

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF STANISLAUS
ACTION AGENDA SUMMARY

DEPT: Chief Executive Office

BOARD AGENDA # *B-13

Urgent

Routine

AGENDA DATE June 5, 2012

CEO Concurs with Recommendation YES NO

4/5 Vote Required YES NO

(Information Attached)

SUBJECT:

Approval of the Mitigated Negative Declaration Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Acceptance of the Conditional Award of \$80,000,000 from the State of California Corrections Standards Authority Under Assembly Bill 900 Phase II Jail Financing Program, and Related Matters

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15074(b), by finding that on the basis of the whole record, including the Initial Study and any comments received, that there is no substantial evidence the project will have a significant effect on the environment and that the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects Stanislaus County's independent judgment and analysis.
2. Adopt the Mitigation Monitoring Plan pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15074(d).
3. Order the filing of a Notice of Determination with the County Clerk-Recorder's Office pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21152 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15075.

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FISCAL IMPACT:

The project financing plan approved by the Board of Supervisors on December 13, 2011, includes funding of \$89.5 million for new jail construction funding at the Public Safety Center site at Hackett Road. The primary sources of the match the County will commit to the project include cash matches of \$1.5 million in existing appropriations previously approved by the Board of Supervisors for AB 900 Phase I efforts, \$1.0 million from the Criminal Justice Facilities Fund, and \$7.0 million from an internal borrowing from the 2006 Tobacco Endowment Fund, for a total cash match of \$9.5 million. In addition, a non-cash match from land

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BOARD ACTION AS FOLLOWS:

No. 2012-277

On motion of Supervisor Chiesa, Seconded by Supervisor Monteith
and approved by the following vote,

Ayes: Supervisors: Chiesa, Withrow, Monteith, De Martini, and Chairman O'Brien

Noes: Supervisors: None

Excused or Absent: Supervisors: None

Abstaining: Supervisor: None

1) X Approved as recommended

2) _____ Denied

3) _____ Approved as amended

4) _____ Other:

MOTION:



ATTEST: CHRISTINE FERRARO TALLMAN, Clerk

File No.

RECOMMENDATIONS (continued):

4. Accept the conditional award of \$80,000,000 from the State of California Corrections Standards Authority under the Assembly Bill (AB) 900 Phase II Jail Construction Financing Program for the design build construction of the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion/Jail Construction Project.
5. Authorize the Project Manager in collaboration with County Counsel, and outside legal counsel to negotiate the terms of Construction Agreement, the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, and Site Access Agreements between Stanislaus County and the State Public Works Board, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and Corrections Standards Authority of the State of California for the design-build construction of new jail beds.
6. Authorize the Auditor-Controller to make any required transfers of the County's cash match of \$9,500,000 to meet funding guidelines under the AB 900 Jail Financing Program.
7. Authorize the Project Manager to negotiate and sign contracts, work authorizations, and purchase orders for professional services needed in this phase of the project as long as they are within the project budget.

FISCAL IMPACT (continued):

valued at \$500,000 at the site where the new facility will be constructed is recognized by the State as an "in-kind" match source as outlined in the chart below:

AB 900 Phase II Funding Sources

	<i>Amount</i>
AB 900 Phase II State Funding	\$80,000,000
2006 Tobacco Endowment Fund Borrowing	\$7,000,000
AB 900 Phase I Public Facility Fees	\$1,500,000
Criminal Justice Facility Fund	\$1,000,000
Subtotal	\$89,500,000
Non Cash Value of Land	\$500,000
Total Project Sources	\$90,000,000

AB 900 Phase II Funding Uses	
	<i>Amount</i>
County cost not recognized by State (Legal Services other Professional Support)	\$500,000
Subtotal	\$500,000
Construction	\$71,280,000
Utility Access	\$230,000
Architect	\$7,650,000
Construction Management Services	\$5,140,000
CEQA	\$50,000
Audit	\$30,000
Site Acquisition	\$500,000
Needs Assessment	\$140,000
County Administration	\$3,745,000
Transition Planning	\$735,000
Subtotal	\$89,500,000
Total Project Sources	\$90,000,000

In December 2011, the Board of Supervisors authorized the submission of an application pursuant to the new provisions of Assembly Bill 900, Phase II Jail Construction funding program for \$80 million to construct urgently needed jail facilities at the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center. On March 9, 2012, the County was notified by the Corrections Standards Authority that it was awarded \$80 million in State Local Jail Construction funding (AB 900 Phase II), which requires a \$9.5 million local cash match, for a proposed project totaling \$89.5 million.

At this time, the Project Manager requests that the Board of Supervisors accept the conditional award of \$80 million from the State of California, Corrections Standards Authority under the AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Funding Program to construct the Stanislaus Jail Project.

Staff also recommends the Board of Supervisors authorize the Auditor-Controller to make any required transfers of the County's cash match of \$9,500,000 as

originally approved by the Board of Supervisors when adopting the Project Financing Plan in December of 2011, to meet funding guidelines under the AB 900 Jail Financing Program to the appropriate fund to demonstrate to the State of California these funds have been dedicated to the Stanislaus County AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Project.

As the project progresses, all milestone project and funding decisions will be brought back to the Board of Supervisors at each phase of the project for consideration, review, and approval.

DISCUSSION:

Stanislaus County is partnering with the State of California to fund construction of 384 maximum security beds, 72 medical/mental health beds, a security control facility, and a programs/day reporting facility at the Public Safety Center site at 200 East Hackett Road.

Background

On December 13, 2012, the Board of Supervisors approved the following key actions:

- Authorized the Project Manager to issue Request for Proposals (RFP) for professional architectural design service;
- Authorized the Director of the Department of Planning and Community Development to initiate any California Environmental Quality Act Environmental Review processes for the total project scope;
- Approved the Stanislaus County Updated Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 and the Public Safety Center Expansion Operation and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan Needs Assessment; and Public Safety Center Expansion Master Plan;
- Authorized the Project Manager to finalize and submit the application under the 2011 Local Jail Construction Financing Program (AB900 Phase II) to the State of California Corrections Standards Authority and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for \$80 million in State lease revenue bond financing to construction jail detention facilities at the Public Safety Center funded through lease revenue bond financing.

On March 9, 2012, the County was notified by the Corrections Standards Authority that it was awarded \$80 million in State Local Jail Construction funding

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(AB 900 Phase II), which requires a \$9.5 million local cash match, for a proposed project totaling \$89.5 million. This is a significant capital effort which has many steps of local and State approval and detailed regulations and legal requirements to obtain State funding in this manner to construct additional and urgently needed local jail facilities.

The County is the first to proceed in the State with the SB 81 Juvenile Commitment Center project funded by State Lease Revenue Bonds while there are significant similarities, the AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction State program has additional regulatory requirements for both the State and the County to meet. In part this is due to the increased share of State funding (90%) which requires additional State approvals, particularly actions for the State Public Works Board to be more involved earlier in the project approval process. Subsequent to the acceptance of this funding award, there are several significant agreements to negotiate and to present to the Board of Supervisors for actual project authority to proceed.

On April 11, 2012, the County Team including the Project Manager and the Sheriff attended the "Red Team" meeting at the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) with key stakeholders from the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA), Department of Finance, Department of General Services, and CDCRs Facility Planning, Construction & Management, and the Office of Legal Affairs to discuss proceeding with the Jail Construction Financing Process and completing the required Real Estate Due Diligence. Stanislaus County's AB 900 Phase II project is also first to proceed in the State toward jail construction at this time.

Additionally, on April 19, 2012, the County Team including the Project Manager and the Sheriff hosted an onsite visit at the Public Safety Center with key stakeholders from the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA), Department of Finance, Department of General Services, and CDCRs Facility Planning, Construction & Management, and the Office of Legal Affairs. The purpose of the site visit was to provide the key stakeholders a walking tour of the proposed construction site and project description.

Since that time, the Project Manager, Capital Projects, and Sheriff's staff have made significant progress to ensure the County can have its project approved by the State Public Works Board in September 2012.

Today's Recommended Actions

The Board of Supervisors is requested to authorize staff to complete several key actions with the State that will allow the County to progress to the next phase of the project and to secure AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction grant funding for new jail construction at the Public Safety Center site including the following:

1. ***Adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15074(b), by finding that on the basis of the whole record, including the Initial Study and any comments received, that there is no substantial evidence the project will have a significant effect on the environment and that the Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects Stanislaus County's independent judgment and analysis.***
2. ***Adopt the Mitigation Monitoring Plan pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15074(d).***
3. ***Order the filing of a Notice of Determination with the Stanislaus County Clerk-Recorders Office pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21152 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15075***

This project is a request to expand the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center inclusive of a jail expansion, related support facilities, and a new Programs/Day Reporting Facility. The overall expansion, including the replacement of the facilities lost from the 2010 Honor Farm Fire, would include an additional 648 beds and 116 additional staff located within approximately 234,388 square feet of new construction. Additionally, the project envisions build out of an updated Master Plan that would include a maximum of 1,374 beds and support facilities within approximately 591,347 square feet. The Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan (2011 Update) remains very similar to the previously approved 1989 Master Plan; the primary differences being the identified greater need for maximum security level bed-space and allowance for immediate capacity to relocate current minimum security Honor Farm inmates to the Public Safety Center. The following is a comparison of the 1989 and the Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan (2011 Update); along with existing development information:

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	Original 1989 Master Plan	Existing as of 1/1/2012	Proposed Jail Expansion	2011 Updated Master Plan
Detention Capacity (beds)	1,768	726	648	1,374
Total Square Footage	647,700	356,959	234,388	591,347
Est. Staff Total	535	221	116	337
Est. Visitors Per day (Public)	397	136	256	392

The Public Safety Center has been subject to several previous CEQA reviews and falls well within the parameters and assumptions used in those previous assumptions. Those CEQA reviews include the 1989 Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and 1990 supplemental EIR for the Public Safety Center (State Clearinghouse No. 88040513). Most recently, the City of Ceres West Landing Specific Plan (WLSP) EIR certified in October 2011. The 2011 EIR anticipated expansion of the Public Safety Center to a maximum of 1,892 beds, development beyond that which is being proposed, and no impacts associated directly with the proposed expansion were identified.

To the extent feasible and practicable, given the unique security and operational needs of the Public Safety Center, the proposed expansion maintains conformance with the WLSP and strives to implement appropriate adopted mitigation measures from the WLSP Draft and Final EIR. The County's environmental review, however, has been conducted independently and is not reliant on the City's certification of the WLSP EIR.

The purpose of the County's current environmental review is to assess the updated project description, of the Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan (2011 Update), based on the most recent assessments and construction grant submittals to the State of California.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the proposed expansion project was circulated on February 27, 2012, to all interested parties and responsible agencies, including the State Clearinghouse, for review and comment. The Initial Study evaluated a variety of potential impacts from the proposed project related to noise, traffic, lighting, air quality, cultural resources, hydrology and other issues. A traffic impact analysis was prepared by KD Anderson & Associates and circulated with the Initial Study. The Initial Study

identified 14 Mitigation Measures (MM) to reduce any potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

The County re-circulated the study on April 30, 2012 to all interested parties and responsible agencies. No additional comments were received by the close of the comment period which closed on May 29, 2012.

Below is an overview of the referral comments received in response to the Initial Study; along with revisions to MM's and the Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP) being proposed to further limit impacts to a less than significant level and to enhance monitoring of mitigation measures. All referral comments received are included in the Attachments to this report, which are listed at the end of this agenda item. .

City of Ceres – Referral response dated March 28, 2012

The City has indicated that MM No. 1 through 4 and MM No 8 on the MMP should be revised to reflect the County as the entity “Who verifies compliance” and the City should be considered as an “Other Responsible Agencies”. As circulated, the City is identified as the entity “Who verifies compliance” and some division of the County is identified an “Other Responsible Agency”. At the time the initial study was prepared, the project site was expected to be annexed into the City. While it is still anticipation that the City will at some point finalize annexation of the project site, the County is not subject to obtaining development entitlements (including building permits) from the City and, as such, it would be the logical choice for the County to serve as the “verifying” entity. The MMP has been revised to address the City’s comment.

The City has suggested more definition to MM No. 10, which addresses the local impact for traffic. The City is suggesting that it receive the local impact fee for traffic prior to occupancy of building. The City’s suggestion is consistent with typical timing for the payment of impact fees and MM No. 10 has been revised to reflect the timing.

The City has suggested that MM No.’s 11 and 12 be revised to require dedication of Service Road and Crows Landing Road occur with development of the proposed expansion and not prior to construction of the full build out of the roadways. The City is only requesting dedication and not improvements. The City’s suggestion is consistent with typical timing for roadway dedications and MM’s No. 11 and 12 have been revised to reflect the timing.

The City has identified a concern regarding the lack of a MM to address the looping process needed for the water supply line and the need for each water

connection to the City's water system be protected by a backflow prevention device approved by the City's Public Works Director. The Utilities and Service Systems section of the Initial Study discusses the need for the primary water supply line to be looped in accordance with City standards and as previously agreed to by the County. The County agreed to install backflow preventers to protect the City water supply along the perimeter of the Public Safety Center.

The City requested that all buildings within the Public Safety Center expansion pay the City's Public Facility Fees. Significant discussion occurred between the City and County staff on this matter. The County will pay all reasonable, customary and appropriate fees as required by law, which staff concludes and the City agrees includes City of Ceres water service Public Facility Fees and the Local Traffic Impact Mitigation Fee that is imposed on all new development in the City of Ceres West Landing Annexation Project.

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) – Referral response dated March 29, 2012

Caltrans' referral response to this project identifies unaddressed concerns raised as part of the WLSP EIR relating to the following State Route (SR) 99 facilities near the project:

- SR 99 North of Crows Landing Road - Northbound
- SR 99 North of Crows Landing Road - Southbound
- SR 99 South of Mitchell Road - Southbound
- Mitchell Road Northbound SR99 Off-ramp
- Mitchell Road Southbound SR99 On-ramp
- Crows Landing Road Northbound SR99 On-ramp
- Crows Landing Road Southbound SR99 Off-ramp

The City of Ceres in certifying the WLSP EIR found the impacts relating to these facilities to be within the purview of Caltrans and outside of their control and, as such, determined the impacts to be significant and unavoidable. While the County has implemented appropriate adopted MM's from the WLSP EIR as part of this expansion project, an independent traffic impact analysis has been prepared. The analysis addresses Caltrans need for individual projects to prepare a traffic study in order to determine the opening day impacts of each individual project.

The traffic impact analysis for this project identifies 171 a.m. peak hour (130-in/68-out) and 120 p.m. peak hour (48-in/72-out) trips associated with the proposed expansion. The traffic impact analysis concludes that with project generated traffic added to current background traffic levels, satisfactory

intersection and roadway operations are projected to continue. No change in current operating levels of service are forecasted. Roadway and intersection operating levels of service are projected to remain within the Level of Service "C" standards established by the County General Plan Circulation Element. No mitigation needs have been identified.

While the focus of the traffic impact analysis was on intersection and roadway segments near the project site and not SR 99, the WLSP EIR did look at the SR 99 system and did not identify any significant impacts relating specifically to the Public Safety Center. The WLSP EIR identified the built out Public Safety Center (at 1,892 beds) to be approximately two (2) percent and one (1) percent, a.m. and p.m. per hour trips respectively, of the WLSP total project trips.

Caltrans referral response also identifies a need for the project to pay a fair share for the improvements of the SR 99/Whitmore Avenue ramps. These improvements have already been completed using local funding.

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) – Referral response dated March 28, 2012

The SJVAPCD has recommended that MM No. 2 addressing air quality be expanded to include reduction of construction exhaust emissions. The SJVAPCD's suggestion has been incorporated as a revision to the MM. The SJVAPCD has also identified the need for the project to comply with District Rule 9510 (Indirect Source Review) and all other applicable District rules. Compliance with District rules are standard conditions for construction and do not require additional environmental consideration. It is the developer's obligation to contact the District to determine which rules specifically apply and the County will do this as part of the pre-construction implementation of the project.

Turlock Irrigation District (TID) – Referral response dated March 29, 2012

TID has identified the need to protect private irrigation pipelines (facilities) within the area of the proposed project; the need for developed property adjoining irrigated ground to be graded so that finished grading elevations are at least 6 inches higher than irrigated ground; the need for protective berms to be installed to prevent water from reaching non-irrigated properties; and the need for the owner/developer to apply for a facility change if any existing TID electric facilities need relocation. These are standard conditions for construction and do not require additional environmental consideration.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board (CRWQCB) – Referral response dated March 15, 2012

The CRWQCB referral response identifies various permits which are standard conditions for construction and do not require additional environmental consideration.

Additional “no comment” and “less than significant” referral responses were received from the County Department of Environmental Resources and Modesto Regional Fire Authority (on behalf of Westport Fire Protection District).

The revisions discussed above are reflected in bold print the Revised Mitigated Negative Declaration and Revised Mitigation Monitoring Plan proposed for adoption, which are included in Attachments A and B to this report. Additional revisions include further clarification of the Agencies responsible for verification of individual MM’s. The revisions are not considered substitution or new mitigation. The revisions are intended to enhance the effectiveness of the original mitigation by more directly addressing comments received.

A Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration was posted with the Clerk-Recorder on April 27, 2012 and published in both the Modesto Bee and the Ceres Courier.

The following attachments are relevant to these actions:

- A. Revised Mitigated Negative Declaration Proposed for Adoption
- B. Revised Mitigation Monitoring Plan Proposed for Adoption
- C. CEQA Referral Comments
- D. February 24, 2012 CEQA Referral – Initial Study and Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration The attachments include:
 - Project Description
 - Public Safety Center Master Plan
 - Adult Detention Needs Assessment
 - Community Corrections Center Program (Programs/Day Reporting Facility)
 - Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
 - Summary of Potential Noise Abatement Methods
 - Traffic Analysis
- E. April 30, 2012 Notice of Public Meeting and Notice of Intent to Adopt Mitigated Negative Declaration

4. Authorize the Project Manager in collaboration with County Counsel, and outside legal counsel to negotiate the terms of Construction Agreement, the Project Delivery and Construction Agreement, and Site Access Agreements between Stanislaus County and the State Public Works Board, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and Corrections Standards Authority of the State of California for the design-build construction of new jail beds.

Authorization of the Stanislaus Jail Project by the State Public Works Board requires completion of a "Construction Agreement" and a "Project Development and Construction Agreement" between Stanislaus County and the State Departments of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Finance, General Services and the Corrections Standards Authority will allow the County to proceed to the State Public Works Board (SPWB) in September 2012, and to establish the Project and to begin the design of the new Stanislaus Jail Project.

Construction Agreement

The Construction Agreement between the County and the State is the master agreement for leasing, funding, design, construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed Public Safety Center Expansion. This Agreement will include the definition of responsibilities, eligibility of project costs for State reimbursement and conditions for design, construction and operation of the facility. The Construction Agreement will also include the form of a Ground Lease of the project site to the State of California. Under the terms of the AB 900 Phase II Agreement, the Ground Lease will be required for the State to use the property as security for lease bond revenue financing by the State.

The Construction Agreement will also include the form of a Facility Lease of the completed project back to Stanislaus County for the operation and maintenance of the facility during the term of the Ground Lease. Both the Ground Lease and the Facility Lease will terminate upon repayment of the State bonds.

Other attachments to the Construction Agreement will include the form of easement agreements to provide access, utilities, etc., to the leased project site; a list of permitted encumbrances to the project site; and the necessary legal and functional descriptions of the project and site.

Once finalized, the Construction Agreement and all of the associated attachments will be brought back to the Board of Supervisors for consideration and approval prior to submittal to the State Public Works Board for consideration.

Project Delivery and Construction Agreement

The Project Delivery and Construction Agreement (PDCA) will constitute the terms and conditions for the lease-back and operation, maintenance and repair responsibilities of the County during the term of the Ground Lease. The PDCA will be between the County of Stanislaus and the State Public Works Board, State Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the State Corrections Standards Authority. This agreement will also prescribe the rights and responsibilities for construction of the project, including the right of entry during construction, description of the County funding cash/hard matching funds and in-kind/soft matching funds. The project description, scope, cost and schedule must be delineated in the PDCA.

Project Site Access Agreements

Also required is an access agreement with the State of California to cross County property for the benefit of the Ground Lease and satisfying a condition of acceptance of State Grant funding for construction of the AB 900 Phase II Jail Construction Project.

Once finalized, the Project Development and Construction Agreement and all of the associated agreements and attachments will be brought back to the Board of Supervisors for consideration and approval prior to submittal to the State for final approval prior to proceed to the SPWB for approval of the Stanislaus Jail Expansion Project.

Project Schedule

Staff anticipate completing its Real Estate Due Diligence and negotiating the form of all Agreements with the State during the Summer of 2012, and will present the overall project for approval to the State Public Works Board in Fall 2012. Staff will return to the Board of Supervisors to recommend a conditional contract award for bridging architectural design services. Staff anticipates they will return to the Board of Supervisors to approve the bridging design in the Fall of 2013, and to conditionally, subject to State Public Works Board approval, award the design build construction contract in the Winter of 2014. Construction completion is anticipated in the Summer of 2016.

POLICY ISSUES:

All of the actions in this item will advance the Board of Supervisors' priority to strive for A Safe Community by increasing detention capacity to meet projected

needs and minimize use of alternatives to incarceration for potentially dangerous criminals.

These actions also support the Board's priority to provide Efficient Delivery of Public Services in pursuing State funds by leveraging limited County resources effectively.

STAFFING IMPACTS:

The cost to operate and staff the additional 456 beds and the associated facilities is considerable. AB 900 Phase II funding includes the provision that the County is not obligated to fully staff the new facilities upon opening; staff believes it will implement a flexible strategy to maximize all available tools and resources that will allow the County to house inmates given available funding.

Upon construction completion, the staffing and transition to the new jail facilities will be phased based on the County's economic recovery. The inclusion of a Programs/Day Reporting Center is intentionally in the Project Scope to provide alternatives to incarceration and allow the transition from existing facility beds to the new beds, in addition to the new beds that will be constructed and minimize additional operating costs. The Community Corrections funding will be a key resource in meeting the increased cost to operate these new facilities.

If the \$80 million State funding is implemented for new jail construction and the plan is fully implemented to include those components funded by AB 900 Phase II, if fully staffed, consistent with the Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants staffing plan recommendations, 72.38 additional positions may be needed at an increased General Fund obligation of approximately \$7.7 million. The Companion Facility and corresponding functions constructed by Public Facilities Fees, if fully staffed, consistent with the Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants staffing plan recommendations, 21.95 additional positions may be needed at an increased General Fund obligation of approximately \$2.3 million

It is anticipated this staffing pattern will provide the supervision necessary to maintain the span of control and to ensure that transportation and administrative services required outside the new 456 beds and beyond the management required if simply monitored by Public Safety Center staff.

The County's long-range financial model will forecast the additional costs starting in Fiscal Year 2016-2017.

CONTACT PERSON:

Patricia Hill Thomas, Chief Operations Officer. Telephone: 209-525-6333

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
JUNE 1, 2012

NAME OF PROJECT: Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion

LOCATION OF PROJECT: 200 - 450 Hackett Road, in the Ceres area (just east of Crows Landing and north of Service Road). APNs: 086-015-014 and 015

PROJECT DEVELOPER: Stanislaus County
1010 10th Street
Modesto, CA 95354

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: Request to expand the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center inclusive of a jail expansion, related support facilities, and a new Community Corrections Center. The overall expansion would include an additional 648 beds and 116 additional staff located within approximately 234,388 square feet of new construction. Additionally, the project envisions buildout of an updated Master Plan that would include a maximum of 1,374 beds and support facilities within approximately 591,347 square feet. The facility is located on a 126.53± acre County-owned property.

Based upon the Initial Study, dated **February 8, 2012**, the Environmental Coordinator finds as follows:

1. This project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, nor to curtail the diversity of the environment.
2. This project will not have a detrimental effect upon either short-term or long-term environmental goals.
3. This project will not have impacts which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable.
4. This project will not have environmental impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects upon human beings, either directly or indirectly.

The aforementioned findings are contingent upon the following mitigation measures (if indicated) which shall be incorporated into this project:

1. *All exterior lighting shall be designed to ensure that lighting standards are appropriate for the location and security needs, and will minimize, to the extent possible, glare impacts to neighboring residential areas.*
2. *Construction of the project shall comply with standardized dust controls adopted by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District **and incorporate best management practices to reduce construction related PM 10 exhaust and Nox emissions. Best management practices shall be enforced through construction contracts and shall include requirements including, but not limited to, off-road construction equipment used on site achieving fleet average emissions equal to or less than the Tier II emissions equal to or less than the Tier II emissions standard of 4.8 g/hp-hr Nox.***

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3. *In the event that any previously unidentified archaeological or paleontological resources are uncovered during construction activity, all such activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and specific mitigation measures can be implemented to protect these resources. Mitigation measures could include site evaluation, site boundary determinations, removal of isolated findings, data recovery excavations, or project re-design to protect the resource. Additionally, in the event that any human remains are uncovered during site preparation, excavation, or other construction activity, all such activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by the County Coroner, and appropriate action taken in coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission. Further actions could include removal of the remains or project re-design to afford protection.*
4. *To the greatest extent feasible, the project will comply with the City's adopted Green House Gas Mitigation Measure as follows: Implement Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Measures. Development projects within the Plan area shall demonstrate GHG emissions reductions to comply with State and Federal requirements, as feasible, through implementation of SJVAPCD GHG emission reduction measures or quantification of reduction from additional measures.*
5. *Pursuant to NPDES requirements, development project applicants in the Plan area shall develop a SWPPP to protect water quality during and after construction. Prior to construction, the County or their contractor shall file with the State Water Resources Control Board a Notice of Intent to comply with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (General Permit) under the NPDES regulations, and comply with the requirements of the permit to minimize pollution to storm water discharge during construction activities.*
6. *Implement BMPs for Protection of Groundwater Quality and Supply. To the extent feasible, the County shall provide storm water management measures to maximize on-site infiltration of runoff from public facility and open space areas. Possible measures include design and construction of pervious surface areas, and infiltration swales and basins.*
7. *A Grading and Drainage Plan with engineering calculations shall comply with State of California or City of Ceres' Standards and be approved or found to be acceptable prior to construction.*
8. *Noise levels at residential property lines from non-residential development shall be maintained within the City of Ceres Noise Limits. To the extent possible, noise barriers, equipment screens, fan sound attenuators, and other standard noise controls shall be incorporated into building design as necessary.*
9. *During construction, the measures defined by the West Landing Specific Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Noise-4 and Noise-5 shall be implemented where applicable and where feasible to reduce noise and vibration impacts to adjacent residential neighborhoods.*

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10. *Prior to construction being initiated, the County and City of Ceres will coordinate for the project to participate in the local traffic impact fee developed as part of Amendment #1 to the West Landing Specific Plan Public Facilities Financing Plan. The local impact fee was determined to be \$840 per peak PM hour trip. As the Public Safety Center is estimated to generate an additional 120 peak PM trips, the total local impact fee associated with this project is expected to be approximately \$108,000. This mitigation may be phased in as the project develops **provided that fees are received by the City of Ceres prior to occupancy of any building.***
11. *Prior to construction ~~of the full buildout of Service Road~~, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of **Service Road** right-of-way to allow for complete construction of a 142-foot Expressway.*
12. *Prior to construction ~~of the full buildout of Crows Landing Road~~, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of **Crows Landing Road** right-of-way on the Agricultural Center property to allow for complete construction of a 123-foot Arterial.*
13. *Hackett Road to the east of Crows Landing Road will continue to be posted and enforced as a "No Parking" zone, and will not be extended to the east to cross the Union Pacific Railroad.*
14. *As necessary, and in consultation with the City of Ceres, Stanislaus County will provide adequate dedication on the southeast corner of Crows Landing and Hackett Roads to facilitate construction of roadway improvements at this intersection.*

The Initial Study and other environmental documents are available for public review at the Department of Planning and Community Development, 1010 10th Street, Suite 3400, Modesto, California.

Initial Study prepared by: Bill Carlson, Senior Planner

Submit comments to: Stanislaus County
Planning and Community Development Department
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, California 95354

Stanislaus County

Planning and Community Development

1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

Phone: (209) 525-6330
Fax: 525-5911

Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Adapted from CEQA Guidelines sec. 15097 Final Text, October 26, 1998

June 1, 2012

1. Project title and location: Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion
200 - 450 Hackett Road, in the Ceres area (just east of Crows Landing Road, and north of Service Road). APN: 086-015-014 and 015
2. Project Applicant name and address: Stanislaus County
1010 10th Street
Modesto, CA 95354
3. Person Responsible for Implementing Mitigation Program (Applicant Representative): Patricia Hill Thomas
Chief Operations Officer
4. Contact person at County: Bill Carlson, Senior Planner
(209) 525-6330

MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING PROGRAM:

List all Mitigation Measures by topic as identified in the Mitigated Negative Declaration and complete the form for each measure.

I. AESTHETICS

- No. 1 Mitigation Measure:** All exterior lighting shall be designed to ensure that lighting standards are appropriate for the location and security needs, and will minimize, to the extent possible, glare impacts to neighboring residential areas.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: Prior to issuance of a building permit.

When should it be completed: Upon completion of construction/continuous.

Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Capital Projects.

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Planning Department and Stanislaus County Planning Department.

III. AIR QUALITY

- No. 2 Mitigation Measure:** Construction of the project shall comply with standardized dust controls adopted by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District **and incorporate best management practices to reduce construction related PM 10 exhaust and Nox emissions. Best management practices shall be enforced through construction contacts and shall include requirements including, but not limited to, off-road construction equipment used on site achieving fleet average emissions equal to or less than the Tier II emissions equal to or less than the Tier II emissions standard of 4.8 g/hp-hr Nox.**

Who Implements the Measure:	Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented:	At any time construction takes place.
When should it be completed:	Upon completion of construction.
Who verifies compliance:	<u>Stanislaus County Capital Projects.</u>
Other Responsible Agencies:	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

No. 3 Mitigation Measure: In the event that any previously unidentified archaeological or paleontological resources are uncovered during construction activity, all such activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and specific mitigation measures can be implemented to protect these resources. Mitigation measures could include site evaluation, site boundary determinations, removal of isolated findings, data recovery excavations, or project re-design to protect the resource. Additionally, in the event that any human remains are uncovered during site preparation, excavation, or other construction activity, all such activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by the County Coroner, and appropriate action taken in coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission. Further actions could include removal of the remains or project re-design to afford protection.

Who Implements the Measure:	Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented:	At any time construction takes place.
When should it be completed:	Upon completion of construction.
Who verifies compliance:	<u>Stanislaus County Capital Projects.</u>
Other Responsible Agencies:	<u>City of Ceres Planning Department and Stanislaus County Planning Department.</u>

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

No. 4 Mitigation Measure: To the greatest extent feasible, the project will comply with the City's adopted Green House Gas Mitigation Measure as follows: Implement Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Measures. Development projects within the Plan area shall demonstrate GHG emissions reductions to comply with State and Federal requirements, as feasible, through implementation of SJVAPCD GHG emission reduction measures or quantification of reduction from additional measures.

Who Implements the Measure:	Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented:	At any time construction takes place.
When should it be completed:	Upon completion of construction.
Who verifies compliance:	<u>Stanislaus County Capital Projects.</u>
Other Responsible Agencies:	<u>City of Ceres Planning Department and Stanislaus County Planning Department.</u>

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

No. 5 Mitigation Measure: Pursuant to NPDES requirements, development project applicants in the Plan area shall develop a SWPPP to protect water quality during and after construction. Prior to construction, the County or their contractor shall file with the State Water Resources Control Board a Notice of Intent to comply with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (General Permit) under the NPDES regulations, and comply with the requirements of the permit to minimize pollution to storm water discharge during construction activities.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: At any time construction takes place.

When should it be completed: Upon completion of construction.

Who verifies compliance: **Stanislaus County Capital Projects.**

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works **and Stanislaus County Public Works Department.**

No. 6 Mitigation Measure: Implement BMPs for Protection of Groundwater Quality and Supply. To the extent feasible, the County shall provide storm water management measures to maximize on-site infiltration of runoff from public facility and open space areas. Possible measures include design and construction of pervious surface areas, and infiltration swales and basins.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: At any time construction takes place.

