP has multiple recent violations related to dichlorobromomethane, chloride, sodium, total dissolved solids, pH, total suspended solids, coliform, and dissolved oxygen. These exceedances are expected to be reduced as a result of general housekeeping at the WWTP and the installation of the UV disinfection process, which is expected to be completed in early 2014 (SWRCB 2013).

The proposed project includes upgrades to existing health care service facilities and expansion of facilities to support the improvement of health care services to the existing inmate population. The proposed project does not include additional inmate beds. Only nine additional staff members would be required. 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, water use and wastewater discharge increases would be minimal. Furthermore, the chemical characteristics and concentration of the minimal increase in wastewater flow would be similar to existing flows and would not exacerbate existing discharge violations. Because increases in wastewater discharges would be minimal and chemically similar to existing discharges, and because actions are already in progress to remediate existing wastewater discharge violations, 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. CMC operates the Chorro Valley Water System (CVWS) that provides water to CMC facilities. Existing water supply comes from State Water Project (SWP), Whale Rock Reservoir and Chorro Reservoir entitlement contracts, all of which consist only of surface water. The proposed project would not change the source of water supply, and no groundwater wells would be drilled as part of the project. Accordingly, the project would not deplete groundwater supplies.

The proposed project components would increase impervious surface coverage at CMC by 30,594 square feet, or 1.18 percent (based on existing impervious surface area of approximately 2,600,000 square feet). This addition of impervious surface is minimal and would be located throughout the existing institution where undeveloped area would continue to offer recharge potential. Therefore,

the proposed project would not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. 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 at CMC would be insignificant (1.18 percent) relative to the existing impervious areas present at the project site. Furthermore, the existing stormwater system would be sufficient to handle runoff from the proposed project components. As indicated under Section 2.6, implementation of CDCR's standard erosion controls, sedimentation controls, and stormwater system design would ensure that stormwater quality would be properly managed and runoff would be properly 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 project does 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 project does not include any housing. According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 06079C1055F and the County of San Luis Obispo's FEMA-FIRM Flood Hazard Map, the project site is 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. No impact 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. A small reservoir is located upstream from the project site on Chorro Creek. However, because of the small size of the reservoir and Chorro Creek's deep banks, impacts from dam failure to the project site would be less than significant. There are no other dams or detention basins located upstream from the project site. Therefore, impacts to people or structures as a result of levee or dam failure would be 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. Chorro reservoir is located on Chorro Creek upstream of the project site. It is conceivable that seismic activity could trigger a seiche within this reservoir causing waves to extend beyond the reservoir's shores. However, because of the reservoir's small size, it is unlikely that the project site would be inundated by seiche waters. The project is approximately 9.6 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean and is not at risk of inundation by a tsunami. Mudflows generally require large amounts of water and unstable soils on steep terrain. Since there are no large bodies of water upstream from the project site and the project site is located on relatively even topography, mudflows are not likely to occur. Therefore, no impact in relation to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow would occur.

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 site and its surrounding area. As a state agency, CDCR is generally exempt from local plans, policies, and regulations, but it does consider them for purposes of complying with federal or state law.

Site Vicinity Setting

CMC is located in San Luis Obispo County approximately four miles northwest of downtown San Luis Obispo and one mile north of the City of San Luis Obispo's northern boundary. CMC is located in a rural setting along SR-1 northeast of the intersection of SR-1 and Colony Drive (Exhibit 2). Surrounding areas consist of undeveloped hills, rural residences, and orchards. CMC is located on 356 acres and is designated and zoned as a Public Facility by the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan.

Discussion

Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No impact. The proposed project would not physically divide an established community. CMC is located on approximately 356 acres under CDCR jurisdiction and is surrounded largely by undeveloped land. The project site is located on the existing CMC grounds, within the boundaries of the existing East and West Facilities. Thus, the proposed project 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 project would be constructed within the existing CMC institution, which is designated as a Public Facility land use by the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan. As a correctional institution, CMC is consistent with the land use and zoning designations of this area. The proposed project would be consistent with existing institutional land uses and would not change existing operations. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No impact. CMC's East Facility is part of the Six-Prison Lethal Electrified Fence Project HMP (CDCR 2001). The proposed project would not involve impacts or modification to the existing lethal electrified fence at the East Facility. The West Facility does not have a lethal electrified fence. The proposed project site is not within the boundaries of any other applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. 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 San Luis Obispo County General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element, valuable minerals can be found throughout the County's landscape. The San Luis Obispo County General Plan designates areas containing mineral resources with the zoning overlays EX (Energy or Extractive Resource Area) or EX_1 (Extractive Resource Area). The proposed project site is not located in an area designated EX or EX_1. There are various mine sites throughout San Luis Obispo County. The closest active mine to CMC is the Primera Mine, which is approximately 2.2 miles north of the facility.

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?

No impact. The project site is completely within existing CMC boundary and does not contain any known mineral resources as indicated by the San Luis Obispo County General Plan. In addition, the existing CMC institution precludes mineral extractions from occurring onsite. Therefore, no impact would occur

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?

No impact. As indicated in discussion 3.11 a) above, the project site does not contain any known mineral resources. The existing CMC institution precludes mineral extractions from occurring. Furthermore, no proposed, existing, or known abandoned mines exist at CMC. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

Sound levels are presented in decibels (dB). The dB is a logarithmic unit, which expresses the ratio of the sound pressure level being measured to a standard reference level. A-weighted decibels (dBA) approximate the subjective response of the human ear and are adjusted to reflect only those frequencies that are audible to the human ear.

The equivalent sound level (L_{eq}) represents a steady-state sound level containing the same total energy as a time-varying signal over a given sample period. Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) is used to characterize sound levels over a 24-hour period, with weighting factors included for evening and nighttime periods. L_{eq} values are increased by five dB for evening hours (7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and 10 dB for nighttime hours (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.).

Applicable Regulations

According to County of San Luis Obispo General Plan (General Plan) Noise Element Policy 3.3.5:

> Noise created by new proposed stationary noise sources or existing stationary noise sources which undergo modifications that may increase noise levels shall be mitigated as follows and shall be the responsibility of the developer of the stationary noise source (County of San Luis Obispo 1992).
>
> b) Noise levels shall be reduced to or below the noise level standards in Table 3-2 where the stationary noise source will expose an existing noise-sensitive land use (which is listed in the Land Use element as an allowable use within its existing land use category) to noise levels which exceed the standards in Table 3-2.
>
> c) Noise levels shall be reduced to or below the noise level standards in Table 3-2 where the stationary noise source will expose vacant land in the Agriculture, Rural Lands, Residential rural, Residential Suburban, Residential Single-Family, Residential Multi-Family, Recreation, Office and Professional, and Commercial Retail land use categories to noise levels which exceed the standards in Table 3-2.

Information referenced above from Table 3-2 of the General Plan that is relevant to the project is provided below in Table 11.

Table 11: Maximum Allowable Noise Exposure - Stationary Noise Sources[1]

Unit	Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime[2] (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)
Hourly L_{eq}, dB	50	45
Maximum level, dB	70	65

Notes:
[1] As determined at the property line of the receiving land use. When determining the effectiveness of noise mitigation measures, the standards may be applied on the receptor side of noise barriers or other property line noise mitigation measures.
[2] Applies only where the receiving land use operates or is occupied during nighttime hours.
Source: County of San Luis Obispo, 1992.

The San Luis Obispo County Code (Title 22, Land Use Ordinance, General Property Development and Operating Standards, Section 22.10.120 - Noise Standards) establishes standards for acceptable noise levels. According to Section 22.10.120, Subsection A, Exceptions to noise standards (applicable portions provided):

> The standards of this Section are not applicable to noise sources associated with construction, provided such activities do not take place before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m. on any day except Saturday or Sunday, or before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday.

According to Section 22.10.120, Subsection B, Exterior noise level standards (applicable portions provided):

> The exterior noise level standards of this Section are applicable when a land use affected by noise is one of the following noise-sensitive uses: residential uses listed in Section 22.06.030 (Allowable Land Uses and Permit Requirements), except for residential accessory uses.
>
> No person shall create any noise or allow the creation of any noise at any location within the unincorporated areas of the county on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by the person which causes the exterior noise level when measured at any of the preceding noise-sensitive land uses situated in either the incorporated or unincorporated areas to exceed the noise level standards in the following table.

The table referenced in Section 22.10.120.B.1 above contains the same daytime and nighttime standards as those provided previously in Table 11.

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive noise receptors (also referred to as receivers) 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 CMC and the proposed project's additions and renovations, are not considered noise-sensitive land uses.

CMC is located in a rural setting with the majority of the surrounding properties in agricultural use or an undeveloped state. Nearby sensitive receptors are minimal and, with respect to acoustics, are situated relatively distant from the CMC facilities.

According to the General Plan Land Use map, adjacent land north, east, and south of the project site are designated for Agricultural use (the County's Agricultural use includes residential components). Land to the west is designated for Public Facility uses.

To the north of CMC, there are no sensitive receptors for miles. To the east of CMC, opposite an orchard, is a habitable residential structure that is considered a sensitive receiver. To the south,

adjacent to the north side of SR-1, are three or four residences considered to be sensitive receivers. To the west, the nearest potential sensitive receiver is located off San Diego Avenue.

Existing Noise Levels

To determine the existing noise in the vicinity of the project site, field monitoring was conducted on June 20, 2013 with a SoundTrack LxT model noise meter. Four measurements were taken at three locations for a 15-minute period each. The results of the measurements are presented in Table 12 and the locations are indicated on Exhibit 7.