When should it be completed: Upon completion of construction.

Who verifies compliance: **Stanislaus County Capital Projects.**

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works **and Stanislaus County Public Works Department.**

No. 7 Mitigation Measure: A Grading and Drainage Plan with engineering calculations shall comply with State of California or City of Ceres' Standards and be approved or found to be acceptable prior to construction.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: At any time construction takes place.

When should it be completed: Upon completion of construction.

Who verifies compliance: **Stanislaus County Capital Projects.**

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works **and Stanislaus County Public Works Department.**

XII. NOISE

No. 8 Mitigation Measure: Noise levels at residential property lines from non-residential development shall be maintained within the City of Ceres Noise Limits. To the extent possible, noise barriers, equipment screens, fan sound attenuators, and other standard noise controls shall be incorporated into building design as necessary.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.

When should it be completed: Ongoing.

Who verifies compliance: **Stanislaus County. Capital Projects.**

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres **Planning Department /Public Safety and Stanislaus County Planning Department.**

No. 9 Mitigation Measure: During construction, the measures defined by the West Landing Specific Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Noise-4 and Noise-5 shall be implemented where applicable and where feasible to reduce noise and vibration impacts to adjacent residential neighborhoods.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: During construction of the multi-purpose building.

When should it be completed: At any time construction takes place.

Who verifies compliance: **Stanislaus County Capital Projects.**

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Planning Department/**Public Safety and Stanislaus County Planning Department.**

XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

No. 10 Mitigation Measure: Prior to construction being initiated, the County and City of Ceres will coordinate for the project to participate in the local traffic impact fee developed as part of Amendment #1 to the West Landing Specific Plan Public Facilities Financing Plan. The local impact fee was determined to be \$840 per peak PM hour trip. As the Public Safety Center is estimated to generate an additional 120 peak PM trips, the total local impact fee associated with this project is expected to be approximately \$108,000. This mitigation may be phased in as the project develops **provided that fees are received by the City of Ceres prior to occupancy of any building.**

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.

When should it be completed: Ongoing.

Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County **Capital Projects.**

Stanislaus County Mitigation Monitoring Plan
Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion

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June 1, 2012

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department **and Stanislaus County Public Works Department**

No. 11 Mitigation Measure: Prior to construction of the full buildout of ~~Service Road~~, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of **Service Road** right-of-way to allow for complete construction of a 142-foot Expressway.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.

When should it be completed: Ongoing.

Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County **Capital Projects**.

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department **and Stanislaus County Public Works Department**.

No. 12 Mitigation Measure: Prior to construction of the full buildout of ~~Crows Landing Road~~, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of **Crows Landing Road** right-of-way on the Agricultural Center property to allow for complete construction of a 123-foot Arterial.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.

When should it be completed: Ongoing.

Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County **Capital Projects**.

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department **and Stanislaus County Public Works Department**.

No. 13 Mitigation Measure: Hackett Road to the east of Crows Landing Road will continue to be posted and enforced as a "No Parking" zone, and will not be extended to the east to cross the Union Pacific Railroad.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.

When should it be completed: Ongoing.

Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County **Capital Projects**.

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department **and Stanislaus County Public Works Department**.

No. 14 Mitigation Measure: As necessary, and in consultation with the City of Ceres, Stanislaus County will provide adequate dedication on the southeast corner of Crows Landing and Hackett Roads to facilitate construction of roadway improvements at this intersection.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

Stanislaus County Mitigation Monitoring Plan
Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion

Page 6
June 1, 2012

When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.

When should it be completed: Ongoing.

Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County **Capital Projects**.

Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department **and**
Stanislaus County Public Works Department.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I understand and agree to be responsible for implementing the Mitigation Program for the above listed project.

Signature on file _____
Person Responsible for Implementing
Mitigation Program

_____ Date

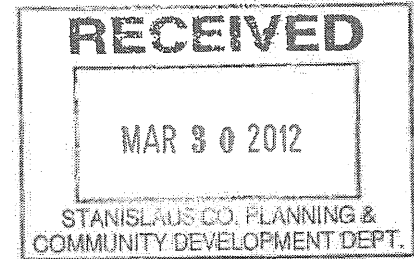


San Joaquin Valley
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT



March 28, 2012

Bill Carlson
County of Stanislaus
Planning and Community Development
1010 10th Street
Modesto, CA 95354



Project: Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion – Initial Study and Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

District CEQA Reference No: 20120103

Dear Mr. Carlson:

The San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District (District) has reviewed the project noted above consisting of an expansion to the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (234,388 square feet of new construction) located at 450 Hackett Road in Ceres, CA. The District offers the following comments:

District Comments

- 1) The Initial Study refers to regulations and standards included in the West Landing Specific Plan, and includes dust suppression mitigation measures to reduce the impact on air quality due to construction activities. While dust suppression is a key element to achieving attainment of federal PM2.5 standards and maintaining the federal PM10 attainment status, fugitive PM10 emissions are not the only construction emissions of concern. The list of construction mitigation measures will only reduce fugitive dust impacts and will not reduce construction exhaust emissions. The District offers the following recommendations for including strategies to reduce construction related PM10 exhaust and NOx emissions:
 - a. The District recommends the mitigation measures be expanded to include the reduction of construction exhaust emissions of NOx and PM10. Said mitigation measures must be fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments (CEQA Guidelines §15126.4, subd.(a)(2)).

Seyed Sadredin
Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer

Northern Region
4800 Enterprise Way
Modesto, CA 95356-8718
Tel: (209) 557-6400 FAX: (209) 557-6475

Central Region (Main Office)
1990 E. Gattysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93728-0244
Tel: (559) 230-6000 FAX: (559) 230-6061

Southern Region
34946 Flyover Court
Bakersfield, CA 93308-9725
Tel: 661-392-5500 FAX: 661-392-5585

- b. Feasible mitigation of construction exhaust emission includes use of construction equipment powered by engines meeting, at a minimum, Tier II emission standards, as set forth in §2423 of Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, and Part 89 of Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations. The District recommends incorporating, as a condition of project approval, a requirement that off-road construction equipment used on site achieve fleet average emissions equal to or less than the Tier II emissions standard of 4.8 g/hp-hr NOx. This can be achieved through any combination of uncontrolled engines and engines complying with Tier II and above engine standards.
- 2) Based on information provided to the District, the proposed project would be equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet of government space. Therefore, the District concludes that the proposed project would be subject to District Rule 9510 (Indirect Source Review).

District Rule 9510 is intended to mitigate a project's impact on air quality through project design elements or by payment of applicable off-site mitigation fees. Any applicant subject to District Rule 9510 is required to submit an Air Impact Assessment (AIA) application to the District no later than applying for final discretionary approval, and to pay any applicable off-site mitigation fees before issuance of the first building permit. If approval of the subject project constitutes the last discretionary approval by your agency, the District recommends that demonstration of compliance with District Rule 9510, including payment of all applicable fees before issuance of the first building permit, be made a condition of project approval. Information about how to comply with District Rule 9510 can be found online at: <http://www.valleyair.org/ISR/ISRHome.htm>.

- 3) The proposed project may require District permits. The proposed project may be subject to the following District rules: Regulation VIII (Fugitive PM10 Prohibitions), Rule 4102 (Nuisance), Rule 4601 (Architectural Coatings), and Rule 4641 (Cutback, Slow Cure, and Emulsified Asphalt, Paving and Maintenance Operations). In the event an existing building will be renovated, partially demolished or removed, the project may be subject to District Rule 4002 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants).

The above list of rules is neither exhaustive nor exclusive. To identify other District rules or regulations that apply to this project or to obtain information about District permit requirements, the applicant is strongly encouraged to contact the District's Small Business Assistance Office at (559) 230-5888. Current District rules can be found online at: www.valleyair.org/rules/1ruleslist.htm.

- 4) The District recommends that a copy of the District's comments be provided to the project proponent.

District staff is available to meet with you and/or the applicant to further discuss the regulatory requirements that are associated with this project. If you have any questions or require further information, please call Patia Siong at (559) 230-5930.

Sincerely,

David Warner
Director of Permit Services

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arnaud Marjollet', is written over a printed name and title. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Arnaud Marjollet
Permit Services Manager

DW: ps

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
P.O. BOX 2048 STOCKTON, CA 95201
(1976 E. E. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BLVD. 95205)
PHONE (209) 941-1921
FAX (209) 948-7164
TTY: 711



*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

March 29, 2012

10-STA-99-PM R011.298
Initial Study & Notice of Intent to
Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration
Stanislaus County Public Safety Expansion

Mr. Bill Carlson, Senior Planner
Stanislaus County Planning &
Community Development
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

Dear Mr. Carlson:

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the above subject project located at 450 Hackett Road in Ceres. This project is a request to expand the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center inclusive of a jail expansion, related support facilities, and a new Community Corrections Center. Caltrans has the following comments:

1. The mitigated negative declaration for the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion dated 2-8-12 refers to the DEIR for West Landing Specific Plan (formerly West Ceres Specific Plan) as mitigation but the comments dated 9-27-10 for that project were the following which did not include mitigations and they were not addressed:
 - a. In order to determine the opening day impacts of each of the individual projects, a traffic study will need to be submitted by each project as they begin to develop.
 - b. Page 2-12 of the DEIR states that for Impact Traf-24 the mitigation would be the widening of SR 99. Will the projects described in the DEIR be done before the widening? What mitigation will be done if SR 99 is not widened by the time all these projects come?
 - c. The DEIR has this mitigation for Traf-28, Traf-63-69, and Traf-23-25. They all indicate significant and unavoidable after this mitigation which may or may not occur before and prevent impacts to the state highway facility.

Therefore, there is a need for mitigation but neither the West Landing Specific Plan nor this CEQA for the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion addresses what mitigations will be done at the ramps near the project along SR 99.

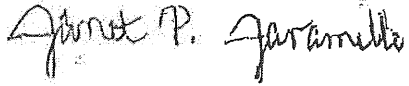
2. The project shall pay a fair share for the improvements to the SR 99/Whitmore Avenue ramps.

Mar. 29. 2012 3:47PM

Mr. Bill Carlson
March 29, 2012
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact Janet P. Jaramillo at (209) 942-6022 (email: jjaramil@dot.ca.gov) or me at (209) 941-1921. We look forward to continuing to work with you in a cooperative manner.

Sincerely,



for TOM DUMAS, Chief
Office of Metropolitan Planning



Board of Directors:
Joe Alamo
Charles Fernarides
Michael Frantz
Ron Macedo
Rob Santos

March 29, 2012

Stanislaus County Dept. of Planning & Community Development
Attn: Bill Carlson
1010 10th Street
Modesto, CA 95354

RE: Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion

Mr. Carlson:

The Turlock Irrigation District (District) acknowledges the opportunity to review and comment on the referenced project. District standards require development occurring within the District's boundary that impacts irrigation and electric facilities, to meet the District's requirements.

The subject parcel (086-015-014) is a member of Improvement District (ID) 91C, known as Lateral C. While there are no ID facilities within the area of the proposed project, private irrigation pipelines, serving the parcel, are located within the proposed project. These facilities must be protected at all times. If it is determined that irrigation facilities will be impacted, the applicant will need to provide irrigation improvement plans for review and approval by the District. There is a District Board approved time and material fee associated with this review.

Developed property adjoining irrigated ground must be graded so that finished grading elevations are at least 6 inches higher than irrigated ground. A protective berm must be installed to prevent irrigation water from reaching non-irrigated properties

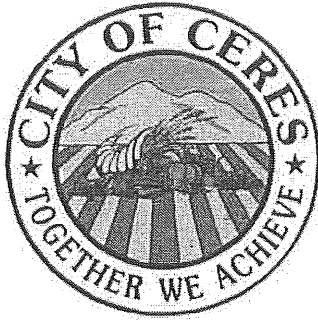
The existing electric utility facilities near the project have enough capacity for the additional needs. If any existing TID electric facilities need relocation the owner/developer must apply for a facility change for any pole or electrical facility relocation. Facility changes are performed at developer's expense.

If you have any questions concerning irrigation system requirements, please contact me at (209) 883-8367. Questions regarding electric utility requirements should be directed to Paul Rodriguez at (209) 883-8438.

Sincerely,

Todd Troglin
Supervising Engineering Technician, Civil
CF: 2012017

Planning & Building Division
2220 Magnolia Street
Ceres, CA 95307
209-538-5774
Fax 209-538-5759



CITY COUNCIL

Chris Vierra, Mayor
Ken Lane Bret Durossette
Eric Ingwerson Mike Kline

March 28, 2012

Stanislaus County Planning & Community Development
ATTN: Bill Carlson, Senior Planner
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

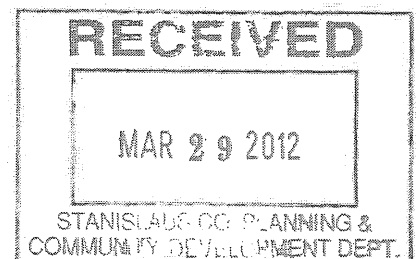
RE: Environmental Referral – Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion.

Dear Mr. Carlson:

The City of Ceres appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion. As you know, the City of Ceres is actively pursuing annexation of approximately 960 +/- acres which is known as the West Landing Specific Plan (WLSP) Annexation area and our second meeting at Stanislaus LAFCO will take place on March 28, 2012. The Initial Study created for this project does accurately reflect that the City is pursuing annexation of the WLSP area and that the proposed Public Safety Center Expansion is included in that area.

As Lead Agency, Stanislaus County will approve this project and issue all necessary building/grading permits for the proposed Public Safety Center Expansion. As such, in the Mitigation Monitoring Plan - Mitigation Measures No. 1 through No. 4 and No. 8 should reflect some County division as the entity "Who verifies compliance" and the City of Ceres should be considered an "Other Responsible Agencies." Alternatively, if the City of Ceres is to "verify compliance" for portions of the Mitigation Monitoring Plan, then the County shall ensure that each building permit is routed to the City and signed off prior to issuance of the permit to ensure that compliance is obtained.

The City of Ceres would suggest more definition to Mitigation Measure No. 10, which addresses the local impact fee for traffic. The measure should identify at what levels of project development the City of Ceres will receive the local impact fee for traffic. City staff suggests that it be prior to occupancy of a building. In addition to the local impact fee for traffic that was established, at the County's request, with the approval of the WLSP, the City of Ceres requests that all buildings within the Public Safety Center Expansion pay the City's Public Facility Fees.



March 28, 2012
Stanislaus County-Public Safety Center Expansion
Page 2

The City of Ceres would also suggest that for Mitigation Measures No. 11 & No. 12, the County with development of the proposed Public Safety Center Expansion dedicate the necessary right-of-way to the City of Ceres for Crows Landing Road and Service Road; however, improvement would not be required at this time. Alternatively, if the dedication is not completed with this project, an agreement should be reached so that when necessary, the City could execute the agreement and acquire the necessary dedication for right-of-way improvements.

In the utilities section of the Initial Study, it discusses that the proposed Public Safety Center Expansion will loop a water supply line within the project and that the City of Ceres provides the water. The City of Ceres did not find any mitigation measures for this looping process. Further, a number of water connections that serve existing facilities at the County property do not have backflow prevention devices at those connection points. With the lack of such backflow devices, the City's water system could be containment from buildings within the County complex. The City of Ceres would request that with the development of the proposed Public Safety Center Expansion, that each water connection to the City of Ceres water system be protected by a backflow prevention device approved by the City of Ceres Public Works Director.

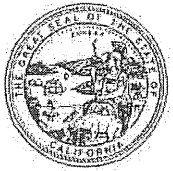
The City of Ceres offers these comments at the time, but reserves the right to add further or more detailed remarks in upcoming referral periods or if the project is changed. If you should have any questions or comment regarding this letter, please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Tom Westbrook
Planning/Building/Housing Division Manager

I:\PLANNING\DEPT\PLANNING\County Referral Letters\Public Safety Center Expansion.doc



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE of PLANNING AND RESEARCH



KEN ALEX
DIRECTOR

March 28, 2012

Bill Carlson
Stanislaus County Planning and Community Development
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

Subject: Public Safety Center Expansion
SCH#: 2012022064

Dear Bill Carlson:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. On the enclosed Document Details Report please note that the Clearinghouse has listed the state agencies that reviewed your document. The review period closed on March 27, 2012, and the comments from the responding agency (ies) is (are) enclosed. If this comment package is not in order, please notify the State Clearinghouse immediately. Please refer to the project's ten-digit State Clearinghouse number in future correspondence so that we may respond promptly.

Please note that Section 21104(c) of the California Public Resources Code states that:

"A responsible or other public agency shall only make substantive comments regarding those activities involved in a project which are within an area of expertise of the agency or which are required to be carried out or approved by the agency. Those comments shall be supported by specific documentation."

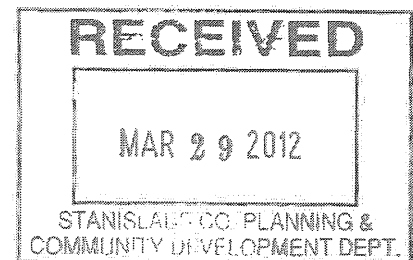
These comments are forwarded for use in preparing your final environmental document. Should you need more information or clarification of the enclosed comments, we recommend that you contact the commenting agency directly.

This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Enclosures
cc: Resources Agency



Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

SCH# 2012022064
Project Title Public Safety Center Expansion
Lead Agency Stanislaus County

Type MND Mitigated Negative Declaration

Description Request to expand the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center inclusive of a jail expansion, related support facilities, and a new Community Corrections Center. The overall expansion would include an additional 648 beds and 116 additional staff located within approximately 234,388 s.f. of new construction. Additionally, the project envisions buildout of an updated Master Plan that would include a maximum of 1,374 beds and support facilities within approximately 591,347 s.f. The facility is located on a 126.53 acre County-owned property.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Bill Carlson
Agency Stanislaus County Planning and Community Development
Phone (209) 525-6330 **Fax**
email
Address 1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
City Modesto **State** CA **Zip** 95354

Project Location

County Stanislaus
City Ceres
Region
Lat / Long
Cross Streets Hackett Road
Parcel No. 086-015-014 and 015
Township 4S **Range** 9E **Section** 16 **Base** MDB&M

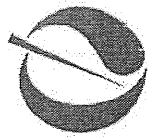
Proximity to:

Highways Hwy 99
Airports
Railways UPRR
Waterways Tuolumne River
Schools
Land Use PLU: Public Safety Center
Z: P-D (224)
GPD: Planned Development

Project Issues

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Fish and Game, Region 4; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 10; Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Region 5 (Sacramento); Department of Corrections; Native American Heritage Commission; Public Utilities Commission

Date Received 02/27/2012 **Start of Review** 02/27/2012 **End of Review** 03/27/2012



California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Central Valley Region

Karl E. Longley, ScD, P.E., Chair

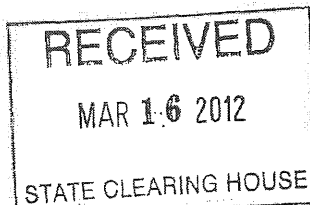


11020 Sun Center Drive, #200, Rancho Cordova, California 95670-6114
(916) 464-3291 • FAX (916) 464-4645
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley>

Matthew Rodriguez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

15 March 2012



3/27/12
Clear

Bill Carlson, Senior Planner
County of Stanislaus
Planning and Community Development
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

CERTIFIED MAIL
7011 2970 0003 8939 8445

COMMENTS TO DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION PROJECT, SCH NO. 2012022064, STANISLAUS COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 27 February 2012 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration* for the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion Project, located in Stanislaus County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits¹

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/

Industrial Storm Water General Permit

Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ.

For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml.

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACOE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACOE at (916) 557-5250.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

If an USACOE permit, or any other federal permit, is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications.

¹ Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

Stanislaus County Public
Safety Center Expansion Project
SCH No. 2012022064
Stanislaus County

3

15 March 2012

Waste Discharge Requirements

If USACOE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., "non-federal" waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project will require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation.

For more information on the Water Quality Certification and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/water_quality_certification/

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4745 or gsparks@waterboards.ca.gov.



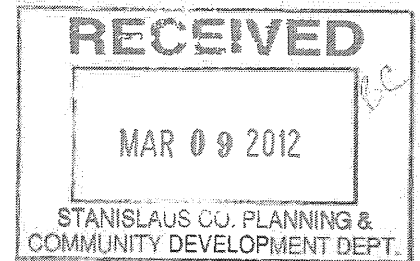
Genevieve (Gen) Sparks
Environmental Scientist
401 Water Quality Certification Program

cc: State Clearinghouse Unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
3800 Cornucopia Way, Suite C Modesto, CA 95358-9494
Phone: 209.525.6700 Fax: 209.525.6774

**STANISLAUS COUNTY
CEQA REFERRAL RESPOND FORM**



TO: Stanislaus County Planning & Community Development

FROM: Department of Environmental Resources

SUBJECT: **ENVIROMENTAL REFERRAL- STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY
CENTER EXPANSION**

Based on this agencies particular field(s) of expertise, it is our position the above-described project:

- Will not have a significant effect on the environment.
- May have a significant effect on the environment.
- No Comments.

Listed below are specific impacts which support our determination (e.g., traffic general, carrying capacity, soil types, air quality, etc.) - (attach additional sheet if necessary)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Listed below are possible mitigation measures for the above-listed impacts: *PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE WHEN THE MITIGATION OR CONDITION NEEDS TO BE IMPLEMENTED (PRIOR TO RECORDING A MAP, PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A BUILDING PERMIT, ETC.):*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

In addition, our agency has the following comments (attach additional sheets if necessary).

Response prepared by:

BELLA BADAL, PhD, REHS
SENIOR REGISTERED ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
Department of Environmental Resources

Date:

3/7/2012



STANISLAUS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

DATE: March 6, 2012
ADDRESS: 450 E Hackett Road
LOCATION: 086-015-014 & 015
PROJECT #: Expansion of Public Safety Center
APPLICANT: Stanislaus County
RMS#: 12267

This project poses a less than significant impact on the Westport Fire Protection District.

On behalf of the Westport Fire Protection District the following mitigation measures are required.

None

**Kenneth Slamon
Deputy Fire Marshal**

Westport Fire Protection District



Stanislaus County

Planning and Community Development

1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

Phone: (209) 525-6330
Fax: (209) 525-5911

STANISLAUS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE REFERRAL

DATE: February 24, 2012

TO: Agricultural Commissioner - Milton O'Haire
County Counsel - Thomas E. Boze
Hazardous Materials - Jonathan Coley
Cooperative Extension - Roger Duncan
Public Works - Angie Halverson

Modesto Regional Fire Authority FPB - Ken Slamon
Modesto Regional Fire Authority FPB - Paul Easter
Department of Environmental Res. - Bella Badal
Sheriff Dept., Tim Beck, Human Resources
Chief Executive Office - Raul Mendez

FROM: Department of Planning and Community Development - Carole Maben

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL REFERRAL - STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER
EXPANSION

Stanislaus County has established an Environment Review Committee, which consists of representatives of the Departments of Public Works, Planning and Community Development, Environmental Resources, Fire Safety, County Counsel, and the Chief Executive Office. The ERC meets every other Wednesday at 9:30 AM in the Planning Department Conference Room at 1010 10th Street, Suite 3400, Modesto. The primary purpose of the ERC is to provide a unified County review and response to environmental issues associated with projects which are referred to the County. The Planning Department has been designated as the County Agency responsible for coordinating the review process. This referral may also be forwarded to you as part of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process.

Each agency should review the projects from the point of view of impacts on its own areas of responsibility. Please be as specific as possible in the expected degree of impacts including costs of providing services and possible methods of mitigating the impacts to acceptable levels including mitigation fees. Please complete the attached response form or provide a written response within 2 weeks.

The California Environmental Quality Act establishes very tight time frames for review. For that reason it is very important that a prompt response be provided. It is our hope that all County responses can be sent to the referring agencies as a package. However, in some instances the time for review does not permit that to happen. Some responses will have to go directly to the agency, with a copy to County Planning, while others can come back to Planning. Please note below the date responses are needed and where to send them. Please send the original of any comments you may have directly to the agency listed below and a copy to the Stanislaus County Planning and Community Development Department. Please contact me if you have any questions.

PROJECT AGENCY
Stanislaus County Planning
and Community Development

RESPOND TO
Bill Carlson
Senior Planner

RESPONSE DATE
March 29, 2012

STANISLAUS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE REFERRAL RESPONSE FORM

TO: Stanislaus County Planning & Community Development
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

FROM: _____

PROJECT: STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION

Based on this agency's particular field(s) of expertise, it is our position the above described project:

- Will not have a significant effect on the environment.
- May have a significant effect on the environment.
- No Comments.

Listed below are specific impacts which support our determination (e.g., traffic general, carrying capacity, soil types, air quality, etc.) - (attach additional sheet if necessary)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Listed below are possible mitigation measures for the above-listed impacts *PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE WHEN THE MITIGATION OR CONDITION NEEDS TO BE IMPLEMENTED (PRIOR TO RECORDING A MAP, PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A BUILDING PERMIT, ETC.):*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

In addition, our agency has the following comments (attach additional sheets if necessary).

Response prepared by:

Name	Title	Date
------	-------	------



CEQA Referral Initial Study and Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

Date: February 24, 2012
To: Distribution List (See Attachment A)
From: Planning and Community Development
Subject: STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION
Comment Period: February 24, 2012 - March 29, 2012
Respond By: March 29, 2012

Public Hearing Date: Not yet scheduled. A separate notice will be sent to you when a hearing is scheduled.

You may have previously received an Early Consultation Notice regarding this project, and your comments, if provided, were incorporated into the Initial Study. Based on all comments received, Stanislaus County anticipates adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project. This referral provides notice of a 30-day comment period during which Responsible and Trustee Agencies and other interested parties may provide comments to this Department regarding our proposal to adopt the Mitigated Negative Declaration.

All applicable project documents are available for review at: Stanislaus County Department of Planning and Community Development, 1010 10th Street, Suite 3400, Modesto, CA 95354. Please provide any additional comments to the above address or call us at (209) 525-6330 if you have any questions. Thank you.

Applicant: Stanislaus County
Project Location: 450 Hackett Road, in the Ceres area.
APN: 086-015-014 and 015
Williamson Act Contract: N/A
General Plan: Planned Development
Zoning: P-D (224) (Planned Development)

Project Description: Request to expand the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center inclusive of a jail expansion, related support facilities, and a new Community Corrections Center. The overall expansion would include an additional 648 beds and 116 additional staff located within approximately 234,388 square feet of new construction. Additionally, the project envisions buildout of an updated Master Plan that would include a maximum of 1,374 beds and support facilities within approximately 591,347 square feet. The facility is located on a 126.53± acre County-owned property.

Full document with attachments available for viewing at:
<http://www.stancounty.com/planning/pl/act-projects.shtm>

I:\Planning\Major Projects\Capital Projects\Public Safety Center Expansion 2011-2012\Initial Study\CEQA-30-day-referral.wpd

STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION

Attachment A

Distribution List

X	AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER		MUNICIPAL ADVISORY COUNCIL:
	AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION		NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION
	ALLIANCE		PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC
X	ANIMAL SERVICES	X	PARKS & FACILITIES
X	BUILDING PERMITS DIVISION - STEVE TREAT		POSTMASTER:
	CAL TRANS DISTRICT 10	X	PUBLIC WORKS - ANGIE HALVERSON
	CEMETERY DISTRICT	X	PUBLIC WORKS - DAVID LEAMON
	CENTRAL VALLEY FLOOD PROTECTION		RAILROAD
X	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE		REDEVELOPMENT
X	CITY OF: ALL		REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL
X	COMMUNITY SERVICES AGENCY (CSA)	X	RISK MANAGEMENT
	COMMUNITY SERVICES / SANITARY DIST	X	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY APCD
X	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION		SCHOOL DIST 1: CERES
	CORPS OF ENGINEERS		SCHOOL DIST 2:
X	COUNTY COUNSEL	X	SHERIFF
	COUNTY OF:	X	StanCOG
	DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION Land Resources / Mine Reclamation	X	STAN CO ERC
	DEPT OF FORESTRY	X	STAN CO FARM BUREAU
X	ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES	X	STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
X	FIRE PROTECTION DIST: WESTPORT		STATE LANDS COMMISSION
	FISH & GAME	X	SUPERVISOR DIST: ALL
X	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS		SURROUNDING LAND OWNERS (on file w/the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors)
	HOSPITAL DIST:		TELEPHONE COMPANY:
X	IRRIGATION DIST: TURLOCK		TRIBAL CONTACTS
X	LAFCO		TUOLUMNE RIVER TRUST
X	MODESTO REGIONAL FIRE AUTHORITY FPB		UNITED STATES MILITARY AGENCIES (SB 1462) (5 agencies)
	MOSQUITO DIST:		US FISH & WILDLIFE
X	MOUNTAIN VALLEY EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES		WATER DIST:

STANISLAUS COUNTY CEQA REFERRAL RESPONSE FORM

TO: Stanislaus County Planning & Community Development
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

FROM: _____

PROJECT: STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION

Based on this agency's particular field(s) of expertise, it is our position the above described project:

- Will not have a significant effect on the environment.
- May have a significant effect on the environment.
- No Comments.

Listed below are specific impacts which support our determination (e.g., traffic general, carrying capacity, soil types, air quality, etc.) - (attach additional sheet if necessary)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Listed below are possible mitigation measures for the above-listed impacts *PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE WHEN THE MITIGATION OR CONDITION NEEDS TO BE IMPLEMENTED (PRIOR TO RECORDING A MAP, PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A BUILDING PERMIT, ETC.)*:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

In addition, our agency has the following comments (attach additional sheets if necessary).

Response prepared by:

Name	Title	Date
------	-------	------



Stanislaus County Planning and Community Development

1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, California 95354

Phone: (209) 525-6330
Fax: (209) 525-5911

CEQA INITIAL STUDY

Adapted from CEQA Guidelines APPENDIX G Environmental Checklist Form, Final Text, December 30, 2009

1. **Project title:** Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion
2. **Lead agency name and address:** Stanislaus County
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354
3. **Contact person and phone number:** Bill Carlson, Senior Planner
(209) 525-6330
4. **Project location:** 450 Hackett Road, in the Ceres area.
APNs: 086-015-014 and 015
5. **Project sponsor's name and address:** Stanislaus County
1010 10th Street
Modesto, CA 95354
6. **General Plan designation:** Planned Development
7. **Zoning:** P-D (224) (Planned Development)
8. **Description of project:**

This is a request to expand the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center inclusive of a jail expansion, related support facilities, and a new Community Corrections Center. The overall expansion would include an additional 648 beds and 116 additional staff located within approximately 234,388 square feet of new construction. Additionally, the project envisions buildout of an updated Master Plan that would include a maximum of 1,374 beds and support facilities within approximately 591,347 square feet. The facility is located on a 126.53± acre County-owned property at 450 Hackett Road in the Ceres area. Attachment 1 provides a complete project description.

The latest expansion project master plan (Attachment 2) remains very similar to previously approved and analyzed master plans for the site and reflects the space requirements necessary to enhance or provide new accommodation for the following components:

- Facility Administration
- Security Administration and Central Control
- Lobby and Visiting
- Staff Support
- Housing Expansion
- Intake/Release/Transport including Inmate Property Storage
- Health Services and Sheltered Housing
- Program Services
- Warehouse/Storage/Vocational Training

The primary differences between previous plans and the 2011 Master Plan include the identified greater need for maximum security level bed-space and allowance for immediate capacity to relocate current minimum security Honor Farm inmates

to the Public Safety Center. (See Attachment 3 - *Adult Detention Needs Assessment* for details regarding the Needs Assessment.)

The Community Corrections Center (Attachment 4) is also a minor modification from the previously approved master plan and will be a non-secure, supervised facility that provides an array of program and service options including:

- Educational Services, including GED and ESL
- Electronic Monitoring
- Work Release
- Job Readiness and Placement
- Chemical Dependency Counseling
- Behavioral Counseling
- Drug Screening and Testing
- Family and Social Service Programs and Assistance

This project has been subject to several previous CEQA reviews and falls well within the parameters and assumptions used in those previous assessments. The proposed expansion of the Public Safety Center will remain within the originally anticipated detention capacity, total square footage, staffing, and estimated visitors projected and analyzed within the original 1990 Master Plan and related CEQA reviews. (See Attachment 5 - *Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance* for a summary of previous CEQA review.) The City of Ceres adopted and certified an EIR in 2011 for the West Landing Specific Plan that includes expansion of the Public Safety Center to 1990 Master Plan capacity as one of the development assumptions. This EIR, therefore, included an analysis of all potential impacts associated with Public Safety Center expansion to levels beyond that which is proposed in this project. To the extent feasible and practicable, given the unique security and operational needs of this facility, the project will attempt to maintain conformance with the West Landing Specific Plan and strive to implement appropriate adopted mitigation measures from the West Landing Specific Plan Draft and Final EIR.

The purpose of this review is to assess the updated project description based on the most recent needs assessments and construction grant submittals to the State of California. Minimum standards for local adult detention facilities are defined in Title 24, Part 1, Sections 13-102, and Part 2, Section 270, 2005 Regulations of the California Code of Regulations authorized by the California Standards Authority. Where applicable, the standards were used as the basis for the space allocation and the regulations have been cited in the attached support documents.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 9. Surrounding land uses and setting: | Residential, County buildings and public uses, ranchettes, commercial uses. |
| 10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.): | City of Ceres
LAFCo
City of Modesto
State of California |

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ATTACHMENTS: | 1. Project Description
2. Public Safety Center Master Plan
3. Adult Detention Needs Assessment
4. Community Corrections Center Program
5. Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
6. Summary of Potential Noise Abatement Methods
7. Traffic Analysis |
|---------------------|---|

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.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & Forestry Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology /Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology / Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use / Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population / Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities / Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

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 measures 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.

Bill Carlson, Senior Planner
Prepared By

February 8, 2012
Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4) “Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, “Earlier Analyses,” may be cross-referenced).
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration.

Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

- a) **Earlier Analysis Used.** Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) **Impacts Adequately Addressed.** Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) **Mitigation Measures.** For effects that are “Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
 - 7) **Supporting Information Sources:** A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
 - 8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
 - 9) The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a) the significant criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

ISSUES

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

Discussion: The site itself is not considered to be a scenic resource or a unique scenic vista. The project is not in the city limits but is within the Sphere of Influence of the City of Ceres as of writing this document. The project is expected to be annexed into the City of Ceres at the LAFCo (Local Agency Formation Commission) meeting of February 22, 2012. The project site is currently developed with the existing Public Safety and support facilities. The 2011 West Landing Specific Plan EIR indicated that while portions of the Plan area and surrounding area to the south and west are characterized by rural agricultural settings, the Plan area and vicinity are generally flat, affording little in the way of vantage points or panoramic views. Although the Plan area can be seen from numerous public roadways, it is not part of any formally-identified scenic vista and is not located along a designated or eligible state scenic highway. The EIR further identified that development could result in new sources of light and glare.

The development design will be consistent with the existing Public Safety Center and will meet all State requirements for secure detention facilities.

Lighting from the facility has the potential to impact adjacent residential neighborhoods although there are no significant impacts from the existing facility. There are no new or increased impacts associated with Aesthetics related to development of the Public Safety Center. To prevent glare onto neighboring properties, all exterior lighting could be designed (aimed down and toward the site) to provide adequate illumination without a glare effect. Because this is a secure detention facility, lighting requirements are dictated by facility design and need. The West Landing EIR included design standards for lighting, some of which may be applicable and appropriate for the Public Safety Center. To the greatest extent feasible and appropriate for the location and security needs, lighting design will conform to the West Landing Specific Plan design standards.

Mitigation:

1. *All exterior lighting shall be designed to ensure that lighting standards are appropriate for the location and security needs, and will minimize, to the extent possible, glare impacts to neighboring residential areas.*

References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹ and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST 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 Department 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:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?			X	
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?			X	
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))?			X	
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?			X	
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?			X	
<p>Discussion: The project site is already developed as a Public Safety Center and is adjacent to other public buildings and uses including the County Agricultural Center, Animal Services building, Community Services facility, and Sheriff's Office. The project site is not enrolled in the Williamson Act. There are ranchette properties directly west, and two large agricultural properties (30.5 and 58 acres) and El Rematito (open air market) across Crows Landing Road. The majority of the project site is made up of Class 1 Hanford sandy loam soils with 0-1 percent and 0-3 percent slope. There is a small portion of Tujunga sandy Loam with 0-3 percent slopes on the west portion of the property. The overall project site's southeastern portion is still classified as "prime farmland" by the California Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. The proposed expansion, however, is not located in this area, but rather, is located directly adjacent to the existing facility and is on lands classified as "Vacant or Disturbed". The remainder of the site and surrounding parcels are classified as "Urban and Built-Up Land". There is no direct impact to prime farmland as a result of this project. The site is not zoned for Agricultural uses and, in fact, is scheduled for annexation to the City of Ceres along with adjacent properties to the north and west as part of the West Landing Specific Plan.</p> <p>In December of 2007, Stanislaus County adopted an updated Agricultural Element which incorporated guidelines for the implementation of agricultural buffers applicable to new and expanding non-agricultural uses within or adjacent to the A-2 zoning district. In December 2011, the County modified the buffer guidelines. The purpose of these guidelines is to protect the long-term health of agriculture by minimizing conflicts resulting from the interaction of agricultural and non-agricultural uses. The proposed buildings will be over 750 feet away from the four (4) ranchette parcels and two large agricultural properties and, as such, construction of the expansion as proposed complies with the County's adopted buffer guidelines.</p>				

Overall, construction and operation of the Public Safety Center expansion will result in less than significant impacts to agricultural resources and there is no increase in the level of impact related to Agricultural Resources from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion.

Mitigation: None.

References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹; Soil Survey, Eastern Stanislaus Area, Soil Conservation Service, California, September 1964; Department of Conservation, 2010 Important Farmland Map; and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.

III. 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:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	
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)?		X		
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

Discussion: The project site is within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin which has been classified as "severe non-attainment" for ozone and respirable particulate matter (PM-10) as defined by the Federal Clean Air Act. The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) has been established by the State in an effort to control and minimize air pollution. As such, the District maintains permit authority over stationary sources of pollutants.

The primary source of air pollutants generated by this project would be classified as being generated from "mobile" sources. Mobile sources would generally include dust from roads, farming, and automobile exhausts. Mobile sources are generally regulated by the Air Resources Board of the California EPA which sets emissions for vehicles and acts on issues regarding cleaner burning fuels and alternative fuel technologies. As such, the District has addressed most criteria air pollutants through basin wide programs and policies to prevent cumulative deterioration of air quality within the Basin.

It is possible that construction activities could result in a potentially significant increase in dust and other wind-borne pollutants. The SJVAPCD adopted a set of PM-10 fugitive dust rules collectively called Regulation VIII. Compliance with Regulation VIII during the construction phase of the proposed Project would be required and compliance with the regulation would reduce dust and PM-10 emissions to a less than significant level.

The West Landing EIR also identified that results of the air quality analysis for the entire West Landing Specific Plan (which includes significant increases in residential, industrial, business park, and commercial uses unrelated to the Public Safety Center expansion) indicate that the Plan's long term emissions would be significant. Compliance with regulations and standards included in the Specific Plan and mitigation measures provided would reduce the emissions, but not to a less than significant level. The Ceres City Council also found that the Project benefits outweigh the significant unavoidable impacts of the Project.

Because the expansion of the Public Safety Center beyond that which is proposed was included as one of the assumptions used to assess Air Quality impacts, the adopted Final EIR and Findings adopted by the City Council adequately address potential Air Quality impacts associated with the expansion. There is no increase in the level of impact related to Air Quality from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion. Further, the Public Safety Center project, as a component of the overall West Landing Specific Plan, does not in itself result in any unavoidable significant and unmitigatable impacts to Air Quality as described in the EIR.

Mitigation:

2. *Construction of the project shall comply with standardized dust controls adopted by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.*

References: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District - Regulation VIII Fugitive Dust/PM-10 Synopsis; Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹; and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
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?				X
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 native wildlife nursery sites?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
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?				X

Discussion: The project site is already developed as a jail and public safety center. There are no native habitat components remaining on site. There are similarly no trees or vegetation that could provide nesting or breeding habitat for wildlife species. This project will not result in impacts to endangered species or habitats, locally designated species, or wildlife dispersal or mitigation corridors. The project site has been developed with other government buildings since the 1990s and no suitable habitat for any special status plant or animal species is present. Based on the above discussion, there would be no impact to any biological resources.

The 2011 West Landing Specific Plan EIR incorporated several mitigation measures related to pre-construction surveys for sensitive wildlife species. Because there is no suitable habitat on site, no potential impact has been identified and pre-construction surveys are not required. There is no increase in the level of impact related to Biological Resources from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion and, in fact, there is significantly less impact resulting from the expansion project than was anticipated in the EIR for the Specific Plan area as a whole.

Mitigation: None.

References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹; the California Department of Fish and Game California Natural Diversity Database; and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?			X	
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		X		

Discussion: The 1988 Certified EIR for Public Safety Center site selection included complete archaeological site reconnaissance surveys of all nine potential sites including the current project site. No evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural resources was found on any of the nine parcels. As such, it does not appear this project will result in significant impacts to any archaeological or cultural resources. There is no increase in the level of impact related to Cultural Resources from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion. The EIR included two mitigation measures designed to mitigate any potential impacts should any human remains or significant or potentially unique objects be found during construction. These mitigation measures are incorporated into this project as defined below.

Mitigation:

3. *In the event that any previously unidentified archaeological or paleontological resources are uncovered during construction activity, all such activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and specific mitigation measures can be implemented to protect these resources. Mitigation measures could include site evaluation, site boundary determinations, removal of isolated findings, data recovery excavations, or project re-design to protect the resource. Additionally, in the event that any human remains are uncovered during site preparation, excavation, or other construction activity, all such activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by the County Coroner, and appropriate action taken in coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission. Further actions could include removal of the remains or project re-design to afford protection.*

References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹; Stanislaus County Draft and Final EIR for the Proposed Public Safety Center, 1988; and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?				X
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X
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?				X
d) Be located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property?				X
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
<p>Discussion: As contained in Chapter 5 of the General Plan Support Documentation, the areas of the County subject to significant geologic hazard are located in the Diablo Range, west of Interstate 5; however, as per the California Building Code, all of Stanislaus County is located within a geologic hazard zone (Seismic Design Category D, E, or F). A soils test may be required prior to construction. Results from the soils test will determine if unstable or expansive soils are present. If such soils are present, special engineering of the structures will be required to compensate for the soil deficiency. Any structures will be designed and built according to State and local seismic design and building standards appropriate to withstand shaking for the area in which they are constructed. There is no increase in the level of impact related to Geology from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion.</p> <p>The West Landing Specific Plan EIR identified two mitigation measures designed to reduce the level of geological resources impact to less than significant including: 1) designing structures and foundations to withstand expected seismic forces and; 2) compliance with Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board guidelines and NPDES requirements. These mitigation measures are a requirement of any construction project and are already a part of the Public Safety Center design program. NPDES requirements are described under the Hydrology and Water Quality section of this report and mitigation measures have been added. No additional mitigation is required.</p>				
<p>Mitigation: None.</p>				
<p>References: California Building Code; the Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation - Safety Element¹; and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.</p>				

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	
<p>Discussion: The expansion of the Public Safety Center beyond that which is proposed was included as one of the assumptions used to assess Greenhouse Gas (GHG) impacts for the City of Ceres West Landing Specific Plan EIR. The EIR determined that “New development in the Plan area would be an additional source of GHG emissions, primarily through consumption of energy for transportation and energy usage, that could contribute to significant impacts on the environment.” The City adopted a mitigation measure as follows: Development projects within the Plan area shall demonstrate GHG emissions reductions to comply with State and Federal requirements, as feasible, through implementation of SJVAPCD GHG emission reduction measures or quantification of reduction from additional measures. The City further found that with full implementation of mitigation measure Climate-1, GHG emissions would be reduced by a minimum of 32.8% over business-as-usual, and the impact would be considered less than significant under the SJVAPCD guidelines. The City acknowledged that implementation of additional GHG reduction measures applicable to subsequent development projects is not certain and, as such, the City Council also found that the Project benefits outweigh the significant unavoidable impacts of the Project. Because the expansion of the Public Safety Center beyond that which is proposed was included as one of the assumptions used to assess GHG impacts, the adopted Final EIR and Findings adopted by the City Council adequately address potential GHG impacts associated with the expansion. It is the intention of the County to implement as many GHG reduction and energy saving design standards as is practicable given the nature and security requirements of the proposed project. There is no increase in the level of impact related to GHG Emissions from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion.</p> <p>As such, to the greatest extent feasible, the project will comply with the City’s adopted Mitigation Measure. Additionally, the Public Safety Center project, as a component of the overall West Landing Specific Plan, does not in itself result in any unavoidable significant and unmitigatable impacts to GHG Emissions.</p>				
<p>Mitigation:</p> <p>4. <i>To the greatest extent feasible, the project will comply with the City’s adopted Green House Gas Mitigation Measure as follows: Implement Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Measures. Development projects within the Plan area shall demonstrate GHG emissions reductions to comply with State and Federal requirements, as feasible, through implementation of SJVAPCD GHG emission reduction measures or quantification of reduction from additional measures.</i></p>				
<p>References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹ and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.</p>				
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X
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?				X

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
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?				X
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?				X
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?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
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?				X

Discussion: No hazardous materials are known to be on-site. Phase I analyses were conducted for the development of the Public Safety Center Immediate Action Plan, the Support Services (Kitchen/Laundry) facility, the Minimum Security Housing Unit, as well as the Sheriff's Operations Center, Ray Simon Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, the Agricultural Center, and the Animal Services projects on the same property. None of these efforts resulted in a significant finding.

A Phase 1 assessment is required as part of the due diligence process prior to construction, and the County is presently in the process of procuring those services. Based on the results of previous assessments nearby, it is highly unlikely that any hazardous materials that would result in potentially significant impacts would be present.

The West Landing Specific Plan EIR further stated that an electronic file search of available electronic records for the Plan area encompassing all mapped hazardous and potentially hazardous sites in the vicinity of the Plan area was conducted on March 6, 2008. The site records review did not reveal evidence of environmental concerns including documentation or physical evidence of significant soil or groundwater impairments within the Plan area. A review of regulatory databases found no documentation of hazardous materials violations or discharge on the Plan area. The report further concluded that the cumulative impact is expected to be slight and identified project-specific mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a less than significant level with no additional mitigation required. There is no increase in the level of impact related to Hazardous Material or Hazards from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion.

Site specific mitigation measures defined in the EIR included conducting Phase I assessments and complying with hazardous waste disposal requirements. These actions are already incorporated into the requirements for the expansion project and no additional mitigation is required.

Mitigation: None.

References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹; City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011; and the Stanislaus County Capital Projects program staff.

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
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)?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or 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?		X		
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?		X		
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?		X		
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	
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?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
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?				X
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

Discussion: The West Landing Specific Plan EIR indicates that grading activities for development projects in the Plan area could result in erosion and associated siltation/sedimentation impacts from runoff as well as increased potential to generate and spread non-point source pollutants by increasing impermeable surface area and potentially increasing runoff velocities. The EIR further states that removal and grading of surface soils and an increase in impervious surface areas will reduce the rate and location of groundwater recharge for the site and could decrease the quality of the groundwater. The project site itself is not located within a recognized flood zone and, as such, flooding is not an issue with respect to this project. There is no increase in the level of impact related to Hydrology or Water Quality from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion.

In order to minimize potential impacts related to stormwater, drainage, and groundwater recharge, prior to construction, the expansion project will be required to obtain an NPDES construction permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board and design and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Additionally, the project will incorporate, to the extent feasible, measures designed to maximize on-site infiltration of runoff. These actions incorporate the City of Ceres

mitigation measures related to hydrology and water quality and will reduce the impacts to a level of less than significant. All storm run-off should be maintained on-site and flow into either existing or new drainage facilities or basins that would be designed to meet the new demand.

Mitigation:

5. Pursuant to NPDES requirements, development project applicants in the Plan area shall develop a SWPPP to protect water quality during and after construction. Prior to construction, the County or their contractor shall file with the State Water Resources Control Board a Notice of Intent to comply with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (General Permit) under the NPDES regulations, and comply with the requirements of the permit to minimize pollution to storm water discharge during construction activities.
6. Implement BMPs for Protection of Groundwater Quality and Supply. To the extent feasible, the County shall provide storm water management measures to maximize on-site infiltration of runoff from public facility and open space areas. Possible measures include design and construction of pervious surface areas, and infiltration swales and basins.
7. A Grading and Drainage Plan with engineering calculations shall comply with State of California or City of Ceres' Standards and be approved or found to be acceptable prior to construction.

References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹ and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
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?				X
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X

Discussion: The site is designated Planned Development (P-D [224]) and is zoned for County Government and related facilities. The proposal is not known to conflict with any State agency or County policies with jurisdiction over the land which would be affected by this proposal. The proposed development is logically situated so as to minimize the disruption to surrounding agricultural operations and will not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

The West Landing Specific Plan identifies the project site with a "Community Facilities" designation. The Community Facilities designation includes the area County facilities and lands to the east of Crows Landing Road. Based on the County's plan for expansion of the site, the following additional development was assumed in this analysis: the existing adult detention facility and sheriff's operation center would be expanded by 1,892 beds, with a coroner's facility of 30 employees and expansion of the sheriff's operations center by 68 employees. With the exception of the equestrian sheriff facility located at the northwest corner of Crows Landing Road and Hackett Road, other existing County uses, such as the family services center, agricultural center, and training facility would remain. An estimated 381,150 square feet of similar County land uses as well as a 16.1-acre animal shelter would be developed in the County area. The proposed Public Safety Center expansion is consistent with this designation, and there is no increase in the level of impact related to Land Use from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion.

Mitigation: None.

References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹ and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X
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?				X
<p>Discussion: The location of all commercially viable mineral resources in Stanislaus County has been mapped by the State Division of Mines and Geology in Special Report 173. There are no known significant resources on the site and, as such, there is no increase in the level of impact related to Mineral resources from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion.</p>				
<p>Mitigation: None.</p>				
<p>References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹ and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.</p>				
XII. NOISE -- Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?		X		
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				X
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?		X		
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
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?				X
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?				X
<p>Discussion: The project is not in the city limits but is within the Sphere of Influence of the City of Ceres as of writing this document. The project is expected to be annexed into the City of Ceres at the LAFCo meeting on February 22, 2012. The City's Noise Element requires: all new development of noise-sensitive land uses not be permitted in noise-impacted areas unless effective mitigation measures are incorporated into the project design to reduce noise levels. The standards laid out within the Noise Element document allow a maximum hourly Leq, and dBA noise exposure for stationary sources for daytime hours and nighttime hours.</p>				

The West Landing Specific Plan EIR focused the noise analysis and mitigation measures primarily on new residential uses that will be located across Crows Landing Road. The EIR indicates that new non-residential projects developed under the West Landing Specific Plan would be subject to the City's Noise Element of the General Plan, which sets limits for permissible noise levels during the day and night according to the noise level performance standards. Potential noise impacts related to the Public Safety Center expansion are likely limited to construction noise and vibration, and some moderate increases in traffic noise.

The West Landing EIR concluded that most noise impacts could be mitigated to a level of less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures; however, it also concluded that noise impacts would remain significant and unavoidable as a result of the extended period of time that adjacent receivers could be exposed to construction noise. This conclusion was based on a long-term build-out schedule for the residential and Business Park portions of the Specific Plan area located across Crows Landing Road and was not related to the Public Safety Center. The Public Safety Center construction schedule will be significantly shorter than the remainder of the Specific Plan area and, as such, the long-term noise impacts associated with construction are non-existent.

To date, there have been no known issues regarding operation of the existing facility related to excessive noise and it is unlikely that the new facility will be any different. Construction activities have the potential to result in minor noise impacts to the adjacent residential neighborhoods (to the east). There is no anticipated increase in the level of impact related to Noise from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion and implementation of mitigation measures described below will result in a less than significant impact related to noise. Attachment 6 provides a summary of suggested noise mitigations as described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Noise-4 and Noise-5. These measures will be implemented where feasible and appropriate.

Mitigation:

8. *Noise levels at residential property lines from non-residential development shall be maintained within the City of Ceres Noise Limits. To the extent possible, noise barriers, equipment screens, fan sound attenuators, and other standard noise controls shall be incorporated into building design as necessary.*
9. *During construction, the measures defined by the West Landing Specific Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Noise-4 and Noise-5 shall be implemented where applicable and where feasible to reduce noise and vibration impacts to adjacent residential neighborhoods.*

References: City of Ceres General Plan; Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹; and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Discussion: The proposed use of the site will not create significant service extensions or new infrastructure that could be considered growth inducing. The site is already served by adequate services and infrastructure. No housing or persons will be displaced by the project. There is, therefore, no impact related to Population and Housing from the proposed Public Safety Center expansion.

Mitigation: None.				
References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation ¹ and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.				
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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:			X	
Fire protection?			X	
Police protection?			X	
Schools?				X
Parks?				X
Other public facilities?			X	
Discussion: The Public Safety Center is an expansion of an existing public safety facility and, as such, will have an overall positive impact on public safety services. Fire protection is currently provided by the Westport Fire District, with mutual aid provided by the City of Ceres. The project is expected to be annexed into the City of Ceres at the LAFCo meeting on February 22, 2012. After annexation, the City of Ceres will provide the fire protection for this site. The West Landing Specific Plan also includes construction of a new police/fire station within the Plan Area to serve proposed development while maintaining adequate response times. Because of this, there will be a less than significant impact to Fire and Police Services as a result of the Public Safety Center expansion. Additionally, there will be no impact to schools, parks, or other government services with this project.				
Mitigation: None.				
References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation ¹ and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.				
XV. RECREATION --	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X
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?				X
Discussion: The proposed project will not increase significant demands on recreational facilities; as such, no impacts are associated with the proposed project.				

Mitigation: None.				
References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation ¹ and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.				
XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC -- Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?		X		
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?			X	
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?			X	
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X	
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?			X	
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?			X	
<p>Discussion: Stanislaus County required a traffic impact report, which was conducted by KD Anderson & Associates. (See Attachment 7 - <i>Traffic Analysis</i>.) The report analyzes traffic impacts specifically associated with expansion of the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center, including development of two 192 bed maximum security housing units, one 72 bed medical housing unit, health services, an intake-release-transportation area, a central control area, a day reporting center, and a parking area. Access to this area of the Public Safety Center property is provided via three (3) driveways to Hackett Road, east of Crows Landing Road. This report includes analysis of intersection and roadway operations in the vicinity of the site, with and without development of the proposed expansion, to quantify resulting traffic impacts.</p> <p>The Public Safety Center expansion is projected to generate approximately 170 and 120 trips in the a.m. and p.m. peak traffic hours, respectively. This is based upon trip generation rates derived from traffic counts conducted at the Hackett Road driveways serving the existing jail facilities together with information on the current number of jail facility beds.</p> <p>Satisfactory intersection and roadway operations are currently experienced in the study area. With project generated traffic added to current background traffic levels, satisfactory intersection and roadway operations are projected to continue. No change in current operating levels of service are forecast based solely on the increased traffic potentially generated by the expansion of the Public Safety Center. Roadway and intersection operating levels of service are projected to remain within the Level of Service "C" standard established by the County General Plan Circulation Element. No mitigation needs related to level of service have been identified.</p>				

Traffic studies conducted for the West Landing Specific Plan EIR included an assessment of potential expansion of the Public Safety Center up to a maximum of 1,892 beds. The proposed expansion project is well below and well within the maximum projected in the EIR; however, due to potentially significant traffic impacts on the local roadway network, the City of Ceres adopted an Amendment to the West Landing Specific Plan Public Facilities Financing Plan. The local impact fee was determined to be \$840 per peak PM hour trip, based on an assessment of local roadway improvement needs. This project will participate in the local roadway impact fee program as approved by the City. Mitigation Measure No. 10 below is incorporated into the project and implementation will reduce any impacts from the Public Safety Center expansion on local roads to a less than significant level.

Hackett Road, to the east of Crows Landing Road, is shown on the Circulation diagram for the West Landing Specific Plan as “dead-ending” at the Union Pacific Railroad and is classified as a “Primary Collector” (82-foot right-of-way). Hackett Road, east of Crows Landing Road, will serve only to provide access to the Public Safety Center, County Community Services Building, and other government support facilities. It is currently dedicated as a 70-foot right-of-way with an additional 10-foot public utility easement to the south. The 82-foot right-of-way standard shown in the Specific Plan includes 8-feet of on-street parking on both sides of the road. This portion of Hackett Road is currently posted as a “no parking” area and it is anticipated to remain that way due to security concerns. Visitors to the Sheriff’s Operations Center, Jail, and Day reporting Center will have adequate off-street parking, and will not be permitted to park on Hackett Road. No additional improvements or dedications are proposed as part of this project.

Hackett Road to the west of Crows Landing Road will provide primary central access to the High Density Residential and neighborhood commercial uses within the Specific Plan Area. The Specific Plan Circulation Plan and Draft EIR show the Hackett Road and Crows Landing Road intersection to be a signalized intersection with improvements required. The entire eastern side of the Hackett Road - Crows Landing Road intersection is owned by Stanislaus County. The Public Safety Center expansion will not impact the physical area needed for future design and construction of the intersection improvements. No additional dedication at the intersection is anticipated, although there is adequate room on the Public Safety Center site for additional improvements if necessary.

Service Road is shown on the Circulation diagram for the West Landing Specific Plan as an “Expressway” connecting the southern portion of the Specific Plan Area to the City of Ceres to the east. The Service Road and Crows Landing Road intersection is shown to be signalized with several improvements needed. The non-residential portion of Service Road is anticipated to be a 142-foot right-of-way, with 4 lanes of traffic, a landscaped median, multi-use paths, public utility easements, and landscaping. The Public Safety Center County owned property abuts the northern side of Service Road. Additional right-of-way will be required to construct Service Road to the ultimate buildout as proposed in the Specific Plan. The proposed expansion does not impact physical area needed for future design and construction of Service Road Expressway, and the County will dedicate the appropriate right-of-way as necessary for ultimate buildout of the Expressway.

Crows Landing Road is shown on the Circulation diagram for the West Landing Specific Plan as an “Arterial” (123-foot right-of-way) with an ultimate build-out including 6 lanes of traffic, a raised and landscaped median, bike lanes, and sidewalks on the eastern edge. The cross-section for Crows Landing Road shows the need for 55-feet of right-of-way to the east. Adequate right-of-way has already been dedicated along the frontage of the Public Safety Center parcel to meet all future needs as identified in the Specific Plan. Approximately 896 linear feet of the adjacent Agricultural Center parcel would require additional dedication of approximately 15 feet for full build-out of Crows Landing Road.

There are no new direct or indirect impacts as a result of the Public Safety Center expansion project related to Traffic and Transportation that were not identified in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR. Additionally, there is no increase in the level of impact related to Traffic and Transportation from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion. Based on the project specific traffic analysis, assessments provided in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR, and mitigation measures incorporated below, project specific impacts related to traffic and transportation will be less than significant.

Mitigation:

10. *Prior to construction being initiated, the County and City of Ceres will coordinate for the project to participate in the local traffic impact fee developed as part of Amendment #1 to the West Landing Specific Plan Public Facilities Financing Plan. The local impact fee was determined to be \$840 per peak PM hour trip. As the Public Safety Center is estimated to generate an additional 120 peak PM trips, the total local impact fee associated with this project is expected to be approximately \$108,000. This mitigation may be phased in as the project develops.*

11. Prior to construction of the full buildout of Service Road, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of right-of-way to allow for complete construction of a 142-foot Expressway.
12. Prior to construction of the full buildout of Crows Landing Road, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of right-of-way on the Agricultural Center property to allow for complete construction of a 123-foot Arterial.
13. Hackett Road to the east of Crows Landing Road will continue to be posted and enforced as a "No Parking" zone, and will not be extended to the east to cross the Union Pacific Railroad.
14. As necessary, and in consultation with the City of Ceres, Stanislaus County will provide adequate dedication on the southeast corner of Crows Landing and Hackett Roads to facilitate construction of roadway improvements at this intersection.

References: KD Anderson Traffic Impact Analysis dated February 6, 2012; the Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹; and the City of Ceres Draft and Final West Landing Specific Plan and EIR, 2011

XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS -- Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			X	
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?				X
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?				X
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			X	
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?				X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				X
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Discussion: Limitations on providing services have not been identified. The site is currently served and will continue to be served by the City of Ceres for water. The site is currently served by the City of Modesto for wastewater collection under a previous agreement for service that is expected to remain in place, with service remaining unchanged. No new water or wastewater treatment facilities are necessary for the project as there is suitable capacity at existing facilities. In accordance with a previous agreement with the City of Ceres, as part of this expansion project, the primary water supply line will be looped in accordance with City of Ceres standards to provide adequate service capacity. New storm water retention will be required and will occur on-site. Design of the storm water and drainage facilities will be coordinated with Stanislaus County and the City of Ceres to prevent runoff from entering road rights-of-way. Grading and drainage requirements and mitigation measures are incorporated as described in the Hydrology and Water Quality section of this analysis.

The West Landing Specific Plan EIR provides for the provision of up to four wells and storage tank(s) as required to meet the newly generated demand in the entire Plan area. Per the Water Supply Assessment prepared to satisfy SB 610 for the West Landing Specific Plan, the existing groundwater supply has sufficient annual capacity for the proposed project as well as anticipated development of Ceres through build-out of the Plan area.

There are no new direct or indirect impacts as a result of the Public Safety Center expansion project related to Utilities or Services that were not identified in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR. Additionally, there is no increase in the level of impact related to Utilities and Services from that described in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR as a result of the Public Safety Center proposed expansion. Project specific impacts related to Utilities and Services will either be non-existent or less than significant.

Mitigation: None.

References: Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation¹ and the City of Ceres Draft and Final EIR, West Landing Specific Plan, 2011.

XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE --	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Included	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				X
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)?			X	
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Discussion: Any potential project issues with aesthetics, air quality, cultural resources, green house gas emissions, water quality, noise, and traffic impacts have been mitigated to a less than significant level for the proposed project. Review of this project has not indicated any features which might significantly impact the environmental quality of the site and/or the surrounding area.

I:\Planning\Major Projects\Capital Projects\Public Safety Center Expansion 2011-2012\Initial Study\PSC Initial Study FINAL.wpd

¹Stanislaus County General Plan and Support Documentation adopted in October 1994, as amended. Optional and updated elements of the General Plan and Support Documentation: **Agricultural Element** adopted on December 18, 2007; **Housing Element** adopted on April 20, 2010 and pending certification by the California Department of Housing and Community Development; **Circulation Element** and **Noise Element** adopted on April 18, 2006.

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

NAME OF PROJECT: Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion

LOCATION OF PROJECT: 450 Hackett Road, in the Ceres area. APNs: 086-015-014 and 015

PROJECT DEVELOPER: Stanislaus County
1010 10th Street
Modesto, CA 95354

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: Request to expand the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center inclusive of a jail expansion, related support facilities, and a new Community Corrections Center. The overall expansion would include an additional 648 beds and 116 additional staff located within approximately 234,388 square feet of new construction. Additionally, the project envisions buildout of an updated Master Plan that would include a maximum of 1,374 beds and support facilities within approximately 591,347 square feet. The facility is located on a 126.53± acre County-owned property.

Based upon the Initial Study, dated **February 8, 2012**, the Environmental Coordinator finds as follows:

1. This project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, nor to curtail the diversity of the environment.
2. This project will not have a detrimental effect upon either short-term or long-term environmental goals.
3. This project will not have impacts which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable.
4. This project will not have environmental impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects upon human beings, either directly or indirectly.