Table 12: Short-Term Noise Level Monitoring Results

Site No.	Site Description	Start Time	Noise Level (dBA L_{eq})
NM1	Eastern boundary of the SLO facility's "B Quad" building	1:55 p.m.	51.2
NM2	Off Colony Drive, north of Santa Cruz Road, approximately 500 feet north of SR-1	3:41 p.m.	67.8
NM3	Near the railroad tracks where they intersect with the unnamed north/south private or access road south of Colony Drive	4:09 p.m.	81.8[1]
NM4	The same location as NM3	4:28 p.m.	57.9

Note:
[1] The measurement at NM3 included an unanticipated train pass-by. Since this project does not include the introduction of new development that would result in new sensitive receivers, the data is included here for informational purposes only. Hence, NM4 is the data relevant to this discussion.
Source: FCS 2013.

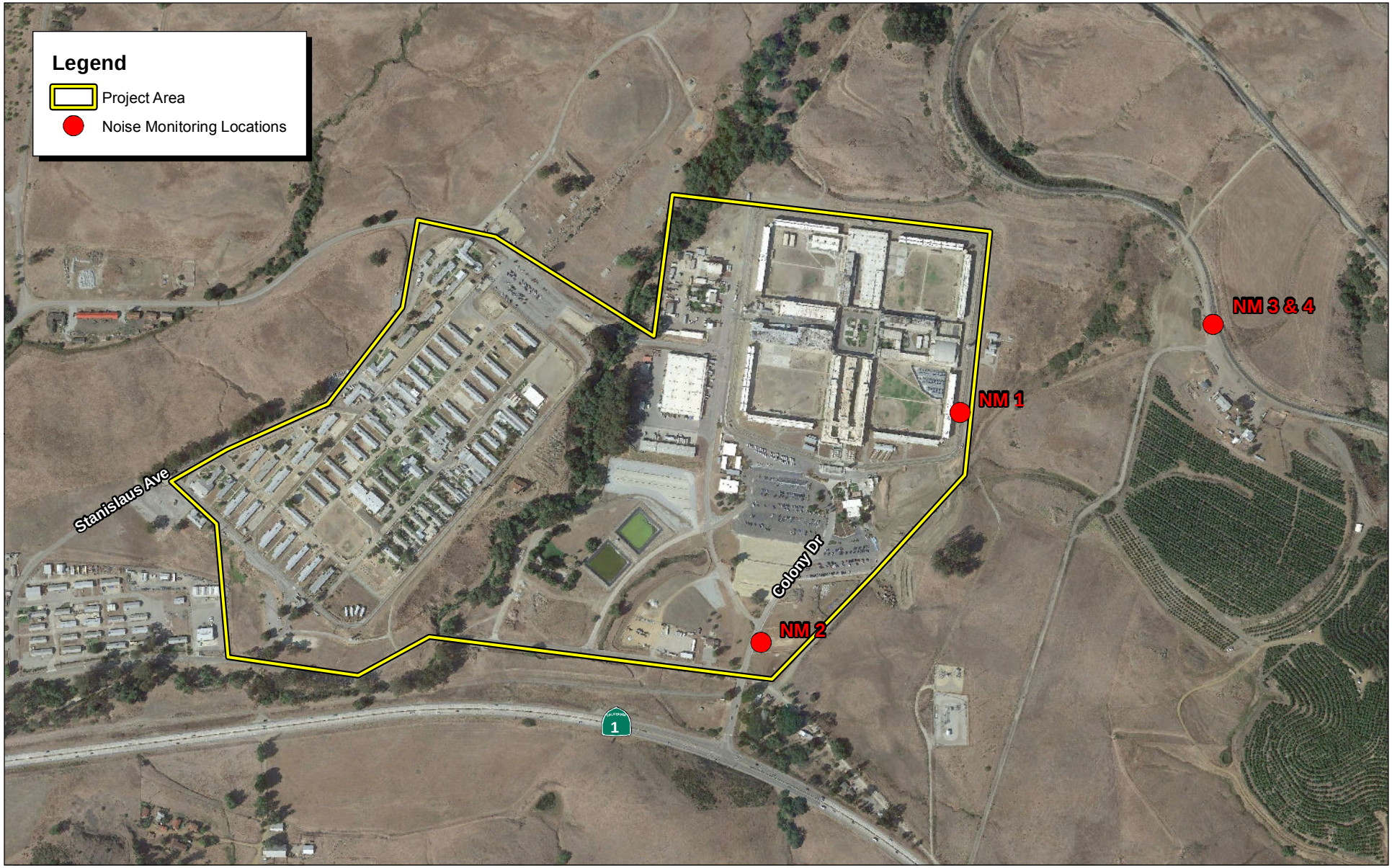
As shown above, the monitored existing noise levels ranged from 51.2 to 67.8 dBA L_{eq} (excluding NM3, which included a train pass-by).

Discussion

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?

Less than significant impact. Six of the nine sub-projects involve acoustically insignificant renovations and/or are internally located within CMC with broken lines-of-sight to the aforementioned sensitive receivers. However, Sub-projects 4, 5, and 6, and the temporary construction staging area would result in new structures and related activities within proximity to sensitive receivers in the nearby vicinity (refer to Exhibit 3 for sub-project and construction staging area locations).



Source: Google Aerial Imagery. MBA Field Survey and GIS Data, 2013.