The aforementioned findings are contingent upon the following mitigation measures (if indicated) which shall be incorporated into this project:

1. *All exterior lighting shall be designed to ensure that lighting standards are appropriate for the location and security needs, and will minimize, to the extent possible, glare impacts to neighboring residential areas.*
2. *Construction of the project shall comply with standardized dust controls adopted by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.*
3. *In the event that any previously unidentified archaeological or paleontological resources are uncovered during construction activity, all such activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and specific mitigation measures can be implemented to protect these resources. Mitigation measures could include site evaluation, site boundary determinations, removal of isolated findings, data recovery excavations, or project re-design to protect the resource. Additionally, in the event that any human remains are uncovered during site preparation, excavation, or other construction activity, all such*

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion
Mitigated Negative Declaration
Page 2

- activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by the County Coroner, and appropriate action taken in coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission. Further actions could include removal of the remains or project re-design to afford protection.*
4. *To the greatest extent feasible, the project will comply with the City's adopted Green House Gas Mitigation Measure as follows: Implement Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Measures. Development projects within the Plan area shall demonstrate GHG emissions reductions to comply with State and Federal requirements, as feasible, through implementation of SJVAPCD GHG emission reduction measures or quantification of reduction from additional measures.*
 5. *Pursuant to NPDES requirements, development project applicants in the Plan area shall develop a SWPPP to protect water quality during and after construction. Prior to construction, the County or their contractor shall file with the State Water Resources Control Board a Notice of Intent to comply with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (General Permit) under the NPDES regulations, and comply with the requirements of the permit to minimize pollution to storm water discharge during construction activities.*
 6. *Implement BMPs for Protection of Groundwater Quality and Supply. To the extent feasible, the County shall provide storm water management measures to maximize on-site infiltration of runoff from public facility and open space areas. Possible measures include design and construction of pervious surface areas, and infiltration swales and basins.*
 7. *A Grading and Drainage Plan with engineering calculations shall comply with State of California or City of Ceres' Standards and be approved or found to be acceptable prior to construction.*
 8. *Noise levels at residential property lines from non-residential development shall be maintained within the City of Ceres Noise Limits. To the extent possible, noise barriers, equipment screens, fan sound attenuators, and other standard noise controls shall be incorporated into building design as necessary.*
 9. *During construction, the measures defined by the West Landing Specific Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Noise-4 and Noise-5 shall be implemented where applicable and where feasible to reduce noise and vibration impacts to adjacent residential neighborhoods.*
 10. *Prior to construction being initiated, the County and City of Ceres will coordinate for the project to participate in the local traffic impact fee developed as part of Amendment #1 to the West Landing Specific Plan Public Facilities Financing Plan. The local impact fee was determined to be \$840 per peak PM hour trip. As the Public Safety Center is estimated to generate an additional 120 peak PM trips, the total local impact fee associated with this project is expected to be approximately \$108,000. This mitigation may be phased in as the project develops.*
 11. *Prior to construction of the full buildout of Service Road, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of right-of-way to allow for complete construction of a 142-foot Expressway.*

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion
Mitigated Negative Declaration
Page 3

12. *Prior to construction of the full buildout of Crows Landing Road, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of right-of-way on the Agricultural Center property to allow for complete construction of a 123-foot Arterial.*
13. *Hackett Road to the east of Crows Landing Road will continue to be posted and enforced as a "No Parking" zone, and will not be extended to the east to cross the Union Pacific Railroad.*
14. *As necessary, and in consultation with the City of Ceres, Stanislaus County will provide adequate dedication on the southeast corner of Crows Landing and Hackett Roads to facilitate construction of roadway improvements at this intersection.*

The Initial Study and other environmental documents are available for public review at the Department of Planning and Community Development, 1010 10th Street, Suite 3400, Modesto, California.

Initial Study prepared by: Bill Carlson, Senior Planner

Submit comments to: Stanislaus County
Planning and Community Development Department
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, California 95354

Stanislaus County

Planning and Community Development

1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, CA 95354

Phone: (209) 525-6330
Fax: 525-5911

Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Adapted from CEQA Guidelines sec. 15097 Final Text, October 26, 1998

February 8, 2012

1. Project title and location: Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion
450 Hackett Road, in the Ceres area. APN: 086-015-014 and 015
2. Project Applicant name and address: Stanislaus County
1010 10th Street
Modesto, CA 95354
3. Person Responsible for Implementing Mitigation Program (Applicant Representative): Patricia Hill Thomas
Chief Operations Officer
4. Contact person at County: Bill Carlson, Senior Planner
(209) 525-6330

MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING PROGRAM:

List all Mitigation Measures by topic as identified in the Mitigated Negative Declaration and complete the form for each measure.

I. AESTHETICS

- No. 1 Mitigation Measure:** All exterior lighting shall be designed to ensure that lighting standards are appropriate for the location and security needs, and will minimize, to the extent possible, glare impacts to neighboring residential areas.

Who Implements the Measure:	Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented:	Prior to issuance of a building permit.
When should it be completed:	Upon completion of construction/continuous.
Who verifies compliance:	City of Ceres Planning Department.
Other Responsible Agencies:	Stanislaus County Planning Departmen.

III. AIR QUALITY

- No. 2 Mitigation Measure:** Construction of the project shall comply with standardized dust controls adopted by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.

Who Implements the Measure:	Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented:	At any time construction takes place.
When should it be completed:	Upon completion of construction.

Who verifies compliance: City of Ceres Planning Department..

Other Responsible Agencies: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District and Stanislaus County Planning Department

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

No. 3 Mitigation Measure: In the event that any previously unidentified archaeological or paleontological resources are uncovered during construction activity, all such activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and specific mitigation measures can be implemented to protect these resources. Mitigation measures could include site evaluation, site boundary determinations, removal of isolated findings, data recovery excavations, or project re-design to protect the resource. Additionally, in the event that any human remains are uncovered during site preparation, excavation, or other construction activity, all such activity shall cease until these resources have been evaluated by the County Coroner, and appropriate action taken in coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission. Further actions could include removal of the remains or project re-design to afford protection.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: At any time construction takes place.

When should it be completed: Upon completion of construction.

Who verifies compliance: City of Ceres Planning Department

Other Responsible Agencies: Stanislaus County Planning Department, and Building Permits Division.

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

No. 4 Mitigation Measure: To the greatest extent feasible, the project will comply with the City's adopted Green House Gas Mitigation Measure as follows: Implement Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Measures. Development projects within the Plan area shall demonstrate GHG emissions reductions to comply with State and Federal requirements, as feasible, through implementation of SJVAPCD GHG emission reduction measures or quantification of reduction from additional measures.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.

When should the measure be implemented: At any time construction takes place.

When should it be completed: Upon completion of construction.

Who verifies compliance: City of Ceres Planning Department

Other Responsible Agencies: Stanislaus County Planning Department

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

No. 5 Mitigation Measure: Pursuant to NPDES requirements, development project applicants in the Plan area shall develop a SWPPP to protect water quality during and after construction. Prior to construction, the County or their contractor shall file with the State Water Resources Control Board a Notice of Intent to comply

with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (General Permit) under the NPDES regulations, and comply with the requirements of the permit to minimize pollution to storm water discharge during construction activities.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: At any time construction takes place.
When should it be completed: Upon completion of construction.
Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Building Permits Division,
Stanislaus County Public Works.
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works.

No. 6 Mitigation Measure: Implement BMPs for Protection of Groundwater Quality and Supply. To the extent feasible, the County shall provide storm water management measures to maximize on-site infiltration of runoff from public facility and open space areas. Possible measures include design and construction of pervious surface areas, and infiltration swales and basins.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: At any time construction takes place.
When should it be completed: Upon completion of construction.
Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works.

No. 7 Mitigation Measure: A Grading and Drainage Plan with engineering calculations shall comply with State of California or City of Ceres' Standards and be approved or found to be acceptable prior to construction.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: At any time construction takes place.
When should it be completed: Upon completion of construction.
Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works.

XII. NOISE

No. 8 Mitigation Measure: Noise levels at residential property lines from non-residential development shall be maintained within the City of Ceres Noise Limits. To the extent possible, noise barriers, equipment screens, fan sound attenuators, and other standard noise controls shall be incorporated into building design as necessary.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.

When should it be completed: Ongoing.
Who verifies compliance: City of Ceres Planning Department.
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Safety.

No. 9 Mitigation Measure: During construction, the measures defined by the West Landing Specific Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Noise-4 and Noise-5 shall be implemented where applicable and where feasible to reduce noise and vibration impacts to adjacent residential neighborhoods.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: During construction of the multi-purpose building.
When should it be completed: At any time construction takes place.
Who verifies compliance: Building Permits Division.
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Planning Department.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

No. 10 Mitigation Measure: Prior to construction being initiated, the County and City of Ceres will coordinate for the project to participate in the local traffic impact fee developed as part of Amendment #1 to the West Landing Specific Plan Public Facilities Financing Plan. The local impact fee was determined to be \$840 per peak PM hour trip. As the Public Safety Center is estimated to generate an additional 120 peak PM trips, the total local impact fee associated with this project is expected to be approximately \$108,000. This mitigation may be phased in as the project develops..

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.
When should it be completed: Ongoing.
Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works Department.
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department

No. 11 Mitigation Measure: Prior to construction of the full buildout of Service Road, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of right-of-way to allow for complete construction of a 142-foot Expressway.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.
When should it be completed: Ongoing.
Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works Department.
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department

No. 12 Mitigation Measure: Prior to construction of the full buildout of Crows Landing Road, Stanislaus County will dedicate the appropriate width of right-of-way on the Agricultural Center property to allow for complete construction of a 123-foot Arterial.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.
When should it be completed: Ongoing.
Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works Department.
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department

No. 13 Mitigation Measure: Hackett Road to the east of Crows Landing Road will continue to be posted and enforced as a "No Parking" zone, and will not be extended to the east to cross the Union Pacific Railroad.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.
When should it be completed: Ongoing.
Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works Department.
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department.

No. 14 Mitigation Measure: As necessary, and in consultation with the City of Ceres, Stanislaus County will provide adequate dedication on the southeast corner of Crows Landing and Hackett Roads to facilitate construction of roadway improvements at this intersection.

Who Implements the Measure: Applicant.
When should the measure be implemented: Ongoing.
When should it be completed: Ongoing.
Who verifies compliance: Stanislaus County Public Works Department.
Other Responsible Agencies: City of Ceres Public Works Department.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I understand and agree to be responsible for implementing the Mitigation Program for the above listed project.

Person Responsible for Implementing
Mitigation Program

Date

Project Description

Public Safety Center Jail Master Plan – 2011

Background

The Stanislaus County Public Safety Center site was originally selected by the Board of Supervisors on February 28, 1989 to serve as the long-term location of the County's local detention facilities and related services. The 177.51-acre site is located at the northeastern corner of Crow's Landing Road and Service Road. The site contains approximately 100 acres devoted to the long-range development of detention and law enforcement operations, surrounded by a "buffer zone" of property to the north, west and south for other appropriate government/public uses.

A master plan for the development of the jail facilities was completed by Stone, Maraccini, Patterson/The Design Partnership and approved by the Board of Supervisors on April 25, 1989. The plan included an "Immediate Action Plan" to provide partial relief for jail overcrowding conditions at that time, in the first phase of the development, and a "Five Year Plan" for development of additional supporting space within "Core Facilities."

A Site Plan and Conceptual Design was completed following the Master Plan and focused on facilities needed at the Public Safety Center site and provided greater detail for the then-proposed facilities. The initial Use Permit Application (#90-28) approved by the Stanislaus County Planning Commission on June 21, 1990 identified the interior of the site from Crows Landing Road to the Tidewater Southern Railroad (now Union Pacific Railroad) and from Hackett Road south 1,740 feet (see Exhibit A) as the 'primary site' for development of the Public Safety Center initial phases, and the property to the north of Hackett Road and the southern portion of the property along Service Road to be used for "buffering of the facility" and for long-term future growth.

Development of the Immediate Action Plan allowed the County to close the 88-bed Women's Jail at Oakdale Road. The master plan ultimately anticipated closure of the 396-bed downtown Modesto Men's Jail (at H Street and 12th Street) and the 296-bed County Honor Farm at 8224 West Grayson Road adjacent to Laird Park. Since the Immediate Action Plan was completed, the Support Facility (Kitchen/Laundry) was added in 1992; a Minimum Security Facility (192-beds) in 1994 and an additional Housing Unit "I" (84-beds) in 1996 and were constructed on the interior jail portion of the site. The Sheriff's Operations Center was also constructed in 1996 at 41,616 sq. ft. and smaller support spaces (Administrative Services, Programs and Maintenance) were constructed totaling 11,720 sq. ft. In 1998 the 13,260 sq. ft. Fleet Maintenance Facility was completed adjacent to the support spaces within the jail site.

Project Description

Public Safety Center Jail Master Plan – 2011

Several appropriate public facilities were developed in the buffer zone, including:

- The Community Services Facility (252,355sq. ft. in 1992.)
- The Agricultural Center (Stanislaus, Tuolumne Buildings and Harvest Hall) in 1998 at 121,879 sq. ft.
- The Ray Simon Regional Criminal Justice Training Center in 1998 at 22,615 sq. ft.
- The Stanislaus Regional Animal Services Facility in 2010 at 35,383 sq. ft.

Public Safety Center Master Plan Update 2011

The update of the 2011 Public Safety Center (PSC) Needs Assessment and Master Plan builds upon the initial Master Plan for the site developed in 1988-1991 and updates the projected needs and resulting facilities requirements. The master plan for facilities development generally follows the original master plan concept:

-- Both maximum and minimum/medium security housing is required. The update of the Master Plan identifies a greater need for maximum security level bed space and limits the needs for additional medium security facilities to one additional 192-bed unit. A current inmate profile identifies a higher-security level of inmate; partly as a result of greater use of alternatives to incarceration such as early-release, alternative work programs, use of electronic monitoring, home detention, etc.

-- The original Master Plan concept to consolidate all detention at the Public Safety Center remains a goal of the updated Master Plan. Immediately proposed construction of an additional 192-bed medium security unit will allow the current inmates at the Honor Farm to be relocated to the PSC; however, future additional maximum security beds will be required to replace existing capacity (396 beds) at the downtown Modesto Men's Jail.

-- Upon relocation of the Honor Farm and Men's Jail capacity to the Public Safety Center, additional facilities to replace the Intake/Release/Transportation functions will be required at the PSC. This is consistent with the original Master Plan.

-- Staff support, public lobby, detention administration and security control will be required to support any additional maximum security capacity developed at the PSC. These facilities were

Project Description

Public Safety Center Jail Master Plan – 2011

included in the original PSC Master Plan and labeled as the “core” unit, along with Intake/Release/Transportation.

The updated PSC Master Plan also anticipates some changes in needs:

-- The original master plan anticipated a total of three minimum/ security level housing units of 192-beds each (576 beds minimum security in total), plus up to five medium/maximum units of 88 to 224 beds each (936 medium/maximum security beds in total) and one Work Furlough Housing Unit of 256 beds for a maximum of 1,768 beds at the PSC. The site selection analysis preceding the PSC property acquisition anticipated eventual consolidation of all County detention capacity at the PSC property.

The updated Master Plan anticipates a total of 384 minimum/medium security beds, 72 Medical/Mental Health beds as the next development phase. Additionally, a second minimum security housing unit of 192 beds is proposed to be located on the site to replace bed capacity destroyed on June 26, 2010 at the Honor Farm.

The updated Master Plan anticipates a total of 384 minimum/medium security beds and 1,680 maximum security and medical unit beds for a total capacity of 2,406 beds. (Note: this includes beds rated by the California Corrections Standards Authority and un-rated beds for temporary housing, e.g. medical, intake, etc.)

-- The updated PSC Master Plan anticipates use of audio-video inmate visitation technology rather than the originally foreseen in-person non-contact visitation. The result of this technological change can avoid movement of inmates to a visitation facility outside of the housing units and may avoid the need for public visitors to come to the site, if a remote video visitation center is developed off-site. At present, it is anticipated that a video visitation facility would be developed in the Public Safety Center buffer area to avoid introducing additional public onto the interior detention portion of the site.

-- The increase in use of early release and other alternatives to incarceration has resulted in the Master Plan update inclusion of a Community Corrections Center – also referred to as a Day Reporting Center (DRC). The DRC would provide counseling, training, work assignment and monitoring facilities and staff to sentenced persons in lieu of custody in the jail facilities.

Project Description

Public Safety Center Jail Master Plan – 2011

Summary of Proposal Public Safety Center Future Projects

The development of the updated Public Safety Center Master Plan is proposed to continue in multiple stages as jail capacity needs increase and as funding becomes available. At the present time, several components are anticipated to be developed through 2016:

Pending Projects

Within the Interior Jail Site at the PSC

-- **Jail Expansion Project.** Two (2) 192-bed maximum security units (total of 384 beds); one 72-bed medical housing unit; Health Services unit; a new Security Control center; program services and associated connecting corridors and common areas of an approximate total of 135,000 square feet located within the existing jail security perimeter area. These facilities (along with the Community Corrections Center) would be constructed using funding through a State of California lease-revenue bond program on a portion of the site (approximately 5 interior acres) to be leased to the State for funding purpose

Jail Expansion Project	Bed Capacity	Gross Sq. Ft.
Security Control		6,020 GSF
Program Services		2,335 GSF
Health Services Unit		10,864 GSF
Maximum Security Housing Unit 1	192 Beds	38,544 GSF
Maximum Security Housing Unit 2	192 Beds	38,544 GSF
Medical Housing Unit	72 Beds	21,010 GSF
Programs/Day Reporting Facility		14,000 GSF
Circulation/Common Space Area		17,598 GSF
Total – Jail Expansion Project	456 Beds	148,915 GSF

-- **Jail Expansion Support Facilities.** A new public lobby; jail administrative office; a new (replacement) Intake/Release/Transportation unit; staff support office and associated connecting corridors and common areas of a total of approximately 56,000 sq. ft.

-- **Programs/Day Reporting Facility.** A new Community Corrections Center (“Day Reporting Center”) of approximately 14,000 square feet located either a) adjacent to the existing Jail Warehouse and Interim Intake sallyport off of a new extension of the PSC driveway just south of Hackett Road; or b) just south of Hackett Road and north of the Sheriff’s Operations Center

Project Description

Public Safety Center Jail Master Plan – 2011

public parking lot. The exact location is subject to findings of a Traffic Engineering Analysis currently underway.

Exhibit A provides a conceptual plan of the proposed projects.

Associated Needs for the Pending Projects

- Additional staff parking for approximately 120 vehicles.
- Additional DRC/Visitor parking for approximately 200 vehicles adjacent to the proposed Community Corrections Facility
- A second emergency vehicle access to the south side of the detention security area from Cornucopia Way, with no public access (emergency access only.)
- Completion of a water service “loop feed” system with backflow prevention partially completed in the existing development – would need to be completed on-site for additional development.
- Expansion of electrical power supply and backup power generation capacity to essential spaces within the general population housing, medical housing and Intake/Release/Transportation facilities.
- Needs for additional storm drainage/retention; sanitary sewer; telephone and data services were anticipated in the original master plan and provided for in construction of the original Immediate Action Plan project in 1992. An existing agreement with the City of Modesto to provide sanitary service to the Interior/Jail Site area for the full build-out of the original Master Plan was executed as a part of the original development of the site.
- Public Transportation would continue to provide access to the site via Modesto Area Express (“MAX”) Route 42 to a bus stop located adjacent to the PSC jail facilities, Sheriff’s Operations Center and Community Services Facility on Hackett Road. MAX bus connections from Amtrak, Greyhound, Storer, Dial-a-Ride and taxi services area also currently available. Access to other areas of Stanislaus County is provided by Stanislaus Area Regional Transit (StaRT.)

In total the proposed “pending projects” would add approximately 235,000 sq. ft. of space and up to an additional 648 inmate capacity to the Public Safety Center as envisioned in the original 1988 Public Safety Center Master Plan and in the 2011 PSC Master Plan update.

Project Description

Public Safety Center Jail Master Plan – 2011

Future Projects

As detention capacity needs increase and funding becomes available for new capacity and closure of the downtown Modesto Men's Jail (396 maximum security beds), the following projects would be incrementally developed:

- Staff support facilities of approximately 7,000 sq. ft. adjacent to the Intake/Release/Transportation and administrative office facilities proposed in the "pending projects." The staff support area would provide for detention staff lockers, changing, report writing and briefing areas.
- Incremental development of up to six additional 192-bed maximum security housing units of 38,544 sq. ft. each (total of 231,264 sq. ft.) plus connecting corridors to house maximum security level inmates.
- One additional 72-bed medical housing unit of approximately 21,000 sq. ft. adjacent to the proposed "pending project" medical housing and Health Services units for special needs inmate care.
- A warehouse and commissary building of approximately 8,500 sq. ft. to support increased needs of an expanded inmate housing capacity.
- Industrial/Vocational space (teaching shops and storage facilities) to provide skills training to persons-in-custody for the expanded inmate housing capacity.

In total the future projects could add up to 280,000 square feet of space and accommodate up to 1,224 inmates within the Interior/Jail Site area of the PSC.

Continued "Buffer Area" Use for Appropriate Public Uses by Stanislaus County

Consistent with the 1988 PSC Master Plan, the "buffer area" would continue to be used for appropriate public uses by Stanislaus County. Ultimately, the Interior/Jail Site area would be surrounded on the north, south and east by other appropriate public uses. The Public Safety Center site is bounded on the west by a Union Pacific Railroad track.

Project Description

Public Safety Center Jail Master Plan – 2011

Comparison of Proposed Project to 1989 Public Safety Center Master Plan

The proposed 2012 and future planned expansion of the Public Safety Center jail operations are a continuation of the Master Plan originally adopted in 1989. Although the original 1989 Master Plan envisioned the development of a capacity of 1,768 detention beds within 647,700 total square feet to meet then-projected growth needs to 2007, a total of 726 beds has been developed on the site to date in 356,959 square feet.

The expansion of the Public Safety Center Jail facilities proposed in 2012 (to meet 2018 needs) will remain within the originally anticipated detention capacity, total square footage, staff and estimated visitors projected within the original 1989 Master Plan, as shown in the chart below:

	Original 1990 Master Plan	Existing as of 1/1/2012	Proposed Jail Expansion	2011 Updated Master Plan
Detention Capacity (beds)	1,768	726	648	1,374
Total Square Footage	647,700	356,959	234,388	591,347
Est. Staff Total	535	221	116	337
Est. Visitors Per Day (Public)	397	136	256	392

Source: *Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Master Plan Implementation Architectural Plan*, Stone Marraccini Patterson/The Design Partnership, April 1989.

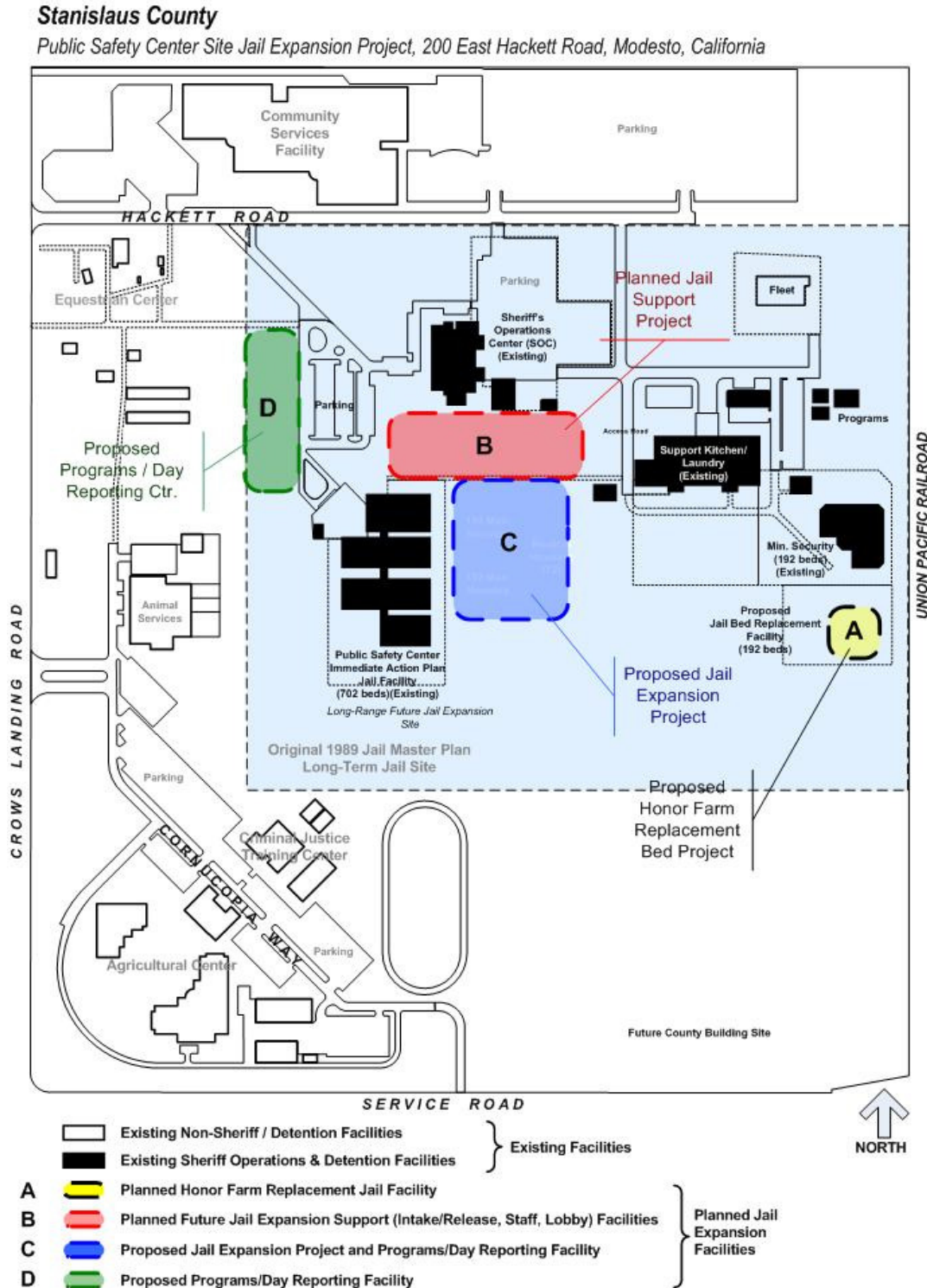
Notes: Detention Capacity equals total capacity, including State-rated and non-rated detention beds. Total Square Footage within the jail site excludes "appropriate other government uses" developed in the perimeter buffer area.

Project Description

Public Safety Center Jail Master Plan – 2011

EXHIBIT "A"

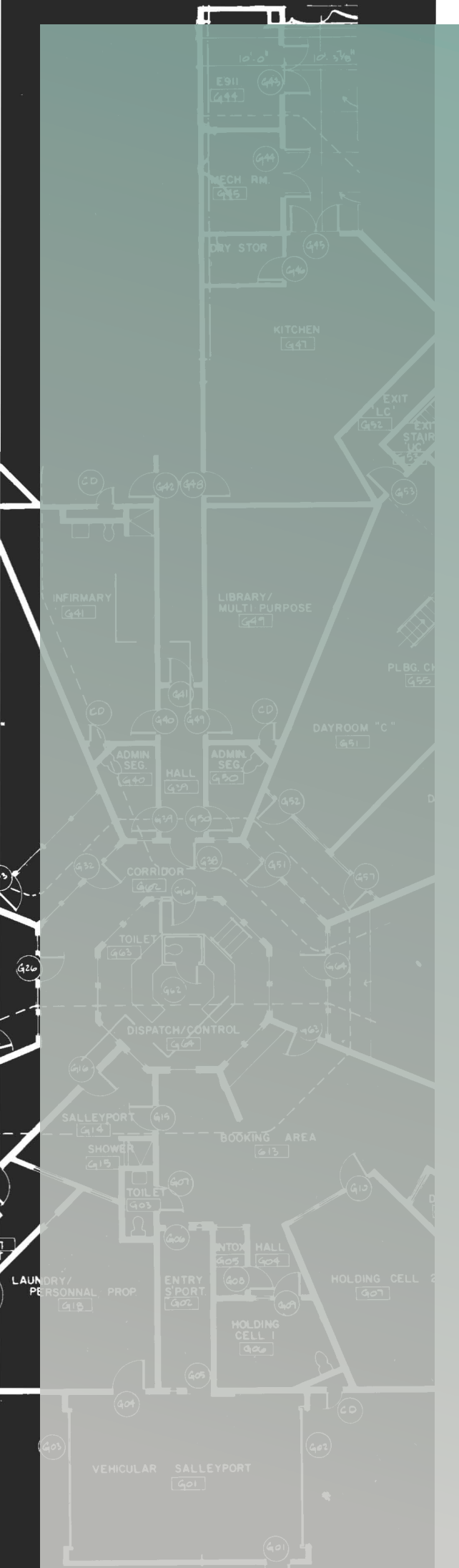
CONCEPTUAL JAIL EXPANSION PLAN GRAPHIC



"Planning for Excellence..."

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan 2011 Update

October 2011





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Captain Bill Duncan, Sheriff's Office
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Lieutenant Ronald Lloyd, Sheriff's Office
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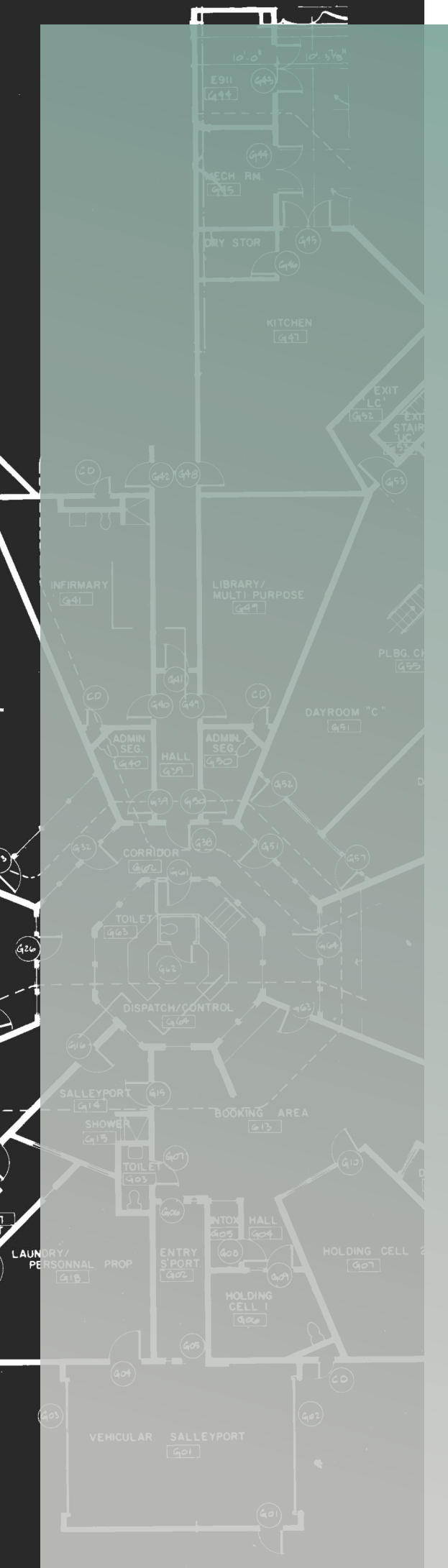
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Project History Update



PROJECT HISTORY UPDATE

Background

Beginning in the late 1980's, Stanislaus County has been proactive in the development and implementation of various initiatives to meet the needs of a constantly growing detention population. The 1988 Implementation Plan for the Public Safety Center included an initial development of four medium security housing units, one maximum security housing unit, and one 20 bed unit for special needs inmates, for a total capacity of 296 beds. Further projects included the construction of the minimum security housing facility in 1994, and the Kitchen/Laundry facility in March 1994. In 1996, the Sheriff's Operations Center was opened and a fifth medium security housing unit added to the Public Safety Center.

In June 2007, the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County accepted the Needs Assessment and Master Plan for Jail Expansion prepared by a consultant and directed that the next phase of the project be implemented.

In June 2008, the Crout and Sida / Rosser International team was selected by Stanislaus County to develop a pre-architectural and operational program for the expansion of the Public Safety Center that included a staffing analysis of the existing and the planned facility and a cost estimate based on the new program.

In November 2008, the Crout and Sida /Rosser International team provided Stanislaus County with the *Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan*. This Master Plan illustrated a phased approach to constructing new detentions facilities at the Public Safety Center in response to a changing and growing inmate population. In the three years since that Master Plan was created, a number of events have transpired that has necessitated Stanislaus County to update that plan.

In June 2011, the Crout and Sida / Rosser International team were contracted to return to Stanislaus County to update the *Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan*. After a review of documents and meetings with County staff, the Crout and Sida / Rosser International team has generated this document to provide the County and other decision makers with the most recent data and recommendations for the Public Safety Center.



The County's stated objectives of the updated Master Plan include the following:

- Update the detailed pre-architectural facility program based upon the approved Needs Assessment.
- Review an operational analysis of the program, and develop a planning concept to include the staff analysis, security and safety considerations, and other pertinent functional considerations.
- Revise the Master Plan cost estimate and schedule to reflect current thinking.
- Align project priorities with funding sources.
- Explore alternatives and recommend new facilities for housing Return to Custody (RTC) prisoners compliant with the state of California Corrections Standards Authority's Construction or Expansion of County Jails RFP and AB109.
- Develop a set of recommendations to present to the Board of Supervisors regarding project delivery systems, project budgets and implementation schedule.

Additional Recent Significant Events

As mentioned, there have been several key factors that require the County to reassess its planning model. The most noteworthy are described below.

Reduction In Force (RIF)

The most significant current impact on the detention system's inmate population relates to the economic downturn that began in 2008. As a result of the downturn, Stanislaus County's operating budget has been significantly reduced. In order to address the many reductions in the Sheriff's budget, the Department has been forced to reduce the staffing levels within the detention system. This reduction in staffing (or *Reduction in Force RIF*) potentially made housing inmates at their current population levels unsafe at each facility. Consequently, several housing units were closed and inmates released in order to keep a safe minimum staffing level and work and housing environment. Ultimately, as of the time this report was written, there has been a reduction of 426 beds that are still counted in the system's capacity. At the same time, a reduction of usable beds (as opposed to rated capacity) went from 1492 beds to 1224 beds.



Loss of Physical Beds Due to Reduction in Force¹

Year	Current Total Capacity	Physical Beds	Location of Reduced Beds
2008	1460	1460	Baseline
2009	1396	1396	64 PSC Minimum Security Beds
2010	1324	1396	72 Honor Farm Beds
2010	1152	1224	172 Honor Farm Beds
2011	1066	1224	86 PSC - Unit 1 Beds

It should be noted that on June 26, 2010, the same day that the RIF for the Honor Farm occurred, a fire destroyed 172 physical beds (Unit 1 and 2). These beds were permanently lost. The beds at PSC that were closed due to RIF can be reopened.

It should also be noted that in 2008, Barracks 4 at the Honor Farm was closed due to dilapidated conditions. This resulted in a reduction of the total capacity by 32 beds. Since 2007, there are still 268 fewer beds available should staffing once again be increased over its current level.

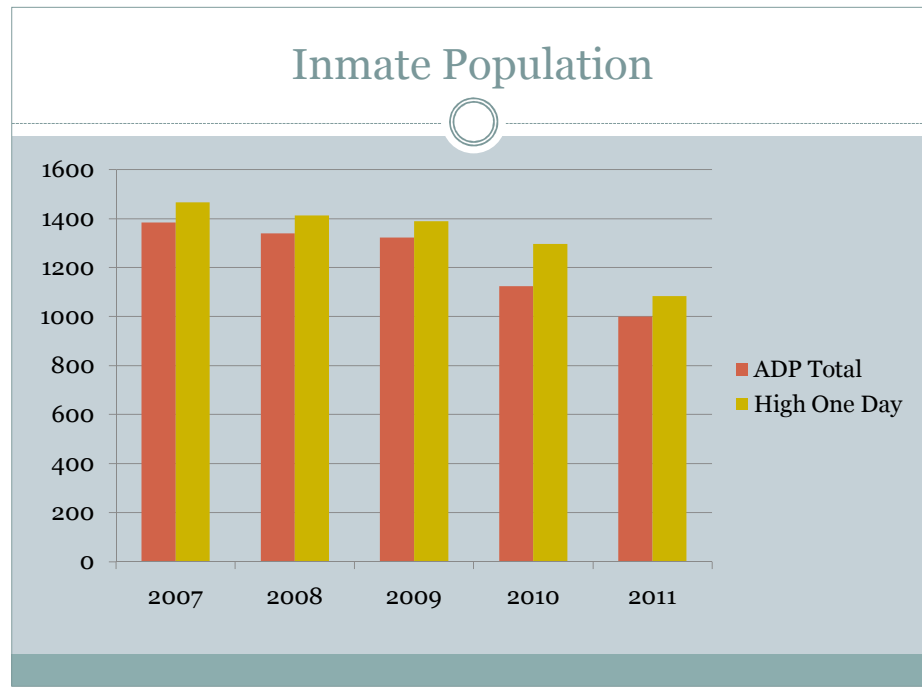
Reduction In Average Daily Population

Another related consequence to the RIF is the reduction in Average Daily Population at the three facilities in the Stanislaus County Detention System. Quite simply, because the number of deputies was significantly reduced in the detention system, and units were closed due to this RIF, fewer inmates are accepted for housing or kept for housing at the three facilities. Most of the mass releases were classified as medium security. However, it should also be noted that the classification system has been compromised to allow inmates who otherwise would have been classified as medium security, to be incarcerated in minimum security beds.

¹ Physical beds are not the same as "rated capacity." Physical beds are the number of rated and non-rated beds within each facility. As of 1-03-2011, there are a total of 1226 rated beds in the system (see Section A in the updated *Adult Detention Needs Assessment*).



OCTOBER 2011



Source: Corrections Standards Authority, *Jail Profile Survey*

As the above graph shows, the inmate population from 2007 to 2011 (six months of data) has been reduced from a high ADP in 2007 of 1384 inmates to 999 inmates in 2011. The highest one day count during the same period of time has fallen from 1466 to 1084. The reader must be warned that these numbers do not indicate total need. ***There must be sufficient beds to hold all classifications of inmates on the highest population day. This continued inappropriate inmate classification based on bed availability is simply a recipe for breaches in staff and inmate security.***

Realignment - AB 109

According to the US Supreme Court, the State of California has been unable to manage its increasing inmate population. Coupled with the latest, and most severe, budget crisis, Assembly Bill 109 was passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor. This statute is designed to relocate (by realigning the criminal justice system) certain inmates from the state prison population to county jails. During the last year there has been much discussion on the specifics of exactly how many more inmates that the county will be expected to house due to this bill, but it will be, by all accounts, significant. For now, future planning can only provide what best case analyses indicate as the potential increase of ADP in the Stanislaus County detention system.

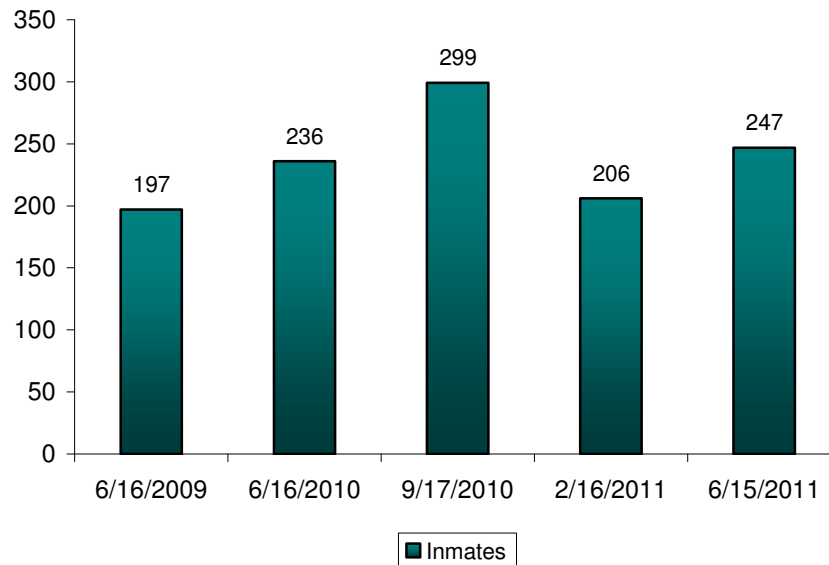
Inmate Demographics

Since the original PSC was opened in 1996, the demographics of the inmate population have shifted to higher classification levels. Programs have contributed to this phenomenon by channeling the lowest security inmates away from detention incarceration and into other



community programs. While the Average Daily Population has been slowly increasing, or in the experience of the last four years, decreasing, the true classification level of inmates has been increasing. Consequently, many inmates who should be housed in medium security beds, are being housed in minimum security beds. Similarly, inmates who should be housed in maximum security beds are instead housed in medium security beds. Significantly, the number of medium security beds in the Stanislaus County Detention System is quite high, while there are few maximum security beds available. This contributes to unsafe conditions for inmates and staff in these facilities.

Stanislaus County Detention Facility Population Inmates Housed in Beds Below Classification Level – Snapshot



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office

The snapshot surveys taken by the Sheriff's Department depicted in the above graph illustrate this issue. The latest numbers showed that on June 1, 2011, 250 inmates were held in beds below their classification level. This translates into about 25% of the total population are being held in conditions that may be described as unsafe. Add to this issue the potential influx of 600 state prison inmates into the detention system within three years. Therefore, any new beds that are constructed (except for the replacement beds as a result of the 2010 fire) must be added on a basis of the security level of the inmate population. As of today, this would include a large percentage of maximum security beds.



The Condition of the Main Jail

The Main facility's condition has continued to deteriorate significantly despite the County's best efforts to maintain it. The fact that the facility has surpassed its life expectancy and is obsolete is another factor that must be considered in the ultimate capacity demands and PSC Masterplanning.

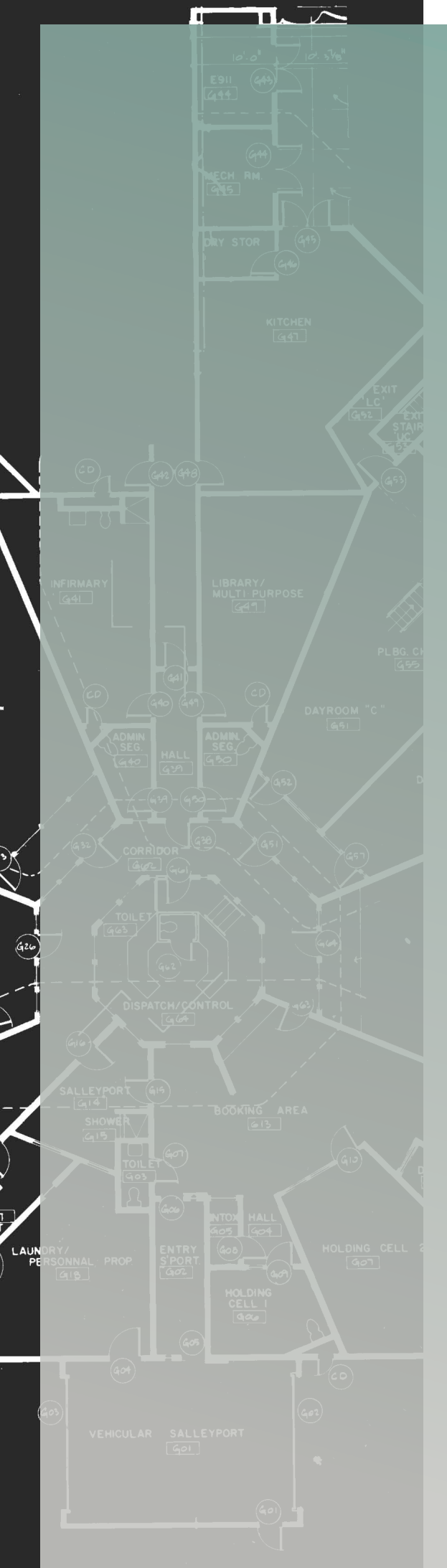
Conclusion

Taking each of these events into consideration, this updated Master Plan effort specifically addresses the 2011 reality of the Stanislaus County Detention System, including:

- The fire at the Honor Farm that destroyed two of the housing units there and the planned replacement of those units with an updated minimum security housing unit at the PSC site; this replacement facility is to house up to 192 prisoners.
- The realignment of the rules and regulations between the State and County jurisdictions as it relates to sentenced inmates, impacting the number of inmates and their average length of stay at County detention facilities.
- The impact of legislation, including early release programs, which will influence the ADP of local detention facilities.
- Other local determinants that include the potential to accommodate remote Video Visitation and the expanded role of Day Reporting within the system.
- The current trends and profile of today's and tomorrow's inmates.

The impact of these factors can be seen on the physical Master Plan in the revised priorities for construction during the early masterplanning and phasing of facilities. These priorities have been established now to best achieve the needed bed capacities over time and the resulting program and support space that will be required with that expansion.

Chapter I Facility Planning





CHAPTER I FACILITY PLANNING

Purpose

The current pre-architectural programming project is the first step in a process leading to expansion of the existing Public Safety Center to include additional housing and support components. This Expansion, when completed, will provide functional, security, and safety enhancements to accommodate both the need for additional bedspace and also address the need for additional capacity for housing special needs and higher security inmates. The architectural and operational program presented by this project will guide the development of the future design and construction of such an Expansion.

In particular, the program reflects the space requirements necessary to enhance or provide new accommodation for the following Components:

- Facility Administration
- Security Administration and Central Control
- Lobby and Visiting
- Staff Support
- Housing Expansion
- Intake/Release/Transport including Inmate Property Storage
- Health Services and Sheltered Housing
- Program Services
- Warehouse / Storage / Vocational Training

Methodology

The Program was developed as a result of a series of meetings between the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office, Administrator and staff of the Public Safety Center Detention Facilities, Stanislaus County Chief Operating Officer, Stanislaus County Capital Projects Project Manager and staff, and members of the Crout and Sida and Rosser International consultant team. Initial meetings focused on overall philosophy, objectives, and goals for the Expansion of the Public Safety Center. This document further draws on concepts developed in the 2007 *Jail Needs Assessment* and Master



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Plan for Jail Expansion and subsequently approved by the Stanislaus Board of Supervisors for continuation of this next phase.

Draft documents were prepared and distributed to the Stanislaus team, reviewed, discussed and decisions were documented and incorporated into this final report. To further guide the process and enhance decision-making, concept drawings of certain components were developed and presented for discussion. Based on the draft space program, preliminary options for development of this Expansion on the site were also presented, reviewed and finalized.

The programming effort addressed each of the functional components based on an operational assessment. A list of spaces necessary to support desired operations was developed in conjunction with staff from the Sheriff's Office and the Capital Projects Project Manager. Issues addressed include:

- California Standard Authority references and requirements
- Stanislaus County Workstation Standards and Space Allocation Standards
- Hours of operation
- Functional requirements
- Activities
- Number and types of users
- Staffing requirements
- Processes and procedures
- Work and process flow
- Adjacency requirements

The architectural program and space requirements for each space of each component were based on several criteria that include mandates of the California Standards Authority, American Correctional Association Standards, the Needs Assessment and Master Plan of 2007, and/or the use of standard space requirements based on numerous other similar facilities in the experience of the professional staff at Rosser International. In general, the California Standards Authority guidelines take precedence over all other standards. It is important to note that, should the project be developed into design, the architect of record is ultimately responsible for satisfying all applicable codes, regulations, and laws including, but not limited to, state standards, building codes, life safety codes, OSHA regulations, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. While this document does address some of these requirements, it is in no way intended as an exhaustive identification of code and regulation issues.



In 2011 this effort was further enhanced through a project update. The planning objectives presented on the following pages include the modified the Master Plan of the Public Safety Center. After receiving input from the participants it was concluded that an update of the 2007 Needs Assessment was also needed in order to reflect the more recent and dramatic changes in the Criminal Justice System across the state and the conditions that drive the local population, both in number and classification of inmates that the County will be housing in the future.

Operational and Design Objectives

The following operational and design objectives had been used to guide program development:

- The design of the expansion to the Public Safety Center should provide flexibility for operations and be expandable for future growth.
- This facility shall always serve the County as the primary criminal justice complex.
- The design should recognize the goal of Stanislaus County to house all offenders in one location as soon as feasible in the future.
- The design should reflect the need to house more violent offenders with higher security requirements because of the anticipated early release of a number of felony offenders currently sentenced to and housed by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR).
- The design should thus provide a mix of housing and supervision levels, including both direct and indirect supervision, that are appropriate for the types of inmates to be detained.
- The program and design should be creative and cost effective; the phasing should reflect the updated needs assessment and the potential for aligning funding sources with construction costs.
- The facility should be safe for all staff, visitors, and inmates.
- The facility should be operationally and staff efficient.
- The facility design should enhance services to inmates with medical or mental health needs.



Programming Definitions

The following terms will be used throughout the document in the Space Lists:

- **NSF (Net Square Feet):** The total usable area for a space and/or a component, excluding walls, corridors, chases, equipment areas, etc.
- **Efficiency Factor:** A factor applied to the NSF of a spatial component to account for walls, corridors, plumbing chases, and so forth. Efficiency factors vary according to the type of component, with some components more efficient than others (i.e., a Warehouse is more efficient than Administration as it has fewer walls and corridors). The more efficient an area, the lower its efficiency factor.
- **GSF (Gross Square Feet):** Includes all the usable and unusable areas within a component. It is achieved by multiplying the NSF by a component's given Efficiency Factor.
- **Overall Efficiency Factor:** A second Efficiency Factor applied to the GSF for all components in a facility to account for inter-component circulation.

California Standards

In California the law governs detention standards. Minimum standards for local adult detention facilities are defined in Title 24, Part 1, Section 13-102, and Part 2, Section 270, 2005 Regulations of the California Code of Regulations authorized by the California Standards Authority. Where applicable the standards were used as the basis for the space allocation, and the regulations have been sited.



Space Requirements – Summary for Phase 1 Facilities

Program Components (Phase 1)	Net Usable Square Feet	Efficiency Factor	Gross Square Feet
CORE OPERATIONS			
1.00 Lobby/Visiting	1,825	1.40	2,555
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport	18,600	1.60	29,760
Intake	14,720		
Release	1,520		
Transport	2,360		
4.00 Health Services	6,790	1.60	10,864
Administration	1,910		
Clinic	2,040		
Sheltered Housing	2,840		
5.00 Staff Support	4,888	1.40	6,843
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations			50,022
HOUSING - 384 Maximum Security Beds, 72 Medica/Mental Health Beds			
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security	35,040	2.20	77,088
8.00 Medical/Mental Health Housing	9,550	2.20	21,010
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Housing			98,098
SECURITY			
9.00 Security Administration	4,300	1.40	6,020
Administration	2,020		
Central Control	450		
Security Support	1,830		
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Security			6,020
CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT (CUP)			
10.0 Central Utility Plant, Phase One	10,000	0.00	10,000
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for CUP			10,000
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations, Housing, & Security			164,140
Overall Efficiency Factor			1.15
Total Gross Square Feet for Facility - Phase One			188,761



Space Requirements – Summary for Future Phased Facilities

Program Components (Future Phases)	Net Usable Square Feet	Efficiency Factor	Gross Square Feet
CORE OPERATIONS			
2.00 Jail Administration	5,042	1.40	7,059
Administration	2,892		
Support Spaces	2,150		
6.00 Program Services	1,668	1.40	2,335
7.00 Warehouse/Commissary/Vocational Training	14,518	1.25	18,148
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations			27,542
HOUSING -			
1,152 Maximum Security Beds			
252 Medium Security Beds			
72 Medical/Mental Health Beds			
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security	105,120	2.20	231,264
8.00 Housing - Medium Security	25,038	2.20	55,084
8.00 Medical/Mental Health Housing	9,550	2.20	21,010
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Housing			307,358
CENTRAL UTILITY PLANT (CUP)			
10.0 Central Utility Plant, Phase One	6,000	1.00	6,000
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for CUP			6,000
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Core Operations, Housing, & Security			340,899
Overall Efficiency Factor			1.15
Total Gross Square Feet for Facility - Future Phases			392,034



1.00 Lobby / Visiting

The Public Lobby will serve as the entry point to the Detention facility for visitors, especially attorneys and other administrative/official visitors. All visitors will be screened here prior to admission to the facility. Visitors to the facility will wait in the Lobby prior to screening and then move through the screening area to visitation areas or other destinations within the facility. Additionally, an interview room will provide space for private meetings between staff and visitors outside the secure perimeter of the facility. Visitors include official visitors, and attorneys; inmate visitors will be accommodated by a remote Video Visitation facility to be located in renovated space of the Medical Arts Building, or other location as determined by the County. This remote facility will accommodate up to 50 video modules which will require the retrofit of existing facilities at the PSC and the Main Jail to accommodate the technology on the inmate side.

The objective of reducing inmate and visitor movement within the facility will be accomplished through the use of Video Visitation. This process will greatly minimize inmate movement, enhance security, reduce the introduction of contraband, and simplify the procedure of clearing visitors. Some non-contact visitation will occur by exception, mainly attorneys. Inmates will be escorted to the non-contact visitation area for these visits. No contact visits will be allowed.

The actual program and placement of the visitor's Video Visitation component is under consideration. The specific system is being researched as well as possible locations. Of the options being considered the following apply:

- Locate Video Visitation at the PSC site as part of Phase One construction. This option, if implemented would expand the program space requirements by approximately 5,000 square feet. This additional space is not included here since the program recognizes and budgets for a remote facility as the presumed preferred option, at this time.
- Locate a new Video Visitation component at an existing or new location as determined by the County. Among locations considered would be the current Medical Arts Facility to be renovated for this function and the proposed Community Corrections Center anticipated to be located at the PSC site. In both cases, a retrofit of the existing detention centers at the Public Safety Center site and the Main Downtown Jail would be required for the technology to be applied for all housing areas, both new and existing. This operational concept is budgeted under the cost estimate tables in Chapter III.
- Develop an internet system that provides greater system flexibility. This system would potentially be located at multiple locations, perhaps even available from home, while having the capability for the control of the system from a central location. As an option, it could offer multiple locations for public access at a reduced cost to the County. This approach would also require a retrofit of existing visiting areas within the housing units at the PSC and the Main Jail.



California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.18

Attorney Visits: Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.18
- 470 A. 2.26

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Greet each attorney and administrative/official visitor and direct to appropriate area.
- Provide instructions and assistance.
- Answer questions.
- Answer main telephone line.
- Process, screen and document all visitors.
- Observe behaviors and compliance with rules; take corrective action as needed.
- Conduct searches of visitors as necessary.

Visitors

- Check in with Reception and complete necessary paperwork.
- Official visitors access administration through controlled door.
- Inmate visitors wait in seating area until called to visit.
- Inmate visitors proceed through metal detector before proceeding to video visitation.
- Visit with inmate.
- Attorneys visit with inmates in non-contact visitors booths.
- Attorneys visit with inmates in Intake in non-contact booth.

Inmates

- Clean area under supervision.
- Be escorted to non-contact visiting booth and visit with official or attorney.



Hours of Operation

- The Public Lobby is open 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- Visitation is open from 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m., every day except Wednesday, by appointment. Inmates are allowed two, 30 minute, visits per week, 4 people per visit. Attorney visits are unlimited.



Space Requirements for 1.00 Lobby / Visiting

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
1.00 Lobby/Visiting					
1.01	Reception	1	80	80	Two staff workstations with computers; visual observation of visitor waiting; raised counter; accessible
1.02	Lobby	1	500	500	Circulation space, includes general waiting space for 15 people
1.03	Visitor Screening/Metal Detector	1	140	140	Package x-ray; walk-thru screener; staging
1.04	Public Lockers	1	50	50	20 lockers (2.5 sq. ft. per locker) for small items storage
1.05	Attorney/Non-Contact Visiting Booth	6	80	480	Private visitation in non-contact booth at a central location; 2 booths equipped with paper pass
1.06	Visitor's Toilets (Male)	1	120	120	Multiple occupancy; accessible; 2 sinks, 2 toilets, 2 urinals; with changing station
1.07	Visitor's Toilets (Female)	1	120	120	With changing station; multiple occupancy; accessible; 2 sinks, 3 toilets



Space Requirements for 1.00 Lobby / Visiting (continued)

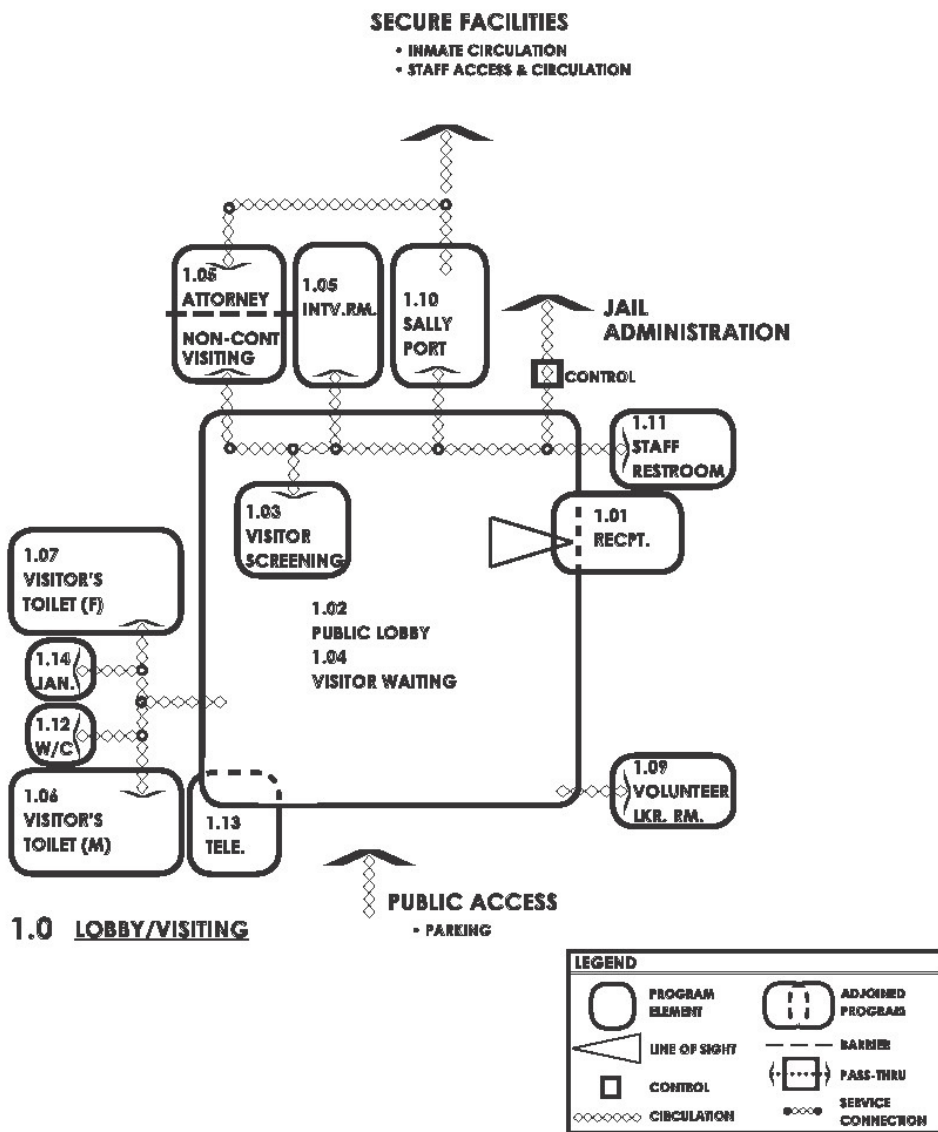
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
1.00 Lobby/Visiting (continued)					
1.08	Interview Room	1	80	80	For meetings with inmate visitors/public; outside secure areas of the facility
1.09	Volunteer Locker Room (M/F)	1	25	25	10 lockers; 2.5 sq. ft. x 10
1.10	Perimeter Entrance Vestibule	1	150	150	Controlled by Central Control for entrance into secured area
1.11	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	ADA accessible
1.12	Water Cooler Alcove	1	0	0	Located near restrooms; 2 water fountains
1.13	Public Telephones	1	---	---	Located in waiting area; mounted on wall
1.14	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Lobby/Visiting				1,825	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Lobby/Visiting				2,555	

Adjacency Requirements

- This component should be adjacent to the Public Entry and near the Public Parking lot.
- Reception should be in the Lobby, adjacent to Visitor Screening, and have visual observation of all Lobby activities.
- Public Telephones and Toilets should be located off the Public Lobby.
- The Public Lobby should be visible from the adjacent Reception/Information Counter area of the Jail Administration component.
- Visitor Screening will be located in the Public Lobby; a metal detector will be installed in the Visitor Screening area.
- The Interview Rooms will be adjacent to the Lobby.
- The Volunteers' Locker Rooms should be adjacent to the Lobby.
- The Electronic Monitoring Offices will be adjacent to the Lobby and each other. The Electronic Monitoring Equipment Room will be adjacent to the Offices.



Adjacency Diagram (Lobby/Visiting)





2.00 Jail Administration

The Jail Administration component provides operational management for routine and emergency support for all daily operations for the facility. This area is located outside the secure perimeter of the facility and is a staff only area. Inmates should never gain access to this critical function. Although not within the secure perimeter, this component is within a controlled access area. Visitors should be screened prior to entry.

Jail Administration should be located close to the Public Lobby and main entrance of the facility, as well as be easily accessible to the secure portions of the facility. This will allow command staff to remain in close proximity to both public and detention operational requirements and not become isolated from either external or internal responsibilities.

Functions include detention management, administrative functions, personnel management, financial record keeping, and other management and record keeping requirements. The area will accommodate offices for detention facility Management staff, waiting, meeting and conference areas, and support spaces. The area will include workstations, private office space, meeting rooms, and support spaces for record keeping and staff support.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.19
- 470 A. 2.20
- 470 A. 2.24

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Manage and supervise the operation and activities of the detention facility and the detention staff.
- Conduct personnel administration functions.
- Order supplies and equipment.
- Conduct conferences and meetings.
- Provide support functions.
- Maintain and support computer and IT functions.
- Take breaks.
- Maintain sensitive and confidential records.



Visitors

- Official visitors check in with Reception in Lobby and complete necessary paperwork.
- Official visitors will access Administration through a secure access in the Lobby.

Inmates

- No inmates allowed in this component except to clean under supervision.

Hours of Operation

Administration is operational from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday – Friday and all other times as required.