Michael Brandman Associates

NORTH

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Exhibit 7
Noise Monitoring Locations

CDCR – HEALTH CARE FACILITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE CALIFORNIA MEN'S COLONY, SAN LUIS OBISPO
INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Sub-projects 4 and 6 would have some exposure to the existing sensitive receiver located to the east of CMC. The receiver's property line is located approximately 1,000 feet from the structures proposed in Sub-projects 4 and 6 and the nearest residential structure on that property is located another 550 feet away. There is vegetated, undulating terrain and orchards separating the subject noise source and receiver.

Sub-project 5 is located approximately 400 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the existing "A Quad" building. At that location, Sub-project 5 is approximately 1,100 feet from the nearest sensitive receiver, which is to the southeast.

The temporary construction staging area would be located approximately 380 feet from the nearest sensitive receiver to the southeast. However, as previously indicated, according to San Luis Obispo's County Code Section 22.10.120, Subsection A, noise sources associated with construction are excluded from the noise standards, provided such activities do not take place before 7 a.m. or after 9 p.m. on any day except Saturday or Sunday, or before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday.

Existing operational noise levels at approximately 50 feet from CMC's B Quad building, as indicated in Table 12, is 51.2 dBA L_{eq}. Once fully operational, the proposed new buildings and additions would not involve any major stationary noise sources or activities and would exhibit noise levels similar to that of the existing institution.

As indicated by the previous discussion, the nearest sensitive receiver nearest to a sub-project is a residence at approximately 1,100 feet from the Sub-project 5 site. At that distance, utilizing the worst-case, three-dBA noise attenuation rate, project-related noise levels would be approximately 37.8 dBA L_{eq} and would be unnoticeable relative to ambient noise levels ranging from 57.9 to 67.8 dBA L_{eq}. See Appendix C for noise data sheets.

Other existing properties are further from the sub-projects and therefore would experience even lesser impacts. The sensitive receiver to the east of CMC, which is nearest to Sub-projects 4 and 6, is approximately 1,550 feet from the closest project noise source. Further, all of the sensitive receivers are separated from the noise source by objects (e.g., undulating terrain and vegetation) that are likely to further buffer any noise sourced from the project.

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

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 phase,

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 site has already been graded as part of previous CMC construction activities.

The ground vibration levels associated with common construction equipment are depicted in Table 13. 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 project's vicinity.

Table 13: 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 project 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 13, would result in vibration levels of less than 0.09 inch per second PPV at 25 feet (impact pile driving is not expected to 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 1,100 feet south of the nearest sub-project site.

Construction and development of the project are anticipated to result in vibration levels that would not exceed the PPV threshold of 0.5 inch per second. Furthermore, long-term operation of the proposed project 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 will be 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 project's potential to substantially increase ambient noise levels in its vicinity is determined by definition of 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 that increase is around three dBA. Considering the sound level perception thresholds and noise standards discussed above, a potentially significant increase in ambient noise levels would occur if noise generated by the project would permanently increase outdoor noise levels by three dBA or more, and if outdoor noise levels at a sensitive receiver would exceed the applicable noise standards.

The primary source of noise in the project's vicinity is from roadway traffic on SR-1 and railway traffic from the nearby train tracks, as indicated in Table 12. Traffic trips would increase temporarily during construction because of construction workers traveling to and from the site and delivery of construction material and equipment. Once constructed, only a minimal increase in vehicle trips (related to the nine additional employees) to the project site would be expected. Furthermore, the project would be expected to result in a reduction of existing vehicle trips generated by CMC, as the increased capacity of onsite medical services would alleviate the existing need for transport between CMC 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 project would not result in a perceptible increase in local traffic noise levels.

In addition, long-term operational noise levels attributed to the proposed project are not anticipated to exceed applicable noise standards and/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 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, which further limit sound propagation. As shown in Table 11, noise levels near CMC are already 51.2 to 67.8 dBA L_{eq} (excluding train pass-by). Further, the project components would result in operations similar to those existing at CMC and, as such, would not result in a significant perceptible change in ambient noise levels

As previously indicated in discussion a), under a worst case scenario, operational-sourced noise levels at the nearest sensitive receiver would be 37.8 dBA L_{eq}, which would be below existing ambient sound levels and, therefore, the threshold of perception.

In summary, noise generated from operation of the proposed project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. 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 project could generate a temporary increase in noise, corresponding to the particular phase of building construction and the noise-generating equipment used during construction. Typical noise levels for individual pieces of construction equipment are summarized in Table 14.

Table 14: 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
Concrete Pump	81
Crane, Mobile	81
Generator	81

Table 14 (cont.): Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Type of Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) at 50 feet
Water Pump	81
Front-end Loader	79
Air Compressor	78
Backhoe	78
Asphalt Paver	77
Trucks	74–81
Source: Federal Transit Administration – Construction Noise Handbook Table: 9.1, 2011.	

Certain pieces of construction equipment can generate noise levels of 90 dBA or louder at a distance of 50 feet. However, the loudest piece of equipment anticipated for use during the construction process is the grader at 85 dBA. 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 could be relatively high, single-event noise exposure potential close to the equipment that could result in potential short-term intermittent annoyances, the effect in long-term ambient noise levels would be small when averaged over the total time period.