Space Requirements for 2.00 Jail Administration

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
2.00 Jail Administration					
Administration					
2.01	Reception Workstation	1	80	80	Desk, chair, computer
2.02	Visitor Waiting	1	100	100	Accommodates 5 persons; adjacent to Reception; loose chairs
2.03	Captain's Office	1	168	168	Desk, chair, conference seating for 4, computer
2.04	Confidential Assistant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.05	B.A.S. Lt.'s Office	1	140	140	Desk, chair, computer
2.06	Administrative Lt.	1	140	140	Desk, chair, computer
2.07	Assistant Sheriff's Office	1	168	168	Desk, chair, conference seating for 4, computer
2.08	Confidential Assistant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.09	B.A.S. Sgt.'s Office	1	160	160	Two desks, chairs
2.10	Administrative staff workstations	6	80	480	Desk, chair, computer; should be in close proximity to B.A.S. Lt.'s Office
2.11	Specialist's Office	2	108	216	Desk, chair, computer
2.12	Administrative Assistant Workstations	2	80	160	Desk, chair, computer
2.13	FTO Sgt. Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.14	STC Sergeant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.15	Administrative Sergeant	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.16	Classification Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, computer
2.17	Multipurpose Office	1	120	120	For future growth
2.18	Scheduling Officer	1	120	120	Used by 2 persons
2.19	Compliance Officer	1	120	120	Used by 2 persons
Subtotal NSF for Administration				2,892	



Space Requirements for 2.00 Jail Administration (continued)

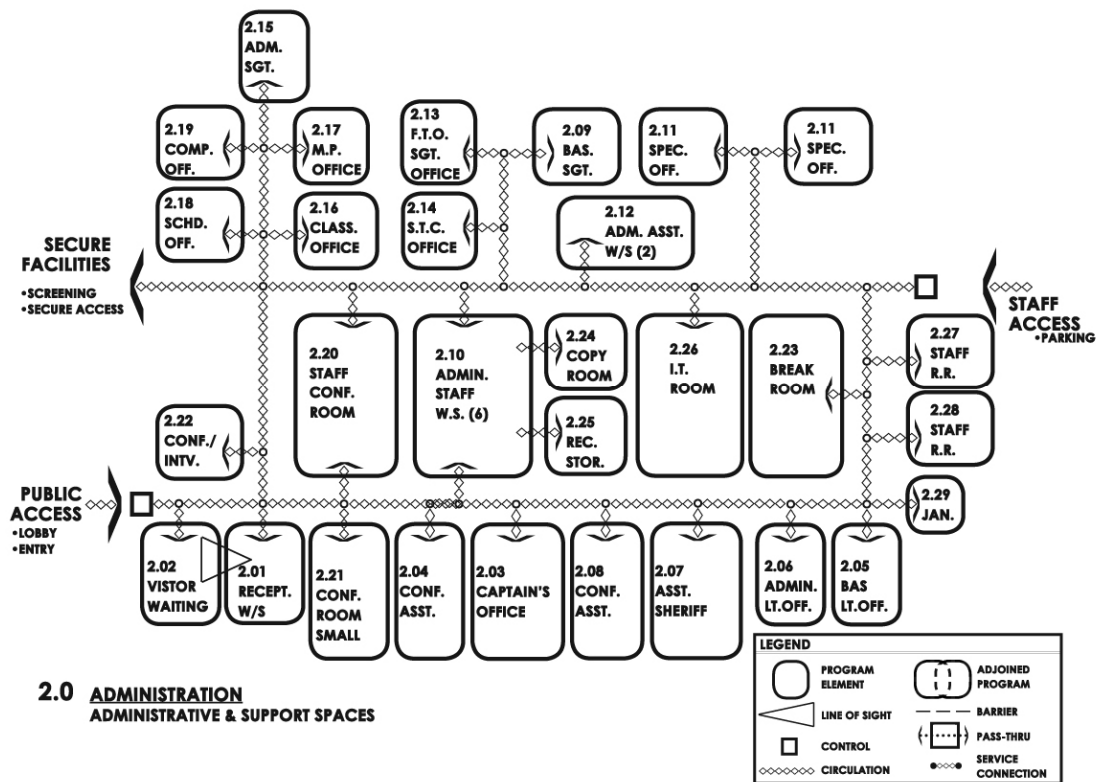
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
2.00 Jail Administration (continued)					
Support Spaces					
2.20	Staff Conference Room	1	400	400	Sized for 20 people; table, chairs
2.21	Conference Room	1	240	240	Sized for 12 people
2.22	Small Conference/Interview	1	160	160	Sized for 4 people
2.23	Coffee Service/Break Room	1	300	300	Sink, counter, cabinet storage, with refrigerator and microwave; seating for 20; 15 sq. ft. per user
2.24	Fax, Copy, Storage Room	1	150	150	Shelving for supplies
2.25	Records Storage	1	150	150	General office storage
2.26	IT Room	1	400	400	Two workstations, with emergency back-up
2.27	Staff Toilet (Male)	1	160	160	Multiple occupancy; accessible
2.28	Staff Toilet (Female)	1	160	160	Multiple occupancy; accessible
2.29	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Subtotal NSF for Support Spaces				2,150	
Total NSF for Jail Administration				5,042	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Jail Administration				7,059	

Adjacency Requirements

- Jail Administrative spaces will be located outside the secure perimeter but adjacent to the Lobby and accessible by controlled access.
- Staff will have a separate path to a secure Sallyport admitting them into the secure perimeter of the facility.
- Confidential Secretary's Offices will be adjacent to the Captain's Office and the Assistant Sheriff's Offices.
- The Administrative staff workstations should be near the Lieutenant's Office and the B.A.S. Sergeants' Offices.
- The Conference Room, sized for 12 people, should be located near the Captain's and Assistant Sheriff's Offices; there is no direct access between the Conference Room and either the Captain's or Assistant Sheriff's offices.



Adjacency Diagram (Jail Administration)





3.00 Intake, Release, Transport

Stanislaus County currently processes only Female inmates at the Public Safety Center. However, to support the objective of providing processing for all incoming inmates at the expanded PSC facility, a new Intake, Release, and Transport Unit will be provided. This new component will receive and process all inmates (both male and female) into custody, from arrest, transfer, the courts, or return to custody. Most releases will ultimately be processed at the Public Safety Center with the exception that the Honor Farm will continue to release for those minimum security inmates until it closes in conjunction with the opening of the proposed 192-bed replacement facility and the Main Jail will continue to release from downtown until it closes in conjunction with the start-up operation of the new IRT.

The Intake/Release/Transport Unit will also serve as a staging area for inmates going to Court and/or reentering the Jail upon return from Court. Transfers to CDCR will also be processed in the component.

A Line-Up Room will be provided adjacent to the Release Lobby to aid Law Enforcement in investigations.

A vehicular sallyport will be required to support van transports, with an enclosed sallyport for high risk inmates and security related requirements.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.20
- 470 A. 2.21
- 470 A. 2.25
- 470 A. 3.3
- 470 A. 3.8

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

For Intake:

- Review admissions paperwork.
- Screen inmate; pat down prior to admission to Intake area.
- Strip Search inmates in Strip Search Room.



- Accept inmate for Booking.
- Complete intake paperwork; enter information into computer.
- Take photograph and fingerprints.
- Instruct inmate as to rules and regulations.
- Monitor inmate in Intake Waiting and Holding areas.
- Take inmate property and valuables and complete itemized list of all property.
- Store property in bag/bin.
- Account for inmate cash and deposit with Accounts personnel.
- Assess eligibility for bail and clarify to inmate.
- Conduct initial classification and assign inmate to appropriate unit.

For Transport:

- Escort inmate from Housing Units to Transport Area and Vehicular Sallyport.
- Identify inmate to be transported (to courts, state prisons, hospital, etc.).
- Verify paperwork.
- Exchange inmates' clothes when they go to or come from court.
- Transport inmates.

For Release:

- Escort inmates to be released to Intake/Release Area.
- Verify identity/check holds/detainees.
- Complete paperwork.
- Return personal property/collect county property.
- Return money in account.
- Escort inmates to the Line-Up Room.
- Escort directly to Release Sallyport.
- Release.

Inmates

For Intake:

- Submit to pat and strip searches.
- Wait in Intake Holding area.
- Make telephone calls (collect).
- Answer questions for Booking process.
- Release property; sign forms.
- Participate in initial classification interview.
- Exchange clothes.



- Shower.
- Move to assigned Housing.
- Bondsmen visit with inmates in Intake in non-contact booth.

For Transport:

- Be escorted to Intake/Transport Area.
- Submit to ID verification.
- Change clothing, if necessary.
- Wait in group holding room prior to boarding transport.

For Release:

- Be escorted to Release Area.
- Submit to ID verification.
- Exchange clothing/change clothes.
- Sign for property/money in accounts.
- Be escorted to the Inmate only side of Line-Up room from housing.
- Exit via Release Sallyport.

Visitors

- No Inmate visitors are allowed in the Intake component.
- Official visitors (law enforcement officers) complete paperwork, release inmate to custody of Intake personnel.
- Official visitors (law enforcement) may interview an inmate in an Interview Room. These visitors must enter the building through the Lobby and be escorted to Intake.
- Bondsmen and Attorneys may visit at the non-contact visitation booths for this purpose.
- Witnesses may enter the Line-Up Room from the Release Lobby.

Hours of Operation

Intake/Release/Transport will operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport					Two access points, secured separately
Intake					
3.01	Intake Pedestrian Sallyport	1	120	120	Sized for 4 people; with secure document pass-through; used for both combative and non-combative
3.02	Intake Vehicular Sallyport (Partially Enclosed) - (12 Autos + 2 Vans)	1	---	---	Sized for 12-person vans, no turnaround; parking for 12 vans; gun lockers for 20; wide enough for two lanes and 6 cars
3.03	Vehicular Sallyport (Enclosed)	1	5,000	2,500	Drive through with 2 lanes; parking for 2 vans, 6 cars, and 1 bus. Garage type doors with panic button. The total net area is calculated at 50% for estimating purposes.
Pre-Booking					
3.04	Pre-Booking Holding Cell	2	50	100	Single occupancy; with toilet and sink
3.05	Pre-Booking Inmate Waiting	1	300	300	Sized for 20 people; cuffing bar; bench seating; TV's, phones; 15 sq. ft. per user
3.06	Medical Screening Exam Room	1	150	150	Used for triage. Sound privacy; exam table, storage, refrigerator, sink
3.07	Triage Room	2	80	160	Glazing to Pre-booking; sound privacy
3.08	Officer Workstation	2	80	160	At or adjacent to Pre-Booking Waiting Area; with computer capability and form storage
3.09	Officer's Toilet	1	30	30	
3.10	Inmate Toilet with Urine Sample Locker	1	50	50	Near Medical Exam Room and Triage Rooms
3.11	Strip Search Room	2	60	120	Adjacent to Pre-Booking



Space Requirements – for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Intake (continued)					
Booking					
3.12	Holding Cell (4-person)	18	60	1,080	With bench seating, telephone, food and cuff pass, and combo fixture with screening
3.13	Holding Cell (8-person)	2	120	240	With bench seating, telephone, food and cuff pass, and combo fixture with screening
3.14	Sobering Cell (4-person)	8	80	640	Padded floor; maximum visual supervision; with combo fixture with screening, and food and cuff pass
3.15	Safety Cell	6	50	300	Flushing ring toilet; food pass; padded; maximum surveillance
3.16	Inmate Waiting	1	1,000	1,000	Chairs for 60; includes video for orientation and TV; 15 sq. ft. per user; telephone alcoves (8) on wall
3.17	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	4	50	200	Two for each waiting area; 1 each gender ADA accessible
3.18	Booking Processing	6	200	1,200	6 Booking Stations; separated by counter barrier; raised from Inmate side of booking counter; chair and computer workstation and attached cabinetry; 1 station ADA
3.19	Photograph/Fingerprint Area	4	55	220	With washstand, appropriate lighting, background
3.20	Supply Storage	2	50	100	1 for blankets, 1 for office supplies
3.21	Personal Property Storage	1	100	100	Near Booking Processing; secure



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Intake (continued)					
Booking (continued)					
3.22	Inmate Records Storage (Active only)	1	400	400	Adjacent to staff side of Booking; copier, fax; with workstations
3.23	Interview Room (2-person)	2	80	160	With duress alarm
3.24	Interview Room (4-person)	1	120	120	Includes classification Interview; with duress alarm; with desk and chairs
3.25	Medical Exam Room	2	100	200	With duress alarm; sink and counter
3.26	Classification Office for Sgt.	1	120	120	
3.27	Classification Workstations	6	80	480	Sized for 6 people with desks, chairs, file cabinets, bookcases
3.28	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Includes eyewash; ADA accessible
3.29	Bonding/Attorney Interview	2	80	160	Adjacent to Release Lobby; sized for 4 people; secure pass-thru; non-contact space
3.30	Temporary Property Storage	1	50	50	Secure
3.31	Breakroom	1	100	100	With sink, coffee alcove, refrigerator
3.32	Pedestrian Sallyport	1	60	60	Sized for 8-12 people; accessible to housing
3.33	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Dress-Out/Inmate Staging					
3.34	Staging	2	45	90	Male, Female
3.35	Inmate Shower (Male)	6	30	180	One shower stall in each with adjacent drying/dressing area
3.36	Inmate Shower (Female)	2	30	60	One shower stall in each with adjacent drying/dressing area



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Intake (continued)					
Storage					
3.37	Inmate Property Storage	1	2,500	2,500	Adjacent to Dress Out, Release, & Transportation areas; sized for bins; 2.5 sq. ft. per user; includes 2 work-stations with computers; outside air exchange. Inmate Property Storage could be located on a second level above Intake with connections to Booking and Release.
3.38	Inactive Records Storage	1	240	240	Sized for Space Saver System for 4,000 files
3.39	Soiled Property Storage	1	100	100	Adjacent to Inmate Staging Area; with washer and dryer
3.40	Clean Storage/Clothing Issue	1	300	300	Shelving for Clothing; Linens; adjacent to Staffing Area
Video Arraignment					
3.41	Video Arraignment	2	100	200	With video arraignment capability. Single person room to facilitate privacy between Judges and defendant. Each sized for video equipment and two-person seating.
3.42	Waiting Area	1	300	300	For 30 persons; with sound treatment
Total NSF for Intake				14,720	



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Release					
3.43	Release Processing Workcounter	1	120	120	Adjacent to Inmate Waiting; near Exterior Sallyport; 2 work-stations
3.44	Inmate Waiting	1	450	450	Chairs for 30; pay telephones (4); 15 sq. ft. per user
3.45	Release Lobby	1	200	200	Chairs for 10; pay telephones; exterior door away from Public Lobby
3.46	Line-Up Room	1	150	150	Provide visual separation between inmates and witnesses; locate off the Release Lobby
3.47	Holding Cells (4-person)	2	60	120	Four persons each; with food pass
3.48	Exterior Sallyport	1	60	60	Near a public entrance
3.49	Changeout Room	6	40	240	For males/females, subdivided by partial privacy door
3.50	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	1	50	50	
3.51	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	ADA compliant
3.52	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Release				1,520	



Space Requirements for 3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
3.00 Intake/Release/Transport (continued)					Two access points, secured separately
Transport					
3.53	Transportation Vehicular Sallyport (Partially Enclosed) (2 Buses + 20 Vans)	1	---	---	Partially enclosed, secure yard for vehicles with space for 2 buses and up to 20 vans. No turnaround. Gun lockers for 20
3.54	Transportation Processing	1	120	120	Two workstations
3.55	Holding Cell (4-person)	3	60	180	Male (2), Female (1); 15 sq. ft. per person; door with food/cuff pass
3.56	Holding Cell (12-person)	3	120	360	Male (2), Female (1); 10 sq. ft. per person; door with food/cuff pass
3.57	Transportation Staging/Waiting (Males)	1	500	500	Bench seating for 50; 10 sq. ft. per user
3.58	Transportation Staging/Waiting (Females)	1	250	250	Bench seating for 25; 10 sq. ft. per user
3.59	Clothing Storage	1	200	200	For trial clothing
3.60	Transportation Officer's Office	1	240	240	Sized for 4 people; Includes space for equipment
3.61	Transportation Sergeant	1	120	120	
3.62	Dress-Out Area	2	50	100	Male, Female
3.63	Exterior Sallyport	1	60	60	Adjacent to Vehicular Sallyport
3.64	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	
3.65	Staff Toilet	2	50	100	
3.66	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Transport				2,360	
Total NSF for Intake/Release/Transport				18,600	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.60	
Total GSF for Intake/Release/Transport				29,760	

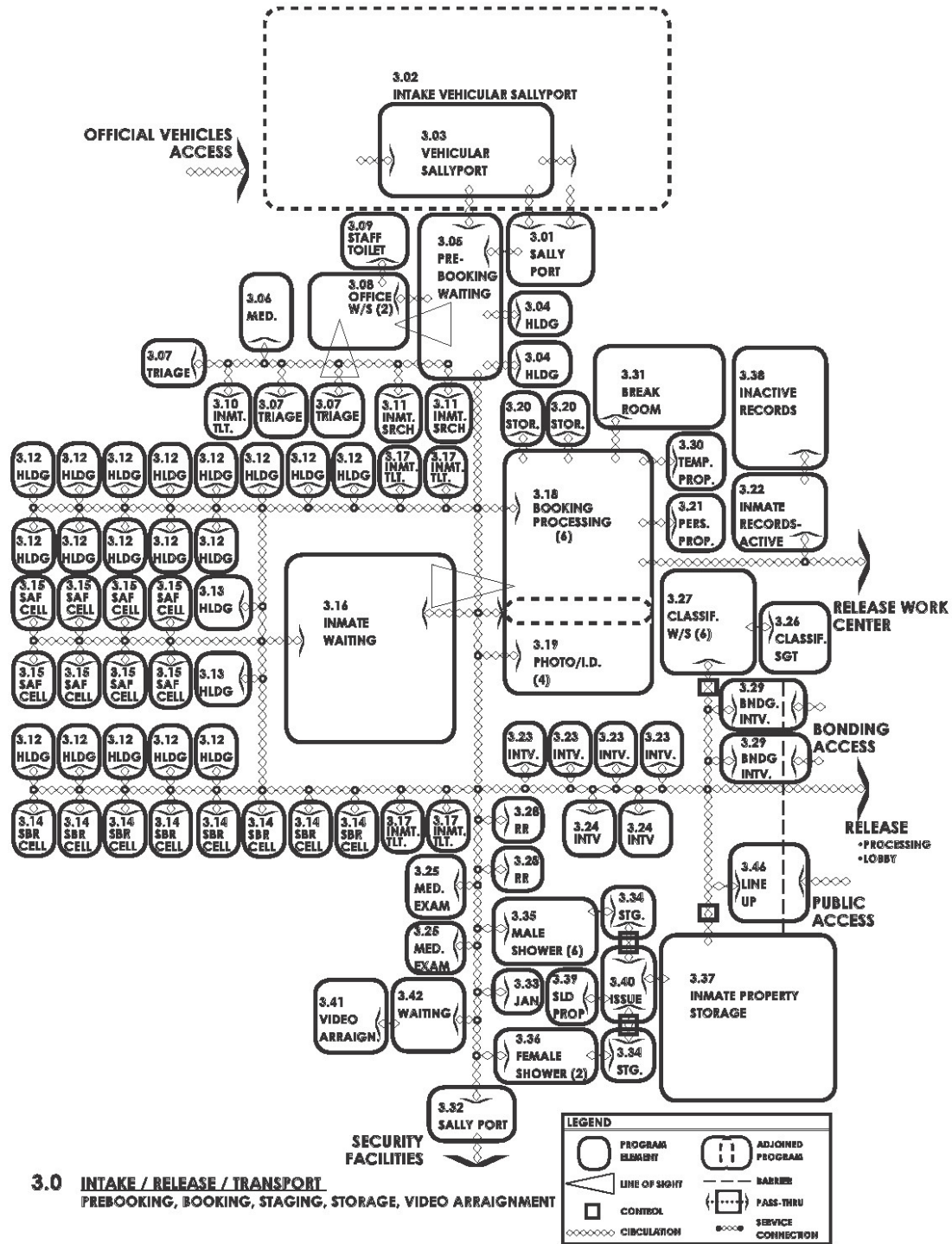


Adjacency Requirements

- Intake/Release/Transport should be adjacent to the Vehicular Sallyports (provide a separate Vehicular Sallyport for Intake and for Transport).
- Pre-Booking should be adjacent to the Pedestrian Sallyport.
- Intake Waiting should be adjacent to Holding Cells.
- Interview Rooms and Classification should be adjacent to Intake Waiting.
- Booking should be adjacent or near to Intake Waiting and Holding Cells. Booking should visually observe Waiting and Holding Cells.
- The Vehicular Enclosed Sallyport will be adjacent to the Vehicular Exterior Sallyport. Both will be adjacent to a Pedestrian Sallyport, controlled from Central Control.
- There will be gun lockers at both Vehicular Sallyports.
- The Vehicular Sallyport will be observed by control via audio/video surveillance.
- The Multiple Occupancy Holding Room for male detainees will be provided with toilets, telephones, and concrete benches.
- The Multiple Occupancy Holding Room for female detainees will be provided with toilets, telephones, and concrete benches.
- The Intake Booking area should view Inmate Holding and Waiting areas; the preference for observation is to be able to see the Sobering Cells directly.
- The Strip Search Room in Pre-Booking will be adjacent to the Pedestrian Sallyport.
- Intake Holding should be separate from Release areas.
- Photograph/Fingerprint should be near or adjacent to Inmate Holding and Booking areas; the Photo area will be adjacent to the Booking area.
- Clothing Exchange with Shower should be adjacent to Property Issue/Storage.
- The Medical Screening Room will be located adjacent to Pre-Booking and near the Booking area.
- Property Storage should be near Dress-Out/Staging and Release.
- The Lineup Room will be adjacent to the Release Lobby.
- The Release Lobby will be adjacent to the Release Sallyport and near the Visitor's Parking.
- Release will be near Transport.

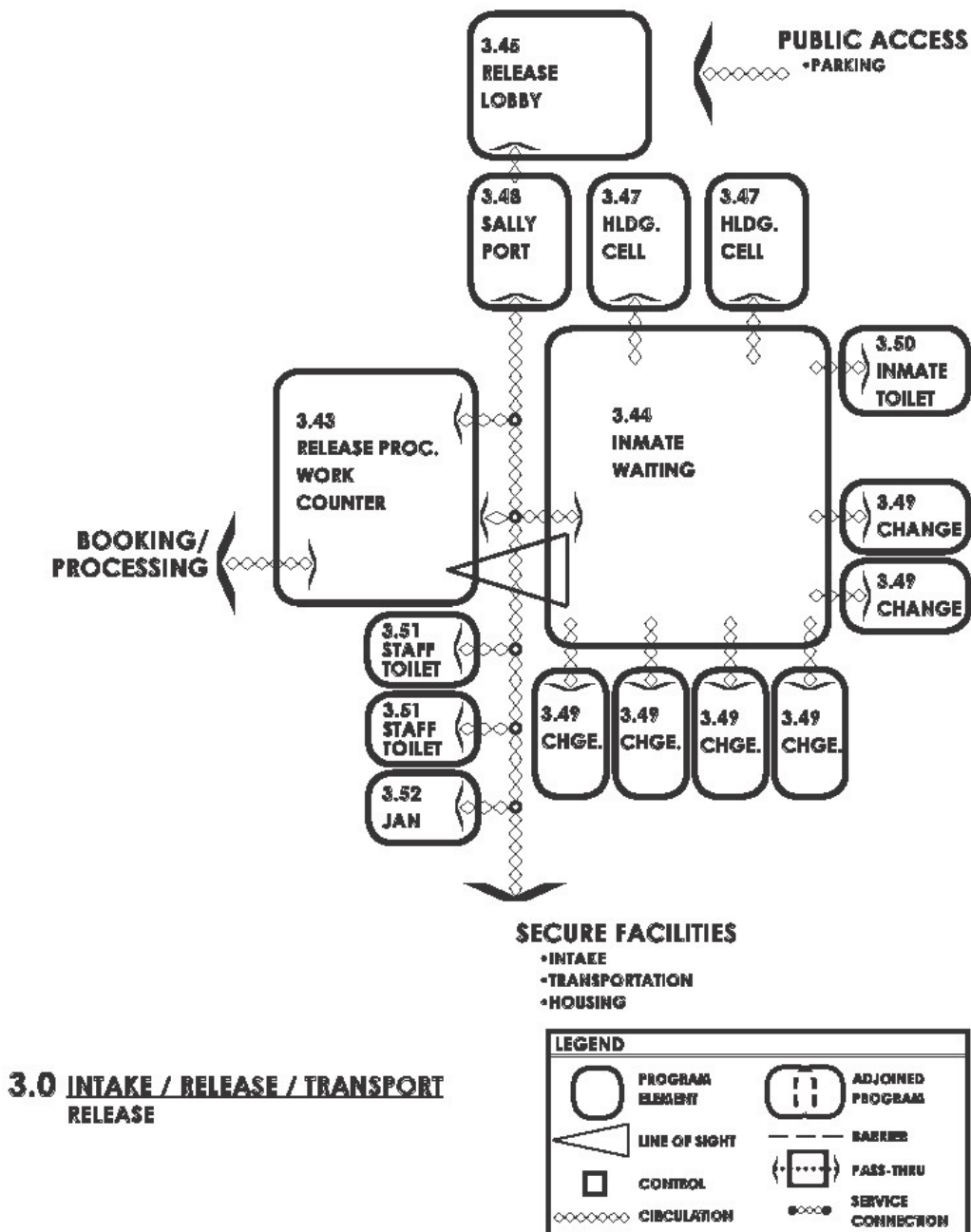


Adjacency Diagram (Intake)



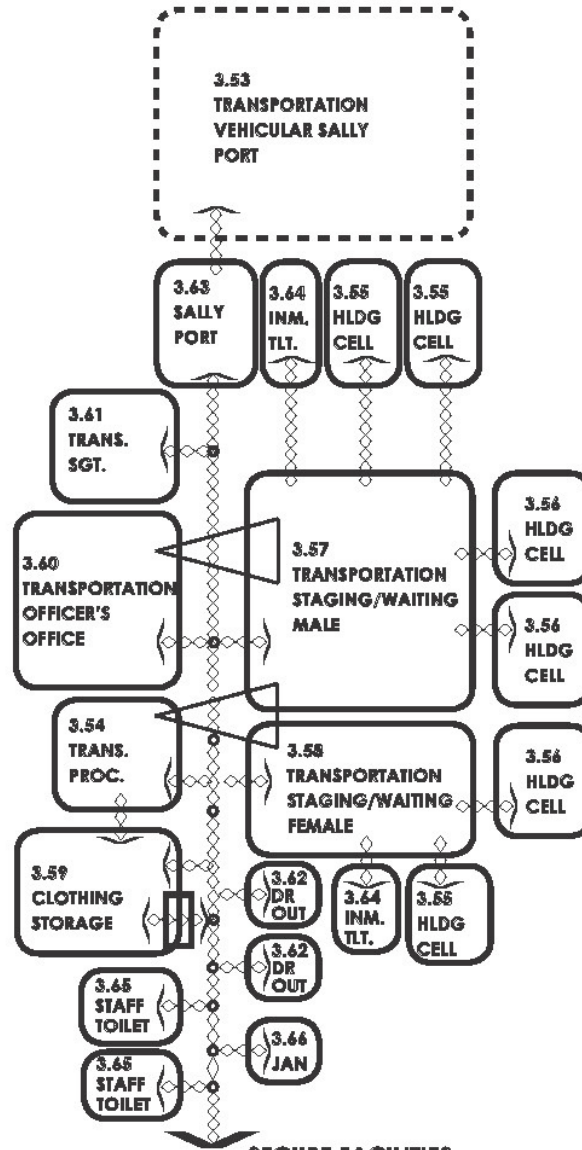


Adjacency Diagram (Release)





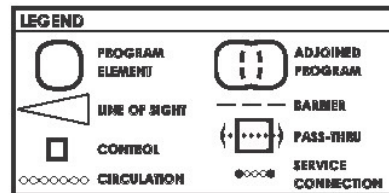
Adjacency Diagram (Transport)



SECURE FACILITIES

- INTAKE
- RELEASE
- HOUSING

3.0 INTAKE / RELEASE / TRANSPORT
TRANSPORT





4.00 Health Services

This component will provide services to address the physical and mental health needs of the inmates in the Public Safety Center. Daily Sick Call and initial screening will occur in individual Housing Units. Minor health care will be provided at individual housing units. Inmates requiring visits with the Physician or consultant Specialists will be seen in the Clinic. Nursing staff will visit inmates in their housing units, and schedule appointments for inmates with medical staff in the Clinic, when required. Detention security staff will escort the inmates to the Clinic for examinations/tests.

Prescribed medications are supplied by contract and delivered to inmates in the housing units by the Nursing staff by cart. The Pharmacy in the Health Services Unit will serve as a storage and staging area for this function. Laboratory testing will occur either in the Exam rooms in housing or in the Clinic. The Lab will process specimens for outside processing and will manage the distribution and follow up of results. Storage for Clean and Dirty Linens and supplies will be provided in this area and near the exam rooms. Storage of medical equipment is also required in this area.

The Health Services Unit will also provide a Dental Operatory (two chairs) for screening and treatment as necessary.

Inmate waiting areas for scheduled appointments will be under supervision and surveillance by security staff. Holding cells for inmates requiring higher security will be provided at or near Inmate Waiting.

This area will also provide for office and workstations for medical staff. Active medical records will be stored and accessed in this area in a secured location and accessed only by Medical staff or on a need to know basis approved by Medical staff.

The Health Services Unit will include Sheltered Housing for inmates requiring overnight observation while recovering from illness or surgical procedures. Inmates requiring more than minor surgery and specialized care will be transported elsewhere for treatment. Post-operative care will be provided in Sheltered Housing and inmates will be housed in Sheltered Housing on a temporary basis.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.12
- 470 A. 2.14
- 470 A. 2.20



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Conduct Sick Call (in Housing Units).
- Store and distribute medications.
- Conduct initial medical screenings and evaluations.
- Maintain medical records.
- Provide routine medical, dental treatment and counseling for all inmates.
- Provide referrals to specialists.
- Supervise inmates receiving care in the Clinic.
- Collect lab samples and send for testing to professional laboratory.
- Provide medical care for post-op, and other ailments requiring bed rest and nursing attention.
- Provide follow-up care.
- Provide dental services, as required.
- Complete paperwork and records.
- Provide health care with 24-hour nursing services for Negative Pressure Rooms and Sheltered Care housing.
- Provide emergency care triage.
- Provide suicide intervention as needed.
- Provide drug/alcohol use evaluations.
- Provide mental health assessment.

Inmates

- Provide medical history information.
- Request medical/dental treatment.
- Receive screening for mental health issues.
- Receive exams/screening within the Housing Units.
- Receive medical treatment in the Clinic.
- Take prescribed medications.
- See medical specialists when needed.
- Receive counseling/treatment for mental health issues.

Visitors

- Official staff, such as Visiting Medical Specialists, may access this component.
- Vendors may access this component.