The closest sensitive receiver to proposed project construction (nearest Sub-project 5) is at a distance of approximately 1,100 feet, located at the corner of Colony Drive and SR-1. While the construction staging area is located approximately 340 feet from the closest sensitive receiver, significant construction noise would not be expected to occur within the staging area, which would primarily be used to store equipment.

At a distance of 1,100 feet, construction equipment that generates 85 dBA at 50 feet would be reduced to 64.9 dBA L_{eq}, at the property lines. However, this is below the 70-dBA maximum level and, when combined with ambient noise levels, the total noise level would be 69.6 dBA L_{eq} at the closest sensitive receiver. Thus, project construction activities at the nearest sensitive receiver represent an increase of 1.8 dBA over ambient conditions—a level established to be barely above the human threshold of perception in clinical conditions. See Appendix C for noise data sheets.

Furthermore, since construction would be carried out in accordance with San Luis Obispo County Code (Title 22, Land Use Ordinance, General Property Development and Operating Standards, Section 22.10.120 - Noise Standards), which prohibits construction on Sundays and any day between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. within 500 feet of an occupied residence, temporary construction noise is exempted from the daytime 50 dBA L_{eq} standard.

It is anticipated that all construction traffic would enter the CMC grounds from Colony Drive and, therefore, would result in a related temporary increase in traffic noise at the nearby residential sensitive receivers. However, Colony Drive serves as the main entrance for CMC, experiencing more than 3,000 traffic trips on a daily basis (CDCR 2009). The temporary addition of construction traffic noise resulting from 280 one-way trips or approximately 140 vehicles traveling to and from the project site per day would not result in a significant increase in existing traffic noise. Furthermore, the temporary increase would be negligible when compared with traffic noise from SR-1, which is also adjacent to the residences.

Since temporary construction activities at CMC are not be expected to exceed maximum applicable noise levels and are expected to be carried out during allowable construction hours, 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 airport nearest to the project site, the San Luis Obispo County Regional Airport, is located over six miles south of the project site. The O'Sullivan Army Heliport is located approximately 2.2 miles west of the project site but does not support airplane traffic. Helicopter noise is localized compared with airplane noise propagation.

The project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport. Therefore, 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 site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Thus, the proposed project 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

CMC is designated and zoned as a Public Facility land use by the County of San Luis Obispo General Plan.

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 project would not include additional inmate beds. Nine additional employees would be required to meet the staffing needs of the new buildings at CMC. The potential relocation of up to nine employees to the project area would not be considered direct substantial population growth. The improvements include the addition and renovation of existing facilities and small new health care facilities, all of which would be located within the existing CMC footprint and serve existing inmates. As such, the proposed project is 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 project 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 project 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

3.1.2 - Fire Services

CMC has an onsite fire department that serves its facilities and is supplemented by mutual aid agreements with local fire departments.

3.1.3 - Police Services

CMC provides law enforcement services within its boundaries and is supplemented by mutual aid agreements with local law enforcement.

3.1.4 - School Services

The project site is located within the San Luis Coastal Unified School District, which includes 15 preschool through 12th grade schools and an adult education school.

3.1.5 - Parks

Nearby recreational facilities consist of El Chorro Regional Park, San Luis Obispo Botanical Garden, and Dairy Creek Golf Course located approximately 1.4 miles west of CMC. Regionally located recreational facilities consist of city and county parks located throughout San Luis Obispo County.

Discussion

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?

Less than significant impact. The CMC Fire Department currently provides fire protection and emergency response services to CMC and would continue to do so with the construction of the proposed project. All proposed buildings and renovations would be constructed in compliance with applicable fire code regulations. Because the proposed project does not include additional inmate beds, and would require only nine additional staff members, a significant increase in fire protection and emergency medical services or facilities is not anticipated. The project would include the construction of new health care facilities and renovation of existing health care facilities, which would increase the medical capacity and decrease the number of medical-related emergency response calls. Therefore, the proposed project 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. CMC handles all law enforcement needs at the institution without local public law enforcement assistance and has sufficient resources to serve the proposed project. Because the proposed project would not include additional inmate beds and would require only nine additional staff members (eight of whom would serve as law enforcement within CMC), an increase in police protection services or facilities is not anticipated. Therefore, the proposed project 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 project does not include additional inmate beds at CMC and would require only nine additional staff positions. The additional nine staff members would not result in a substantial increase in population requiring school facilities. Therefore, the proposed project 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 project does not include additional inmate beds at CMC and would require only nine additional staff positions. The addition of nine staff members would not result in a substantial increase in population requiring parks or other public facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not require the construction of parks or other public facilities or alterations to existing facilities to maintain performance objectives. No impacts 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 El Chorro Regional Park, San Luis Obispo Botanical Garden, and Dairy Creek Golf Course located approximately 1.4 miles west of CMC. Regionally located recreational facilities consist of city and county parks located throughout San Luis Obispo County

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 project does not include additional inmate beds but would require nine additional employees, which would not be considered substantial population growth. Therefore, the proposed project 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 project does 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

CMC is located in San Luis Obispo County along SR-1 approximately four miles northwest of downtown San Luis Obispo and 1 mile north of the City of San Luis Obispo's northern boundary. Regional access to CMC is provided by SR at its intersection with Colony Drive. Local access is provided by Santa Cruz Road and Kern Avenue.