Hours of Operation

Health Services operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Space Requirements for 4.00 Health Services

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
4.00 Health Services					
Administration					
4.01	Medical Program Director's Office	1	120	120	Desk with chair, visitor's chairs, file cabinet, bookcase
4.02	Physician's Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, visitor's chair, file cabinet, bookcase
4.03	Director of Nursing Operations (DNO) Office	1	120	120	Desk, chair, visitor's chair, file cabinet, bookcase
4.04	Administrative Office	1	120	120	
4.05	Nurse Practitioner's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 people; with desks, chairs, file cabinets, bookcases
4.06	Mental Health Supervisor's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 people with desks, chairs, visitor's chairs, bookcases, and file cabinets
4.07	Conference Room	1	200	200	Sized for 10 people
4.08	Break Room	1	240	240	Sink, cabinets, microwave, undercounter refrigerator; seating for 12 persons
4.09	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	
4.10	Visiting Physician's Office	1	120	120	One Desk and two chairs
4.11	Copy/File/Fax	1	150	150	Copy machine, fax, printer; shelving and counter space
4.12	Records Storage, Active	1	120	120	Adjacent to Copy room; file cabinets and work station; lockable; storage for 2,700 records; Space Saver System
4.13	Medical Clerk Workstation	3	60	180	Adjacent to Active Records Storage
Subtotal NSF for Administration				1,910	



Space Requirements for 4.00 Health Services (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
4.00 Health Services (continued)					
Clinic					
4.14	Inmate Waiting	1	150	150	Sized for 10 people, fixed seating; 15 sq. ft. per person
4.15	Holding Cell	2	60	120	Each accommodates 4 persons; bench, sink and toilet
4.16	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	Adjacent to Inmate Waiting
4.17	Officer Workstation	1	60	60	At or near Inmate Waiting; visual observation of exam room
4.18	Clerical Workstation	1	80	80	
4.19	Nurse's Workstation	1	400	400	Sized for 10 workstations; visible from Officer's Workstation
4.20	Laboratory	1	80	80	Sink, cabinet, refrigerator, counter workstation; sterilization; biohazardous
4.21	Soiled Storage	1	50	50	Shelving, mop sink; biohazardous waste disposal
4.22	Clean Storage	1	40	40	Shelving
4.23	Cart Storage	1	160	160	Storage for carts, gurneys, crutches, wheelchairs
4.24	Dental Operatory	1	240	240	2 chairs; x-ray equipment; sink and cabinet for each chair; sterilization area
4.25	Dental Lab	1	50	50	With sink, x-ray viewing
4.26	Dental Equipment Room	1	50	50	Electrical equipment
4.27	Dentist's Workstation	1	80	80	At or near Dental Operatory
4.28	Pharmacy	1	150	150	Lockable cabinets; refrigerator; computer; staging area for carts
4.29	Exam Room	2	100	200	OB/GYN, minor surgery/multipurpose
4.30	Toilet (Unisex)	1	50	50	For specimens
4.31	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	Mop sink, shelving
Subtotal NSF for Clinic				2,040	



Space Requirements for 4.00 Health Services (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
4.00 Health Services (continued)					
Sheltered Housing					
4.32	Sheltered Housing Ward	8	160	1,280	4-bed Ward, Male and Female
4.33	Inmate Toilet	4	50	200	1 for each Ward, ADA compliant
4.34	Shower Room	2	50	100	ADA compliant; 1 stall with dressing area
4.35	Single Hospital Cells (Medical Isolation)	4	160	640	IV capability; nurse call; hospital bed; negative air pressure; with shower
4.36	Anteroom	2	50	100	Each room serves 2 isolation cells; requires minimal storage
4.37	Soiled Storage	1	40	40	Shelving, mop sink; biohazardous waste disposal
4.38	Officer's Workstation	1	60	60	
4.39	Clean Storage	1	40	40	Shelving
4.40	Nurse's Workstation	1	240	240	With sink and eyewash; 4 workstations adjacent: observation of Sheltered Housing
4.41	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	
4.42	Video Visitation Storage	1	40	40	Movable equipment
Subtotal NSF for Sheltered Housing				2,840	
Total NSF for Health Services				6,790	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.60	
Total GSF for Health Services				10,864	

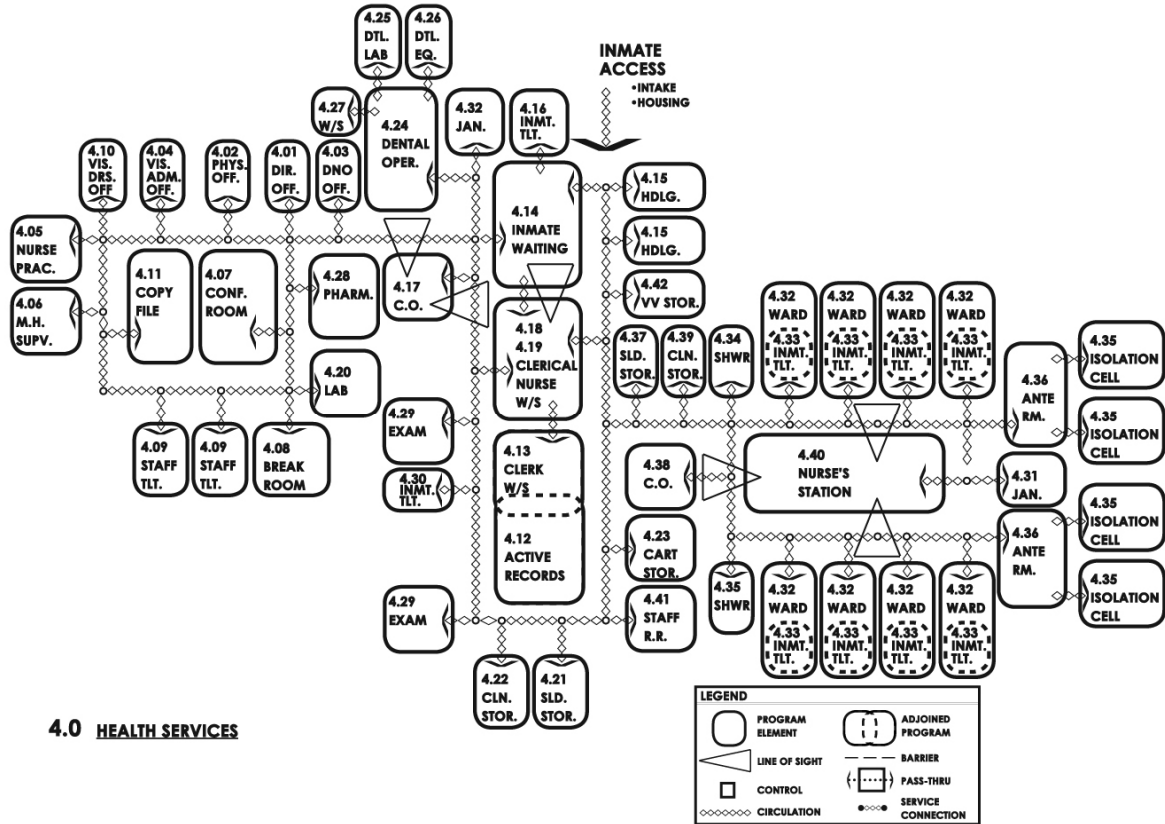


Adjacency Requirements

- The Health Services Unit should be located near the Intake component of the Detention Center.
- The Health Services Unit should be located convenient to the Housing Units.
- One of the Nurse's Stations should have visibility of the Waiting/Holding Area and be near the Exam Rooms.
- The other Nurse's Station should be near and have visibility of the Negative Pressure Rooms and the Sheltered Housing.
- The Nurse's Stations should each consist of an open workstation with counters; they will serve as the central core of the Health Services Unit, with all other functions easily accessible from them.
- Medical Records and the Medical Records Clerk's Workstation will be near the Nurse's Workstation.
- The Physician's Office and Supervisor's Office will be located near the Conference Room and remote from inmate circulation areas.
- One Officer's Workstation will be in or near the Inmate Waiting Room and will visually observe the exam rooms; the other Officer's Workstation will be at or near the Sheltered Housing.
- The Holding Rooms will be adjacent to the Inmate Waiting Area.
- The Dentist's Workstation will be adjacent to the Dental Operatory.



Adjacency Diagram (Health Services)



4.0 HEALTH SERVICES



5.00 Staff Support

Staff plays a critical role in the operations of the Stanislaus Public Safety Center. Staff needs such as training, report writing, equipment maintenance and storage, physical fitness, daily briefing, and break and meal accommodations will enhance the operational effectiveness of the facility, and improve morale and retention of capable staff. Most of these activities are located outside the secure perimeter of the building but within a staff only area of the facility. It should be near the staff entrance and accessible by card entry or other screening and/or controlled access. The entrance should be near staff parking.

The Staff Support areas of the facility include Training Rooms for orientation and in-service programs, and shower and locker rooms. Additional training rooms will provide space for smaller training programs and testing as required. Ample outlets for audio-video equipment and other visual training aids such as boards and screens are required. Training materials should be stored adjacent to the Training Room and be sized for CPR education props, as well as printed materials. As computer learning will be used for training, accommodation for computer carousels should be included in all training spaces.

The Locker/Shower areas should be located on the path to the Muster Room (space included in the Security Administration component, inside the secure perimeter) and the Staff only entrance to the building. The area will include separate facilities for male and female staff, with a shared break/coffee service area. Half-height lockers will be provided in a quantity large enough to support all the uniformed staff projected for the next 20 years. The areas should provide enough flexibility to accommodate fluctuations in the number of male/female staff for the 20-year period.

The Fitness/Exercise room should be located near the Locker/shower rooms and include aerobic and anaerobic equipment. The flooring should support the activities and be designed to reduce physical injury and stress. The area should be sound-proofed from other Staff Support areas.

The staff Dining Room (see 9.00, Security Administration) should be located within the security perimeter of the building and easily accessible from staff posts in housing and other areas where staff supervise inmates on their regular duty post.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:
None



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Participate in staff briefings, on-site training, and continuing education sessions.
- Participate in classroom and physical training.
- Exercise and participate in recreation with other staff.
- Shower and change clothes after exercise and following work related incidents.
- Store property and uniforms in lockers.

Visitors

- Official Visitors may access this area for routine business, special training, and briefing sessions.

Inmates

- This is a staff only area.
- Inmates may clean this area under staff supervision.

Hours of Operation

Staff Support operates 7 days per week, 24 hours per day.



Space Requirements for 5.00 Staff Support

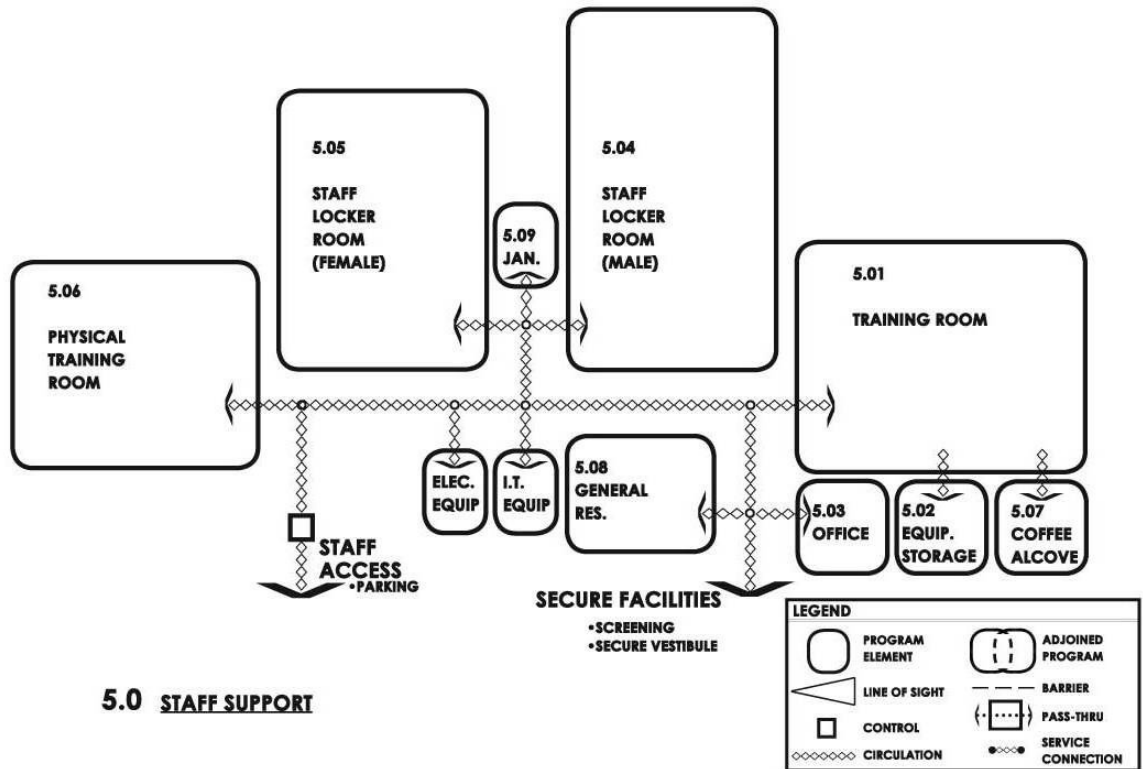
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
5.00 Staff Support					
5.01	Training Room	1	1,000	1,000	Sized for 50 people; whiteboard; audio-video equipment; small desks
5.02	Equipment Storage Room	1	100	100	Shelving and cabinetry
5.03	Office, Unassigned	1	108	108	
5.04	Staff Locker Room (Male)	1	1,800	1,800	Assumes 200 persons at 9 sq. ft. per person; 200 half-lockers; 5 toilets and sinks and 3 shower stalls; benches, changing space
5.05	Staff Locker Room (Female)	1	1,000	1,000	Assumes 100 persons at 10 sq. ft. per person; 100 half-lockers; 4 toilets and sinks and 2 shower stalls; benches, changing space
5.06	Physical Training Room	1	650	650	Co-ed; accommodates 8 workout stations
5.07	Coffee Alcove	1	50	50	Sink; Undercounter refrigerator, cabinets; adjacent to Training Room
5.08	General Resource Room	1	150	150	Sized for shelving for training materials and audio-video equipment
5.09	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Staff Support				4,888	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Staff Support				6,843	

Adjacency Requirements

- This component will be near the Staff Entry near the staff parking.
- Locker Rooms will be near the Physical Training/Exercise Room.
- The Audio-visual storage will be near or adjacent to the Training Room.
- The Break area will be near the Muster Room (see Security Administration).
- Staff Dining will be within the secure perimeter.



Adjacency Diagram (Staff Support)





6.00 Program Services

Program Services includes those areas associated with inmate programs and activities. These spaces will be located at or near inmate housing areas. Larger classrooms can be shared between housing units and used on a scheduled basis.

Programs that are currently provided include Substance Abuse Treatment, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous (Recovery), Breaking Barriers, Bible Study, OHN, and Anger Management. These groups generally include 10-15 inmates per session. Additionally, a large multipurpose area for graduation and for recovery programs is required to serve the entire facility.

Library materials are delivered to the Housing Units on Carts. A Library for books and materials storage and cart staging is required to accommodate the increased inmate population. The Library functions should be centrally located.

All recreation occurs adjacent to each Housing Unit.

All educational and religious programs are delivered on the Housing Units. There are no individualized computer learning programs delivered at this time and no space or equipment needs for these types of programs. Storage for educational and religious programs should be centrally located. A Chaplains' office and lockable storage should be centrally located in the facility.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.11
- 470 A. 2.16
- 470 A. 2.17
- 470 A. 2.20



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Conduct/lead educational, religious, recreational, vocational, work and/ or substance abuse/recovery programs.
- Provide individual counseling/coaching program services to inmates.
- Maintain program materials and equipment.
- Implement delivery of general reading material to inmate housing.
- Update and catalogue library materials.
- Conduct individual and group religious services and counseling.
- Maintain and distribute religious materials.

Visitors

- Participate as volunteers in educational, self-help and/or recovery programs under staff supervision.

Inmates

- Participate in educational, religious, recreational, vocational, work and/or substance abuse/recovery programs.
- Select and read library materials.

Hours of Operation

Programs are generally operational 7 days per week, 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.



Space Requirements for 6.00 Program Services

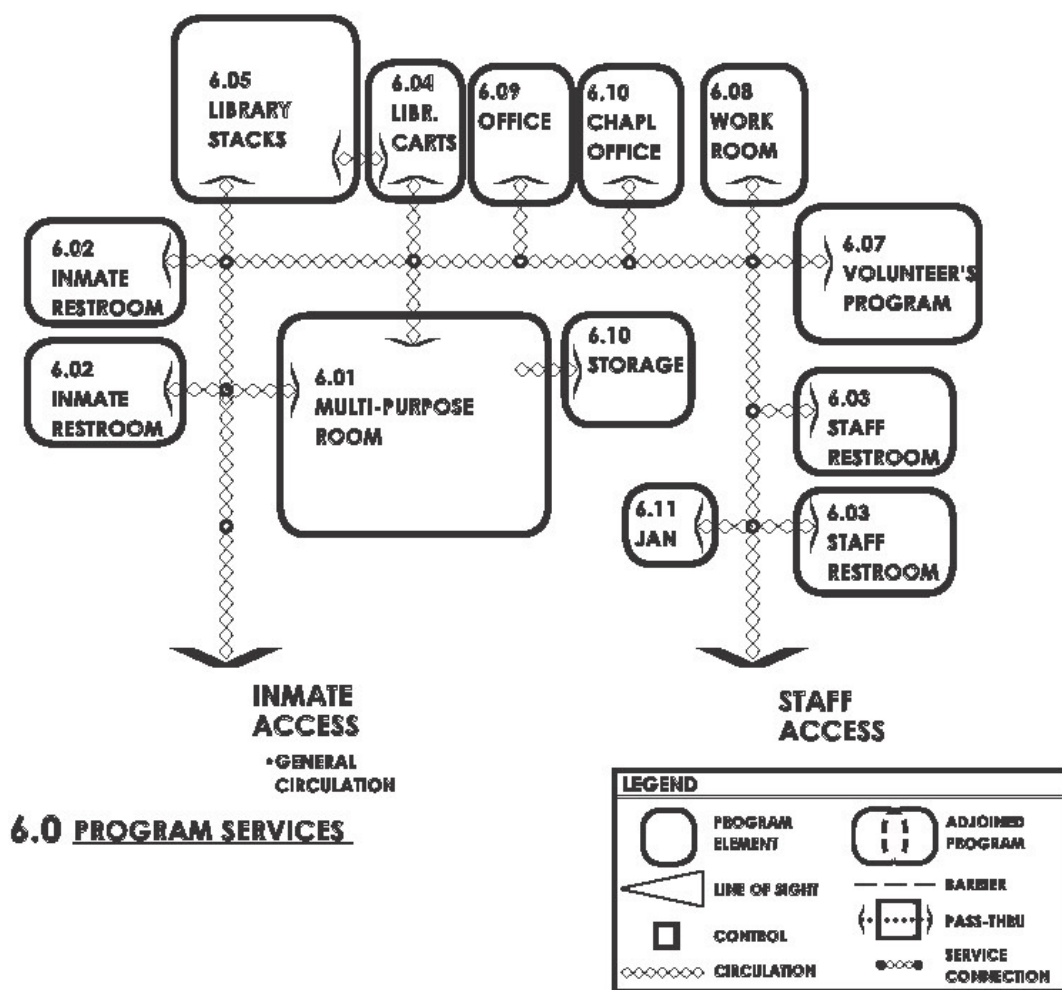
Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
6.00 Program Services					
6.01	Multipurpose Room	1	450	450	Sized for 15 people; centrally located in facility; used for various ceremonies, with audio-visual capability
6.02	Inmate Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Adjacent to Multipurpose Room; ADA compliant
6.03	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Adjacent to Multipurpose Room; ADA compliant
6.04	Cart Storage for Library	1	140	140	Storage for library books on carts
6.05	Library Stack Area	1	280	280	To accommodate 5,000 books
6.06	Chaplain's Office	1	120	120	
6.07	Volunteer Program	1	160	160	Shared by 2-4 people
6.08	Workroom	1	120	120	Two workstations
6.09	Office, Unassigned	1	108	108	
6.10	Supply Closet	1	60	60	With shelving
6.11	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
Total NSF for Inmate & Program Services				1,668	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Inmate & Program Services				2,335	

Adjacency Requirements

- Program meeting rooms will be located within the Housing Units or shared between two Housing Units. (See Housing Component for a list of these spaces.)
- The Large Multipurpose Room will be within the secure perimeter of the building centrally located near Housing.
- The Chaplains Office will be adjacent to Religious Storage and located near Security Administration and Housing.



Adjacency Diagram (Program Services)





7.0 Warehouse / Commissary / Vocational Training

The Warehouse/Commissary area should be sized to maintain a 30-day supply of goods. The Warehouse should be divided into the following subcomponents:

- Lockable areas for bulk storage, such as linens, mattresses uniforms, institutional supplies, and paper products.
- Lockable storage should be included for cleaning supplies and other chemicals. This area should be well ventilated.
- Refrigeration for temporary storage of cook/chill food supplies should be provided.

The Warehouse should be climate controlled. All bulk storage should be palletized with an appropriate rack storage system. Aisle widths will be wide enough for a forklift.

The Warehouse should also contain an Office for a Supervisor, with glazing into the Warehouse area. The Warehouse should also include a small break area for inmate meals. Staff and inmate Toilets should be provided.

The Commissary will store inmate commissary items for cart staging and delivery to inmate housing units. Ample workspace for staff will accommodate the ordering of inventory goods and the accurate accounting of inmate purchased. The Commissary will require refrigeration and bulk storage spaces.

Staff in both areas will supervise operations as well as inmate workers. Computers should accommodate the warehouse inventory programs and commissary inmate accounting systems.

The Vocational Training facilities will replace similar functions currently housed at the Honor Farm. When the Honor Farm closes, these activities will be relocated to the PSC site in conjunction with the Minimum Security Housing sited to the east side of the property. Specific aspects of the vocational training facilities will be developed in conjunction with subsequent phases (not included in Phase One) planning and implementation. Due to the lack of specific program information at this time, no adjacency diagram is included for this set of functions.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.16
- 470 A. 2.20



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

Warehouse and Commissary

- Receive and store bulk supplies and archived records.
- Maintain security of confidential records.
- Maintain inventory records.
- Distribute materials, as required.
- Supervise inmate workers.
- Distribute commissary request/order forms to inmates.
- Distribute commissary orders to inmates.

Vocational Training

- Receive and store bulk supplies.
- Maintain security within the shop complex.
- Observe inmates in shop areas.
- Assure the security of tools, their use and storage.

Visitors

Warehouse and Commissary

- Vendors may enter the Warehouse to deliver goods, as required.

Vocational Training

- Volunteers/Instructors will access the Vocational Training area.

Inmates

Warehouse and Commissary

- Inmates will work under staff supervision.
- Complete commissary order forms.
- Receive commissary items.

Vocational Training

- Minimum Security inmates will attend vocational/training sessions.
- Inmates will maintain the facility.



Hours of Operation

The Warehouse and Commissary will operate from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 5 days per week.

The Vocational Training area will operate from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 5 days per week.



Space Requirements for 7.00 Warehouse/Commissary/Vocational Training

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
7.00 Warehouse/Commissary/Vocational Training					
7.01	Warehouse/Food Storage (Includes 250 sq. ft. of lockable space for Inactive Medical Records in a Space Saver System)	1	3,500	3,500	Includes separate area for refrigeration; dry storage: area for other facility supplies; lockable storage for chemicals subdivided by chainlink fence
7.02	Loading Dock with Recycling Center	1	(300)	(300)	Exterior space directly adjacent to Warehouse; overhead door; near Vehicular Sallyport/ Gate; distant from Intake
7.03	Receiving	1	300	300	Accessible to Loading Dock, Warehouse, and Commissary
7.04	Supervisor's Office	1	108	108	View into Warehouse; networked computer
7.05	Office, Multipurpose	1	160	160	Accommodates 2 workstations with computer, desks, chairs
7.06	Breakroom with Coffee/Beverage Alcove	1	160	160	Within warehouse; 2 tables, 8 chairs; sink, counter, cabinet
7.07	Staff Toilet	1	50	50	
7.08	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	
7.09	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
7.10	Commissary Storage	1	2,000	2,000	Includes separate area for refrigerated storage; dry storage
7.11	Commissary Clerks	2	80	160	Accommodates 1 workstation, each, with computer, desks, chairs
7.12	Vocational Shops	3	2,400	7,200	Shop spaces
7.13	Vocational Support	1	800	800	Space to be programmed to include staff office, staff and inmate toilets, tool storage, and general storage
Total NSF for Warehouse/Commissary/Voc. Training				14,518	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.25	
Total GSF for Warehouse/Commissary/Voc. Training				18,148	



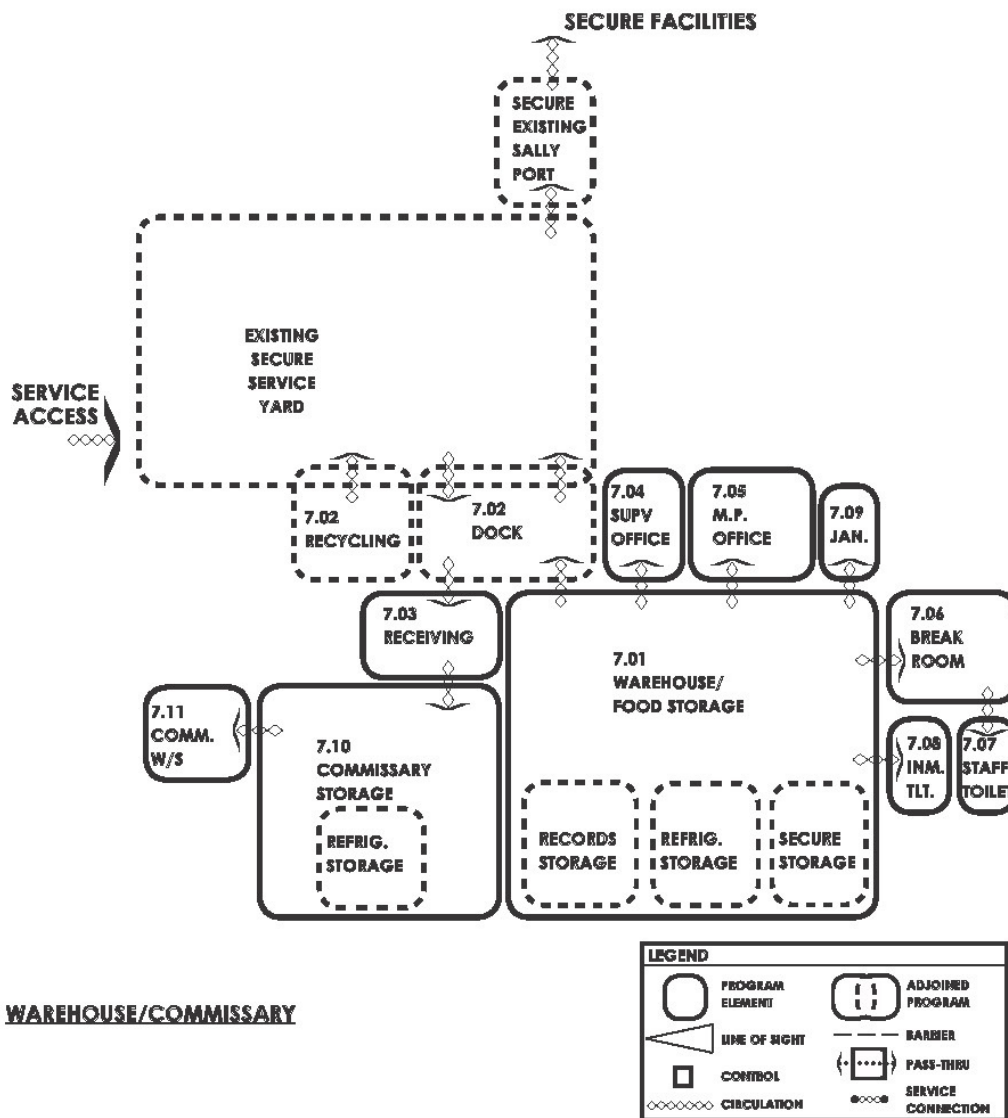
Adjacency Requirements

- The Warehouse should be adjacent to or near a Loading Dock.
- The Warehouse should be adjacent to a Vehicular Sallyport or secure service yard.
- The Warehouse Office should be adjacent to and have visual observation of the Break area and sightlines into the Warehouse.
- Toilets should be near the Office.
- The Vocational Training facility should be close to the Minimum Security Housing and its population.
- The Vocational Training facility should have access to service and delivery functions.
- The Vocational Training facility should provide staff accommodations including office space and rest rooms staff space should maximize potential observation of inmate spaces.



Adjacency Diagram (Warehouse / Commissary / Vocational Training*)

Note: Due to the lack of specific program information at this time, no adjacency diagram is included for this set of functions.



7.0 WAREHOUSE/COMMISSARY



8.0 Housing

Phase One Housing:

Maximum Security Housing and Medical / Mental Health Housing

Phase 1 of the PSC Master Plan suggests an immediate need for the County in housing its inmate population both in terms of capacity and classification. The County's planning recognizes a new minimum security housing component that will serve to replace 192 beds from the Honor Farm, beds that were lost in the fire at that location. When complete, that unit will bring the total population at the PSC site to 894 inmates in terms of its rated capacity or 918 as a design capacity. Beyond that an additional 456 beds are planned for the Phase One expansion, as Maximum Security Housing and Medical/Mental Health Housing, to augment growth in the detained population, whether from increases in general population or from the realignment of the population with the State's changes to incarceration policies. These new beds will consist of two 192-bed maximum security housing pods and a 72-bed housing pod for medical/mental health populations. All units will provide the capability to manage inmates requiring a higher level of security than that currently available at the existing Public Safety Center through the use of "hardened" materials and equipment.

Planning for the future population has previously discussed the option of including an additional 120 beds to the Public Safety Center through the use of double occupancy cells by adding bunks to the remaining single cells in various housing units in the existing Detention Center. This option is not currently included in the Phase One planning and population count.

Phase One of the PSC Master Plan suggests adding Two Maximum Security housing Pods of 192 beds each, consisting of six housing units of 16 double-occupancy cells, or 32 beds in each unit in order to accommodate a higher security classification of inmates. These housing units will be managed through the use of indirect supervision from a Unit Control Room. All units in the Maximum Security Pod will share the pod support spaces, including two Sick Call Rooms, a Multipurpose Room, and two Interview Rooms. There will a Dayroom on each unit, with fixed tables and seating. Doors will be security hollow metal with food and cuff ports.

Each housing pod will include a multipurpose room for meetings and group activities for up to 12 inmates. Two additional Interview Rooms will allow for one-on-one meetings and interviews. Two Sick Call/Exam Rooms will allow for medical/ mental health screenings and examinations prior to requiring a visit to the Clinic. Family visitation will be conducted through the use of video visitation equipment provided on the unit. Attorney visits will be accomplished at a centralized location, with non-contact visiting booths. The existing housing units will be retrofit for Video Visitation utilizing their current visiting booth areas with added technology connected to a remote Video Visitation complex, currently considered as an off-site location. Meals will be delivered to a Re-Therm Kitchen on each pod.



The Medical/Mental Health housing pod will consist of two units each having 9 double occupancy cells and 18 single cells, providing a total of 36 beds on the unit (72 beds on the pod). This pod should be adjacent to or near the Clinic and Sheltered Housing Unit. Each Medical/Mental Health pod will be managed by a secure deputy post with the option of a fixed post for staff. All support functions will be provided on the unit. Inmates assigned here will require higher medical or mental health supervision than that provided in the general population and may require medical management on a daily basis.

Future Phases of the Overall Master Plan

In subsequent phases of the Master Plan (Build-Out) additional housing is allocated that demonstrates the capability of the site to accommodate up to 2850 inmates as a design capacity in a variety of security levels. These additional housing units consider the potential to provide six more Maximum Security Housing Units and one and a half more Medium Security Housing Units. Based on the current and projected classification of inmates, no additional Minimum Security Housing Units are called for at this time beyond that of the 192-bed replacement facility; however, the site will certainly accommodate this option in the future as the need for housing, by type, is more clearly defined.

Subsequent phasing suggests the capability to implement an additional six Maximum Housing Pods of 192 beds each, for a total of 1152 additional beds, and a second Medical/Mental Health Housing Pod of 72 beds. The plan also calls for an additional one and a half Medium Security/General Population housing pods (for another 252 beds) in this classification type. The suggested half unit completes the existing half unit configuration that is currently part of the existing detention housing complex. This long range projection provides a continuing emphasis on higher security inmate populations, ultimately accommodating more than 50% of the total population at the PSC site in Maximum Security Housing.

Inmates will be managed in new medium security/general population housing units by a combination of direct and indirect supervision. A roving correctional officer will be available on the unit to directly interact with the inmates assigned there. Additionally, supervision will be provided indirectly from a Control Room. The Medium Security Unit will have all support spaces on the unit. Doors will be metal with food and cuff ports.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.6
- 470 A. 2.7
- 470 A. 2.9



- 470 A 2.10
- 470 A. 2.11
- 470 A. 2.12
- 470 A. 2.14
- 470 A. 2.17
- 470 A. 2.18
- 470 A. 2.19
- 470 A. 2.20
- 470 A. 2.21
- 470. A. 2.22
- 470 A. 2.24
- 470 A. 2.25
- 470 A. 2.26
- 470 A. 3.1
- 470 A. 3.2
- 470 A. 3.3
- 470 A. 3.4
- 470 A. 3.5
- 470 A. 3.6
- 470 A. 3.7
- 470 A. 3.8
- 470 A. 3.9
- 470 A. 3.10
- 470 A. 3.11

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- The management of inmate activities and behaviors within the unit will be monitored in either an indirect or a direct (with indirect backup control) mode depending on the inmate custody level.
- Supervise inmate movement within the units and to activities outside the unit (e.g., to Intake/Transport).
- Communicate with inmates to minimize problems, provide needed information, and promote positive behaviors.
- Supervise the distribution of supplies.
- Perform roll calls and counts of inmates; report counts to Shift Command.
- Maintain activity logs.
- Collect requests for sick call; monitor sick call and medication distribution by medical staff in the Dayroom.