The nearest public transportation service is the Regional Transit Authority Bus Routes 12 and 14. Route 14 runs only during the fall and spring sessions of Cuesta College. These routes provide bus

stops at CMC and the Kansas Avenue/SR-1 intersection by request, as well as normal scheduled stops at Cuesta College and Kennedy Library.

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). The County of San Luis Obispo General Plan indicates that LOS D is the minimum acceptable LOS during peak-hour traffic. As indicated by a Traffic Impact Analysis prepared in 2009 for a separate project at CMC, intersections surrounding the project site have peak-hour trip volumes exceeding 1,000 and operate at acceptable LOS ranging from LOS A to LOS C during both AM and PM peak hours.

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 280 one-way trips or approximately 140 vehicles traveling to and from the project site per day (Vanir Construction Management 2013; MBA 2013). Because construction trips would be temporary and construction workers would arrive and depart during off-peak hours, thereby avoiding conflicts with adjacent street peak-hour traffic conditions, construction traffic impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project does not include additional inmate beds. As such, existing traffic levels related to inmate visitation would not be expected to change. The proposed project would require the addition of nine employees. The addition of these employee's traffic trips to and from CMC would not result in a significant increase in traffic levels. Eight of the additional employees would serve as custody staff and would be distributed among two separate shifts: 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., thereby requiring no work commute trips during peak traffic hours. The addition of traffic trips from the remaining additional employees, who would work during a standard daytime shift, would be minimal compared with the existing number of employee traffic trips to CMC. Furthermore, the project would be expected to result in a reduction of existing vehicle trips generated by CMC, as the increased capacity of onsite medical services would alleviate the existing need for transport between CMC and offsite medical service locations. The addition of nine employees would

not be expected to result in a substantial increase in mass transit ridership. Furthermore, the proposed project does not include any modifications to the existing circulation system outside of the institution. As such, the proposed project 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. As the transportation management agency for San Luis Obispo County, the San Luis Obispo Council of Governments has prepared the 2010 Regional Transportation Plan – Preliminary Sustainably Communities Strategy (RTP-PSCS). The RTP-PSCS monitors the performance of the region's transportation system, which utilizes buildout information from general plans of the local jurisdictions.

Project-related construction trips would be temporary, and primarily occur during off-peak hours, thereby avoiding conflicts with adjacent street peak-hour conditions. Additionally, the project 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, the proposed project would not conflict with the applicable congestion management program and would not conflict with applicable level of service standards for designated roads or highways. 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 CMC are the San Luis Obispo County Regional Airport and the O'Sullivan Army Heliport, approximately six miles to the southwest and 2.2 miles to the west, respectively. The project site is not located within a safety zone of any of these airports. The proposed project does 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 project is located on the grounds of the existing CMC institution. Existing roadways on the project site have been designed to safely serve the institution. The proposed project does 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 project 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?

No impact. According to existing CMC staff, emergency access to the project site is adequate and in conformance with CDCR standards. 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 CMC property and would not change or impair emergency vehicle access to the institution. Project operation would not result in an increase in inmates and would add only nine new employees. Therefore, existing emergency access would continue to be sufficient and no impact 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 project would be located within the existing CMC property boundaries. Construction and operation of the proposed project is not expected to impact existing alternative transportation. Furthermore, the project is not expected to generate an increase in pedestrian, bicycle, and bus transit demand. The proposed project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. Therefore, 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

CMC operates the CVWS and provides water to CMC facilities and other agencies, including nearby County of San Luis Obispo facilities, Camp San Luis Obispo, and Cuesta Community College. Existing water supply comes from SWP, Whale Rock Reservoir and Chorro Reservoir entitlement contracts. The SWP provides treated water to CMC's distribution system, while waters received from the Whale Rock and Chorro reservoirs are treated at CMC's water treatment plant.

As shown in Table 15, CMC's CVWS is entitled to a firm water supply of 820 acre-feet per year (afy).

Table 15: Water Supply Entitlements for Chorro Valley Water System

Water Source	Existing Water Supply Entitlement Contracts (acre-feet per year [afy])	Firm Water Supply Entitlement Volumes (afy)[1]
State Water Project	400	400
Whale Rock Reservoir	420	420
Chorro Reservoir	140 (First right to water exceeding safe yield of reservoir)	0
Total Entitlement Supplies	960	820 (approximately 730,000 gallons per day [gpd])

Note:
The Chorro Reservoir water supplies are unreliable and unpredictable and are therefore not included in the total reliable water supply.
Source: CDCR 2004.

CMC also has interagency water supply agreements with the County of San Luis Obispo and Cuesta College to use a portion of their unallocated SWP water in exchange for the cost of capital improvements to the water supply system and operation and maintenance costs associated with the treatment and provision of water to these agencies. These supplemental water supplies total approximately 405 afy (CDCR 2004). Therefore, CVWS' total water supply is approximately 1,225 afy or 3.35 acre-feet per day (1,093,617 gallons per day).

Average daily water usage at CMC as of July 2013 was approximately 2.73 acre feet or 889,574 gallons per day (Fitzpatrick, pers. comm.), which is within the total water supply available from the CVWS.

Wastewater

CMC owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located approximately 3.5 miles west of CMC. The WWTP and associated trunk sewer convey and treat domestic wastewater from CMC as well as various County of San Luis Obispo facilities (County Jail, Juvenile Services, County Education, Engineering, Maintenance and Support Services), Cuesta College, and Camp San Luis Obispo (California National Guard Base). The CMC WWTP has a treatment capacity of 1.3 mgd (San Luis Obispo County 2008). Average daily flow at the WWTP as of July 2013 was 1.045 million gallons per day (Fitzpatrick, pers. comm.).

CMC's WWTP underwent an extensive upgrade and reconstruction from 2004 to 2007, when a new WWTP was constructed and the old WWTP was decommissioned. Design parameters of the upgrades were originally established by the NPDES permit (1999) in effect at the time, but on July 14, 2006, during the process of upgrades, the CCRWQCB placed further compliance restraints upon

the WWTP by way of a renewed NPDES permit (Central Coast Regional Board Order No. R3-2006-0032). In addition CDCR received an EPA Order (Docket Number CWA 309(a)-09-028) on July 16, 2009 related to trihalomethane (THM) and chlorine residual violations in Chorro Creek. To address the renewed NPDES permit and to comply with the EPA Order, CDCR is in the process of installing alternative ultraviolet disinfection equipment at the CMC WWTP.

According to the State Water Resources Control Board's Integrated Water Quality System database, the CMC WWTP has multiple recent violations related to dichlorobromomethane, chloride, sodium, total dissolved solids, pH, total suspended solids, coliform, and dissolved oxygen. These exceedances are expected to be reduced as a result of general housekeeping at the WWTP, and the installation of the UV disinfection process is expected to be completed in early 2014 (SWRCB 2013).

Stormwater

The stormwater drainage system for CMC utilizes surface flow, drain inlets, underground storm drains, and open culverts to direct stormwater to detention ponds and drainage channels where it is eventually released to Chorro Creek at various points. The existing stormwater drainage system sufficiently serves the institution.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generated by CMC is disposed of at the Cold Canyon Landfill located at 2268 Carpenter Canyon Road in San Luis Obispo. As of March 2013, the remaining capacity at Cold Canyon Landfill was approximately 1.3 million cubic yards, with an anticipated closure date of 2018. The facility is permitted to receive up to 1,200 tons of solid waste per day (CalRecycle 2013). A Recirculated Draft EIR (SCH Number 2006101173), was circulated in 2011 regarding proposed changes in the design and operation of the landfill that would expand the estimated closure date to sometime after 2030.

CMC operates a recycling and salvage program that reduces 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

Electricity is provided to CMC by Pacific Gas and Electric Company. CMC has a five mega-watt substation as well as pad-mounted transformers at both the East and West facility. The West Facility also has pole-mounted transformers. The existing electrical system is currently near capacity. Therefore, the electrical system at CMC would be upgraded in order to serve the new, expanded, and renovated construction. The existing substation has capacity for expansion and will need transformer upgrades.

Natural Gas is provided by the Southern California Gas Company. The natural gas provided is used to fuel all heating at the West facility and a portion of the heating at the East facility.

Discussion

Would the project:

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

Less than significant impact. CMC owns and operates a WWTP located approximately 3.5 miles west of CMC. The WWTP and associated trunk sewer convey and treat domestic wastewater from CMC as well as from various other institutions and facilities in the vicinity. The CMC WWTP underwent upgrades in 2007 and currently has a treatment capacity of 1.3 mgd (County of San Luis Obispo 2008).

The WWTP is required to operate in compliance with its current NPDES permit, thereby ensuring wastewater treatment requirements are met. The WWTP has recently been fined for not meeting specific discharge requirements, including trihalomethane (THM), chlorine, and pH levels. Ultraviolet disinfection upgrades are currently in progress to ensure the WWTP meets discharge requirements. Upgrades are expected to be completed by 2014 and would ensure compliance with the NPDES permit.

The proposed project includes upgrades to existing health care service facilities and expansion of facilities to support the improvement of health care services to the existing inmate population. The proposed project does not include additional inmate beds. Only nine additional staff members would be required. 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, water usage increases would be minimal. The chemical characteristics and concentration of the minimal increase in wastewater flow would be similar to existing flows and would not exacerbate existing discharge violations. Furthermore, the overall inmate population and, therefore, wastewater production at CMC has undergone reduction since the EPA order was issued in 2009. The new buildings and renovations would be constructed using the best available water conservation devices, which would further reduce the minimal wastewater increase. Accordingly, the proposed project 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 mentioned previously, CMC currently uses approximately 2.73 acre feet or 889,574 gallons per day of water, which is well within the 3.35 acre-feet per day or 1,093,617 gallons per day of water available from the CVWS. Water usage at CMC 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 project, negligible additional water consumption would result from installation of new health care facilities because they would continue providing services already performed at the institution. No new inmate beds would be added. Only nine additional staff members would be required at CMC. 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. Further, 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 project. No impact would occur.

Wastewater

Wastewater from CMC is processed by the WWTP owned and operated by CMC. The plant has a treatment capacity of 1.3 mgd. Average daily flow at the WWTP as of July 2013 was 1.045 million gallons per day (Fitzpatrick, pers. comm.). Therefore, sufficient capacity is available to serve the proposed project.

As previously indicated, the project primarily includes upgrades to existing health care 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 nine additional staff members would be required. 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. Furthermore, the new buildings and renovations would be constructed using the best available water conservation devices.

In summary, sufficient wastewater treatment capacity exists and the proposed project would not require or result in the construction or expansion of water or wastewater facilities. 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 project components would increase impervious surface coverage at CMC by 30,594 square feet or approximately 1.18 percent. This increase in impervious surface area is a nominal amount compared with the existing 2,600,000 square feet of impervious surfaces and only minor modifications to the existing stormwater infrastructure would be required to

serve the proposed project. Furthermore, as indicated in Section 2.6, CDCR would implement standard stormwater system designs to ensure stormwater runoff is safely retained, detained, and/or conveyed and no net increase of stormwater outfall would occur. Therefore, 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 response to Question 3.17 b) above. Increase in water demand associated with the project 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 Question 3.17(b) above. Given 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. Wastewater from CMC is processed by the WWTP that is owned and operated by CMC. An extensive upgrade and reconstruction of CMC's WWTP was completed in 2007. With the construction and upgrading of a new WWTP the old WWTP was decommissioned. The plant has an average annual treatment capacity flow of 1.3 million gallons per day. Average daily flow at the WWTP as of July 2013 was 1.045 million gallons per day (Fitzpatrick, pers. comm.). Therefore, the wastewater treatment provider can adequately serve the proposed project. 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 from CMC is currently transported to the Cold Canyon Landfill. The Cold Canyon Landfill encompasses 121 acres, can accept up to 1,200 tons per day, and has approximately 1.3 million cubic yards of remaining capacity. The Cold Canyon Landfill has an expected closure date of 2018. However, implementation of proposed changes in design and operation of the landfill could expand the estimated closure date to sometime after 2030 (CalRecycle 2013). In the event the Cold Canyon Landfill's closure date is not expanded, two additional landfills in San Luis Obispo County, the Chicago Grade Landfill (estimated closure date of 2042) and the Paso Robles Landfill (estimated closure date of 2051) have adequate capacity to serve the projected waste disposal needs of the institution and community well into the future.

Project construction would result in solid waste over the 20-month construction period. Construction-related solid waste would be recycled to the extent possible and remaining waste would be disposed

at the accepting 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 project would not result in an increase in inmate beds. Therefore, negligible increases in operational waste production would be expected. While medical facilities have the potential to generate substantial amounts of waste, the proposed project would provide replacement and expanded space for existing medical facilities and services. As such, negligible increases in the existing medical waste production would be expected.

Because sufficient permitted capacity is available at regional landfills to accommodate the project's 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 project would be required to abide by all applicable local, state, and federal solid waste disposal regulations. As previously discussed, CMC implements several recycling programs. Furthermore, solid waste created by the construction and operation of the proposed project would be a small percentage of the overall waste production of the institution. Therefore, 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 ND, the proposed project 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; reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species; or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. As described under Section 2.6, the project includes specific environmental protection design features to ensure avoidance of impacts to avian species, previously undiscovered human remains, and water supply. Therefore, 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. Cumulative air quality and traffic impacts are considered in Section 3.3 and Section 3.16, respectively, in this IS/Proposed ND. As described in the impact analyses in Sections 3.1 through 3.17 of this IS/Proposed ND, the proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts requiring mitigation. The project 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 project at CMC are so modest.

Other current or probable future projects near the proposed project sites that could cause related impacts are listed in Appendix E. No other projects that could cause related impacts are proposed by CDCR, and as discussed in this document, the proposed project's impacts are so limited, they would not contribute considerably to any significant local or regional impacts. As explained in this IS/Proposed ND, CDCR has incorporated measures into the proposed project such that their incremental impacts would not be cumulatively considerable (see Section 2.6, Environmental Protection Design Features). Accordingly, the incremental addition of impacts from the proposed project 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 project 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 project could have a substantial effect on human beings. However, all potential effects of the proposed project related to air quality and noise are identified as less than significant. The impact analysis included in this IS/Proposed ND indicates that for all other resource areas, the proposed project would have either no impact or a less than significant impact.

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