- Collect and manage inmate requests and distribute requests to appropriate command staff.
- Search inmates' property and cells during security inspections.
- Assign and supervise cleaning activities within the unit.
- Issue and pick up mail.
- Supervise the delivery and consumption of meals in the Dayroom or in the cells dependent on level of security required.
- Supervise outdoor exercise.
- Supervise leisure time activities in the Dayroom, and other activities in the shared areas.
- Oversee barbering; control barbering equipment.
- Attach restraints as necessary.

Inmates

- Groom and sleep within cell.
- Clean and maintain personal and group space.
- Answer roll calls and respond to counts.
- Shower within the Unit.
- Dine in the Dayroom or in the cell.
- Make telephone calls.
- Participate in religious, educational, substance abuse, or other risk reduction or self-help programs and educational activities.
- Exercise in outdoor recreation area.
- Have family visits through the use of video visitation equipment on the pod.
- Have attorney or official visits in the non-contact visitation booth at a central location, depending upon the design.
- Exchange laundry.
- Undergo medical screening/sick call.
- Take medications.
- Submit to restraints.

Visitors

- Participate in video visitation (remote location) and meetings (not on the unit).
- Provide approved religious and rehabilitative programs.
- Possibly provide non-contact attorney visiting booth at a central location, depending upon the design.

Hours of Operation

24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing - Maximum Security (Phase 1, with Totals for All Phases of the Master Plan Build-Out)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Maximum/Medium Security Phase 1					Indirect Supervision Pod
32-Bed Unit					
8.22	Cells	15	70	1,050	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.23	Cells, ADA	1	90	90	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.24	Dayroom	32	35	1,120	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones and TV
8.25	Showers	2	30	60	One per 20 inmates; one to meet ADAAG
8.26	Inmate Toilet	1	50	50	Accessible to dayroom, with privacy screening
8.27	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.28	Video Visitation Cubicles	2	40	80	One private, one to meet ADAAG
8.29	Secure Vestibule	1	80	80	
32-Bed Unit, Subtotal for 1 Unit				2,560	
192-Bed Pod, Subtotal for 6 Units				15,360	



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing - Maximum Security (Phase 1, with Totals for All Phases of the Master Plan Build-Out) - (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Maximum Security (continued)					Indirect Supervision Pod
Shared Support Elements					
8.30	Unit Control Room	1	240	240	Pod control room for 6 units, indirect supv.
8.31	Staff Office	1	120	120	
8.32	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Unisex facility, ADAAG
8.33	Sick-Call Room	2	100	200	Counter with sink and cabinets
8.34	Interview Room	2	100	200	Multi-use, with sink
8.35	Secure Outdoor Recreation	2	750	750	Multiple recreation areas, area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.36	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.37	Storage	1	60	60	
8.38	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.39	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
8.40	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.41	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space for Maximum Security Housing				2,160	
Total NSF for Maximum Security Housing				17,520	
Total NSF for Maximum Security Housing, 2 Pods				35,040	Phase 1
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Maximum Security Housing (384 Beds)				77,088	
Total NSF for Maximum Security Housing, 6 Pods				105,120	Future Phases
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Maximum Security Housing (1,152 Beds)				231,264	
Total GSF Phase 1 & Future Phases - Maximum Security Housing (1,536 Beds)				308,352	Phases 1 and Future Phases



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing - Medium Security (Future Implementation)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Medium Security (Future Implementation)					84 Beds, Direct Supervision with Back-Up
8.01	Cells	40	70	2,800	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.02	Cells, ADA	2	90	180	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.03	Dayroom	84	35	2,940	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones, TV
8.04	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.05	Showers	5	30	150	One per 20 inmates, one to meet ADAAG
8.06	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.07	Storage	1	60	60	
8.08	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.09	Sick-Call Room	1	100	100	Counter with cabinets, sink
8.10	Interview Room	2	108	216	Multi-use, with sink
8.11	Video Visitation Booth	5	40	200	Video visiting cubicles
8.12	Attorney Visitation Booth	1	80	80	Non-contact, attorney access
8.13	Secure Outdoor Recreation	1	1,000	500	Actual area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.14	Security Vestibule	1	80	80	Sallyport entry for each housing unit
84-Bed Unit, Subtotal for 1 Unit				7,796	



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing - Medium Security (Future Implementation) – (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Housing - Medium Security (continued)					84 Beds, Direct Supervision with Back-Up
Support Space for Medium Security Housing, 1 Unit					
8.15	Unit Control Room	1	240	240	Unit control room shared by two housing units, if applicable
8.16	Staff Office	1	120	120	
8.17	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Unisex facility, ADAAG
8.18	Storage	1	60	60	
8.19	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
8.20	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.21	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space Subtotal				550	
Subtotal for Medium Security Housing, 1 Unit				8,346	
Subtotal for Medium Security Housing, 3 Units				25,038	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Medium Security Housing				55,084	



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing – Medical/Mental Health (Phase 1, with Totals for All Phases of the Master Plan Build-Out)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.00 Medical/Mental Health Housing					Each Unit @ 34 Beds + 2 Safety Cells = 36 Beds
8.42	Cells	9	70	630	Double occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port & large vision panel
8.43	Cells	14	70	980	Single occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port & large vision panel
8.44	Safety Cells	2	70	140	Single occupancy; with flushing ring toilet; padded; maximum surveillance; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel
8.45	Cells, ADA	2	90	180	Single occupancy; metal door with food/cuff port and large vision panel, ADAAG
8.46	Secure Staff Post	1	80	80	Control room shared by two units
8.47	Dayroom	36	35	1,260	Fixed 4-person tables for dining, access to telephones, TV; to include an open staff workstation
8.48	Retherm Kitchen	1	160	160	Includes beverage station and refrigeration (to hold at least 2 meals)
8.49	Showers	2	30	60	One per 20 inmates; one to meet ADAAG
8.50	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sink, shelving
8.51	Storage	1	60	60	
8.52	Multipurpose Room	1	300	300	Accommodates 12 inmates for group functions
8.53	Sick-Call Room	1	100	100	Counter with sink and cabinets
8.54	Interview Room	1	100	100	Multi-use, with sink



Space Requirements for 8.00 Housing – Medical/Mental Health (Phase 1, with Totals for All Phases of the Master Plan Build-Out) - (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
8.55	Video Visitation Booth	2	40	80	
8.56	Secure Outdoor Recreation	0.5	800	400	Area calculated at 50% for estimating purposes
8.57	Security Vestibule	1	80	80	Sallyport entry for each housing unit
8.58	Security Electronics	1	80	80	
Subtotal for Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit				4,720	
Subtotal for 2 Medical/MH Housing Units				9,440	
Support Space for Medical/Mental Health Housing					
8.59	Staff Restroom	1	50	50	Shared between two housing units, ADAAG
8.60	Storage	1	60	60	Shared between two housing units
8.61	Electrical Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
8.62	IT Equipment	1	0	0	Included in GSF
Support Space for Medical/MH Housing Unit				110	
Total NSF for Medical/MH Housing				9,550	Phase 1
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Medical/MH Housing Pod				21,010	
Total NSF for Medical/MH Housing				9,550	Future Phases
Departmental Efficiency Factor				2.20	
Total GSF for Medical/MH Housing Pod				21,010	
Total GSF Phase 1 and Future Phases for Medical/MH Housing Pod				42,020	Phase 1 and Future Phases

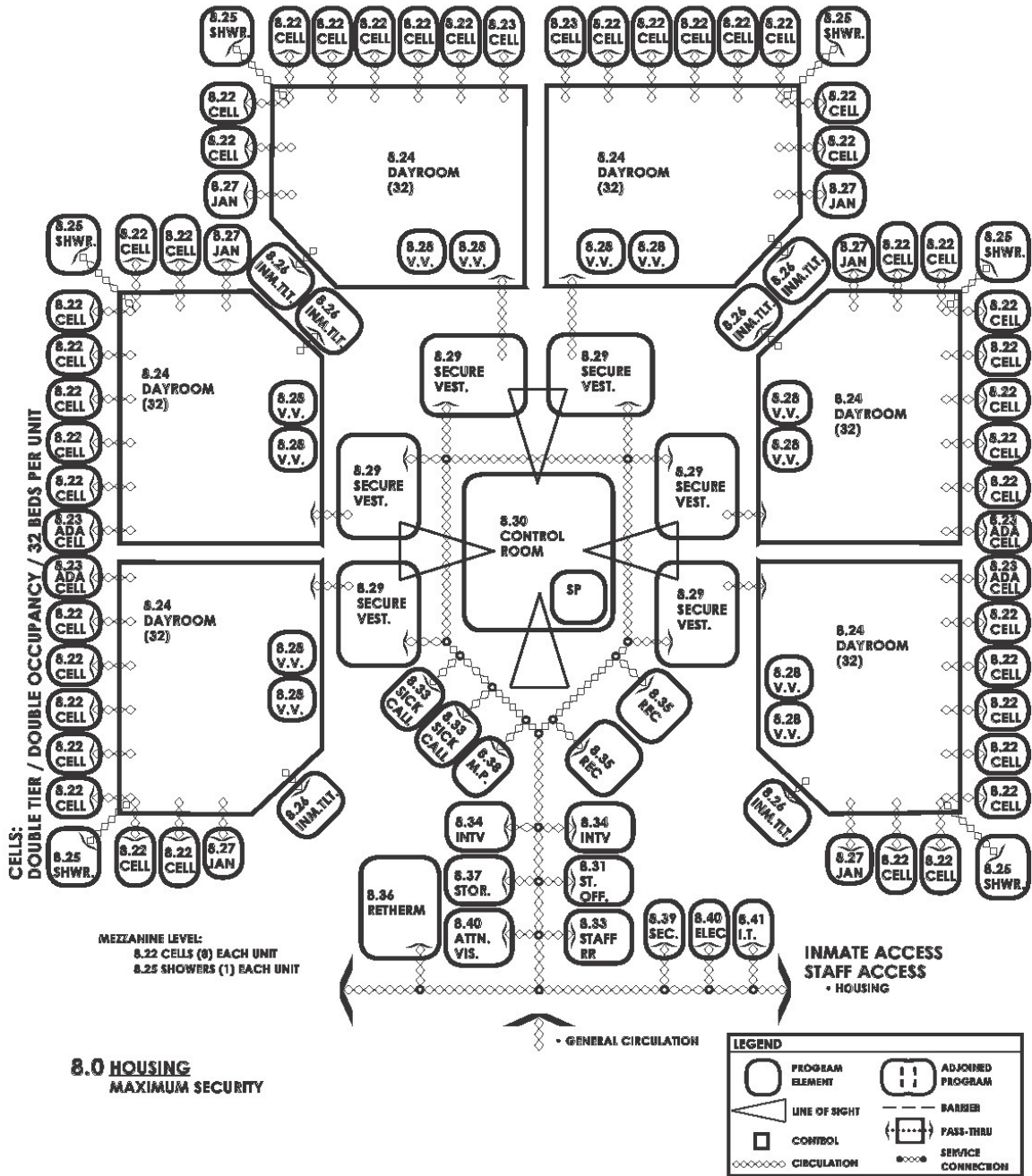


Adjacency Requirements (Housing)

- Cells will be arranged in a double-tiered and single-tiered configuration based on custody level and special needs of inmates.
- Within each Unit, Cells and Showers will be off each Dayroom.
- All inmate accessible areas, including support spaces, will be visible from Officer's Workstations and/or Housing Control Rooms.
- Areas will be provided in each housing pod or unit for functions such as adult education classes, counseling, religious services, medical exams, barbering, and video visiting.
- Food will be delivered to inmates in their housing units and served in the Dayroom or individual cells depending on the security requirements of the unit or the individual inmate.
- An Outdoor Recreation Yard will be accessible to each housing pod; its entrance will be controlled from the Housing Control Room. Multiple yards are preferred.
- Video Visiting Booths will be visible from the Housing Control Room.
- Access to the Maximum Security housing units will be remotely controlled by the Housing Control Room with ancillary control at Central Control; access to the Medium Security housing units will be remotely controlled by Central Control.
- Housing units occupied by women will be visually screened from other areas, as feasible.
- Each housing unit will provide for handicapped accessibility, as required.

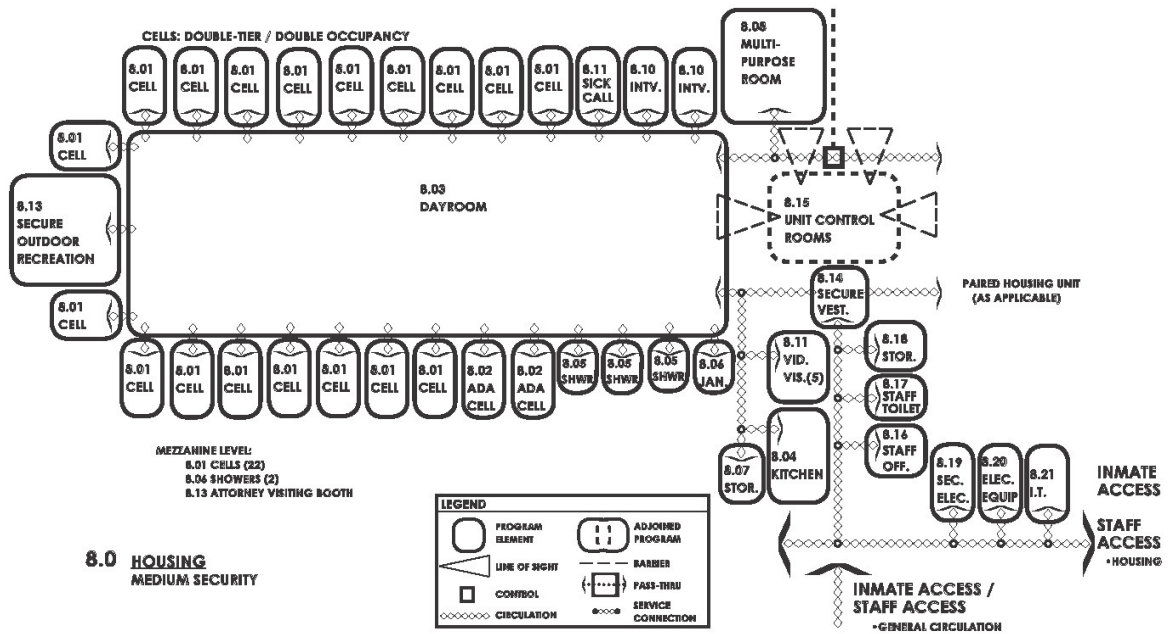


**Adjacency Diagram
(Housing – Maximum Security Phase 1 & Future Phases)**





Adjacency Diagram (Housing - Medium Security - Future Phase)

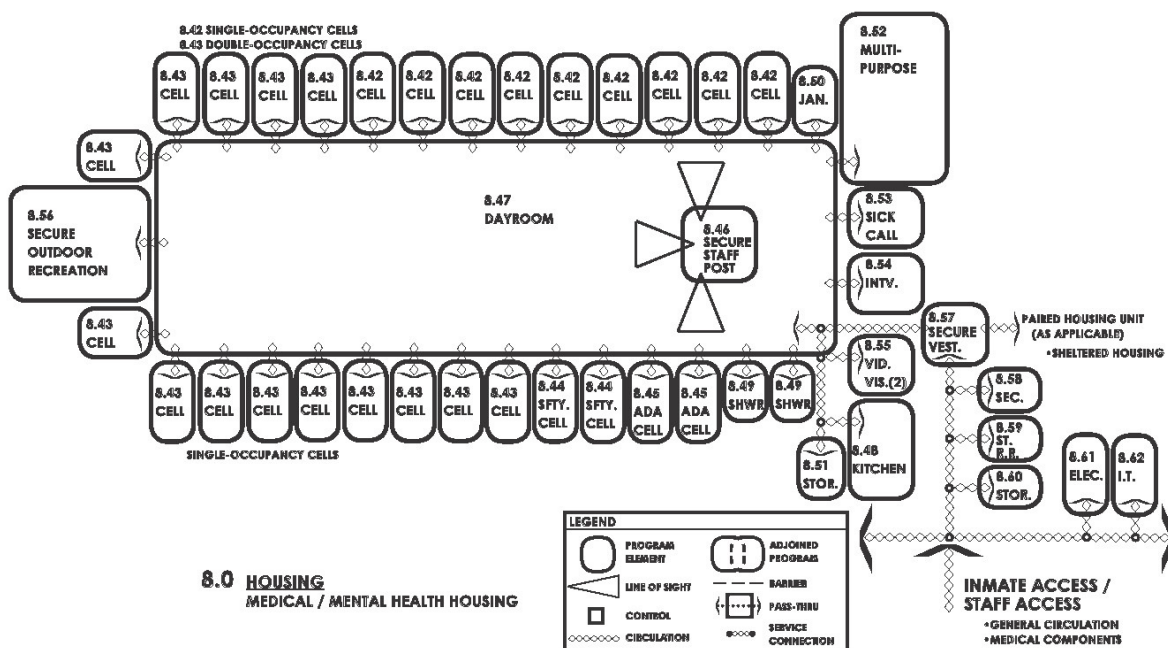




STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION
OPERATIONAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM AND SITE MASTER PLAN 2011 UPDATE

OCTOBER 2011

Adjacency Diagram (Housing – Medical/Mental Health)





9.00 Security Administration

Security Administration includes space for the management of day-to-day security functions and personnel of the facility. This component is located inside the secure perimeter of the Detention Center. Visitors will be restricted and must be screened in the Lobby, pass through the Lobby secure access entrance, and enter this space only by escort through the secure interior Sallyport, controlled by Central Control.

Central Control is responsible for the safety and security of all staff, visitors, and inmates and manages and facilitates all facility operations. This is the most secure area in the facility. Central Control will be located within the secure perimeter of the facility, and access into this area is strictly limited to authorized personnel. Entry into Central Control is controlled only inside the Central Control room. Security electronics and control devices in Central Control should monitor and control all exterior and interior doors and Sallyports, as well as fire and life safety monitors. This includes both the existing and new expanded areas.

Central Control should visually observe the Armory and Key Control Areas. Staff toilets and Coffee Service area will be provided in Central Control. Special ventilation should be provided in this area in case of emergency.

Security Administration also includes accommodation for security operations and management, and emergency equipment storage and staging. The Muster Room provides space for daily shift briefings, and general and emergency communications. The Mail Screening Room screens and sorts inmate mail. The Staff Mail area provides for the distribution and pick-up of staff mail.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:

- 470 A. 2.19
- 470 A. 2.22
- 470 A. 2.24
- 470 A. 3.12



Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

For Security Administration

- Provide for and manage security operations and staff.
- Maintain sensitive and confidential records.
- Supervise Central Control and secondary control centers.
- Manage Key Control operations.
- Store and access Armory and emergency equipment.
- Deliver shift briefing and other communications.
- Pick up mail.
- Screen and distribute inmate mail.
- Take mid-shift breaks and eat meals.

Visitors

For Security Administration

- Official visitors will enter through the Public Lobby, be screened, and enter only by escort.
- Detention staff will conduct business and hold meetings with Security Administration in these offices.

Inmates

For Security Administration

- No inmates allowed in this component except to clean under supervision.

Staff

For Central Control

- Observe and control all interior and perimeter doors/exits.
- Maintain official counts.
- Control movement in and out of housing units.
- Control keys.
- Monitor life safety, fire and emergency systems and alarms.
- Control public address system.
- Maintain and monitor all internal communications and radio communications.
- Monitor all duress alarms.
- Monitor all CCTV cameras and monitors areas under CCTV surveillance.
- Visually monitor armory and control ingress and egress into armory and key control areas.
- Maintain override control of all secondary control rooms and secure sallyports.



Visitors

For Central Control

- This area is restricted to staff assigned to Central Control and Security Administration personnel. All others will be admitted on a limited and restricted basis.
- There will no admission to this area during emergency events.

Inmates

For Central Control

- Inmates are never allowed in this area.

Hours of Operation

Security Administration and Central Control are operational 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.



Space Requirements for 9.00 Security Administration

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
9.00 Security Administration					
Administration					
9.01	Facility Commander's Office	1	240	240	Sized for 3 persons; desk with chair and visitor's chairs, file cabinet, bookcase
9.02	Operations Sergeant's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 persons; desks, chairs
9.03	Operations Deputy's Office	1	160	160	Sized for 2 persons; desks, chairs
9.04	Watch Sergeant's Office	1	120	120	Used by 1 person; desk with chair and visitor's chairs, file cabinet, bookcase
9.05	Facility Training Officer's Office	1	320	320	Used by 4 persons; desks with chairs and visitor's chairs, file cabinets, bookcases
9.06	Internal Investigations Evidence Storage	1	120	120	Secure
9.07	General Storage	1	200	200	Secure; in close proximity to Intake
9.08	Staff Dining	1	600	600	Sized for 30 people; serving counter with warming trays; beverage service; refrigerator, microwave, tables and chairs, centrally located in building in security area
9.09	Staff Toilet (M/F)	2	50	100	Adjacent to Staff Dining
Subtotal NSF for Administration				2,020	
Central Control					
9.10	Control Room	1	250	250	Sized for control of entire facility; two staff workstations; visual observation of Armory and Key Control Room; remote from Housing
9.11	Staff Toilet	1	50	50	
9.12	Safety Vestibule	1	150	150	
Subtotal NSF for Central Control				450	



Space Requirements for 9.00 Security Administration (continued)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
9.00 Security Administration (continued)					
Security Support					
9.13	Armory/CERT Team	1	150	150	Near and observable from Central Control
9.14	Tactical Equipment Storage	1	200	200	With 10 large lockers for equipment
9.15	Muster/Briefing Room	1	1,000	1,000	Sized for one shift; include equipment storage and charging; audio-video equipment.
9.16	Key Control	1	80	80	Master key storage and key duplication equipment; secure
9.17	Equipment Room	1	200	200	Alarm switching equipment, power supplies, etc.; adjacent to Central Control
9.18	Mail Room	1	120	120	Includes a package screener and mail slots for staff; near Muster Room
9.19	Staff Toilet	1	50	50	
9.20	Janitor's Closet	1	30	30	With mop sin, shelving
Subtotal NSF for Security Support				1,830	
Total NSF for Security Administration				4,300	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.40	
Total GSF for Security Administration				6,020	



Adjacency Requirements

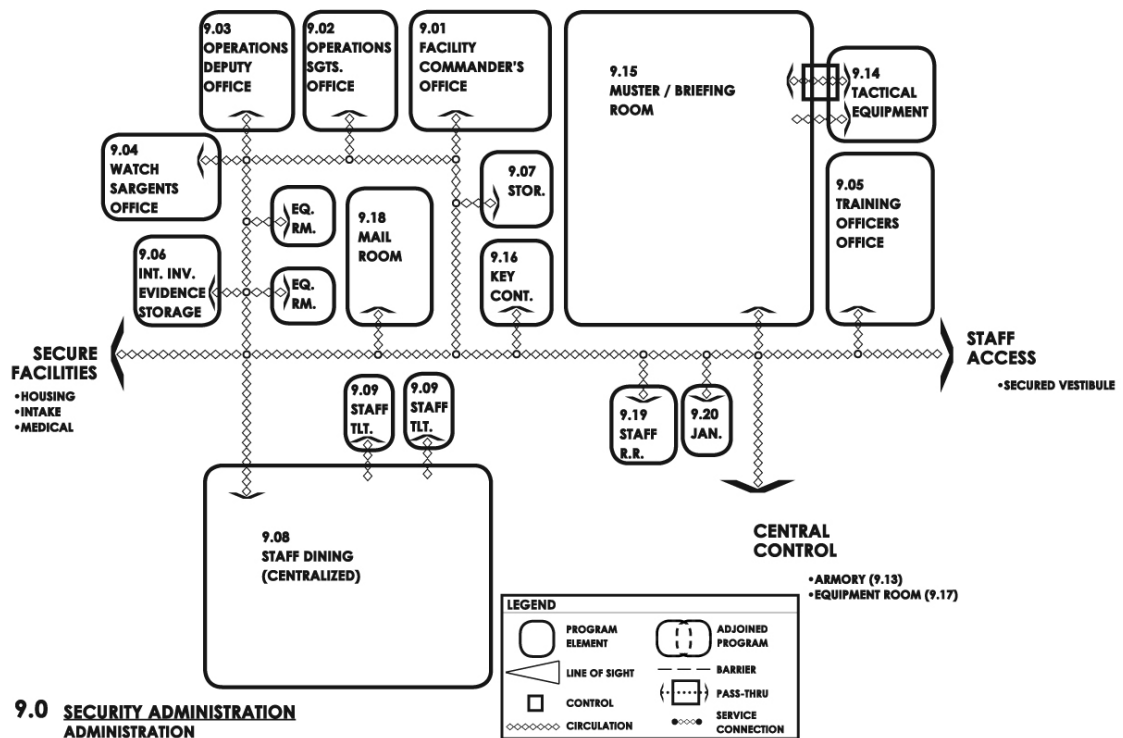
For Security Administration

- This component should be centrally located within the secure perimeter of the facility.
- The Operational Sergeant's Offices should be near the Watch Supervisor's Office.
- Evidence Storage should be adjacent to Offices.
- The equipment room will be in or near the Muster Room.
- The Muster Room will include counter space and computers for report writing.

For Central Control

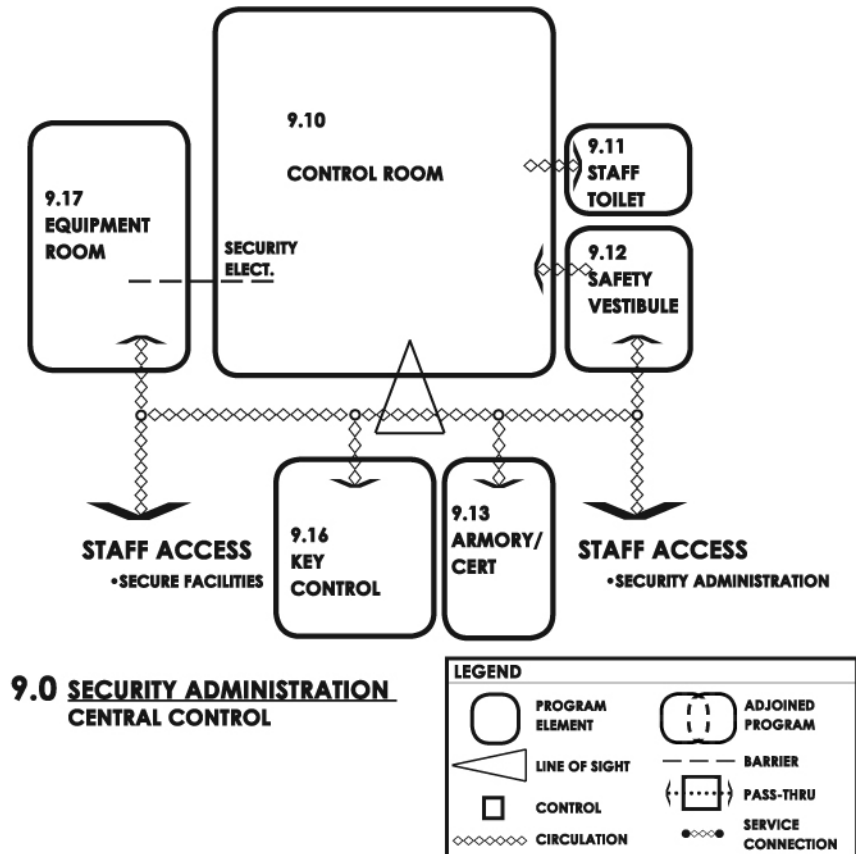
- Central Control will be remotely located.
- Central Control should observe the entrance to Key Control and the Armory.
- Central Control will monitor and control egress/ingress into all Housing Units.

Adjacency Diagram (Security Administration: Administration)





Adjacency Diagram (Security Administration: Central Control)





10.00 Central Utility Plant

A Central Utility Plant is expected to be added to the PSC complex in Phase One of the expansion. This will replace old central systems and consolidate utility services to a new centralized location. The proposed location of the CUP is next to the Medical/Mental Health Housing Pod, where it can serve new and existing facilities and be positioned to expand for future phases of the Master Plan. The projected area for the CUP, required to accommodate the planning and design criteria for Phase One, is approximately 10,000 square feet. The Central Plant area for future phases is projected to be around 6,000 additional square feet.

A review of utilities providing services to the site suggests that the capacity of water and sewer systems is adequate for the anticipated build-out of the site to 2850 inmate population. The capacity of electrical and gas service is still to be examined and evaluated.

Emergency power will be provided as required by code or as directed by the client/user group based recommended operations and as grounded within the budget. The application of emergency power should be applied consistently from phase to phase in the implementation of the Master Plan.

California Standard Reference

Relevant Standards:
Not applicable

Functions / Activities / Users

Staff

- Exterior access for replacement of components as needed.
- Staff access to exterior chases on the housing units from outside the secure perimeter.
- Provide for and manage maintenance operations and staff.

Inmates

- No inmates allowed in this component except to clean under supervision.

Hours of Operation

The Central Utility Plant is operational 24 hours per day, 7 days per week and serviced as needed.



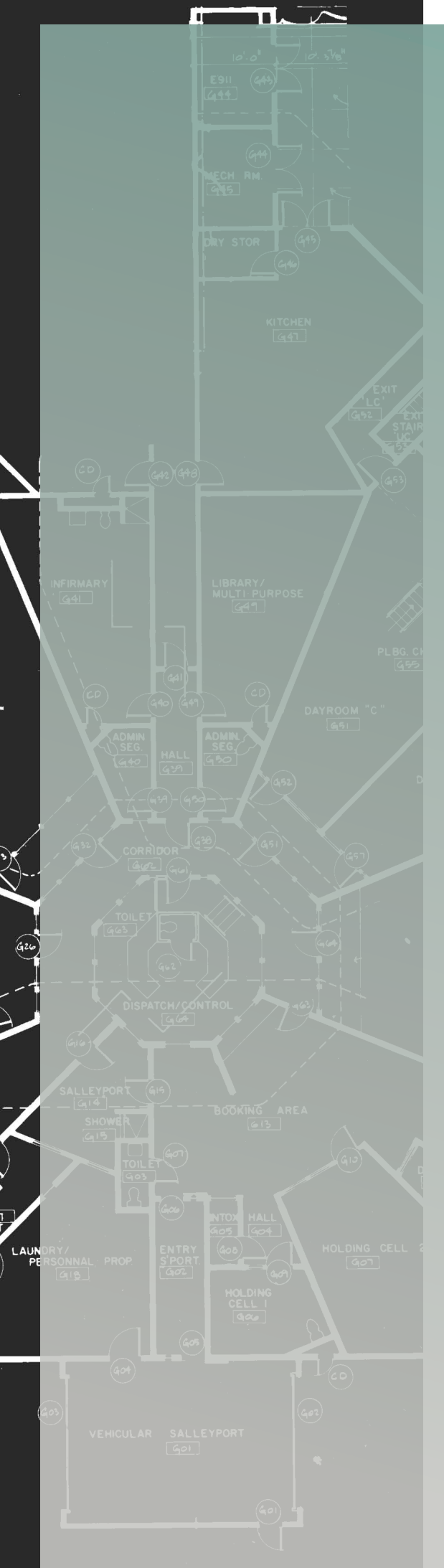
Space Requirements for 10.00 Central Utility Plant (Phase 1 and Future Phases)

Space #	Space Name	Number of Spaces	Net Usable Square Feet	Total Net Square Feet	Remarks
10.00 Central Utility Plant (CUP)					
	Central Utility Plant	1	10,000	10,000	Phase 1
Total NSF for Central Utility Plant				10,000	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.00	
Total GSF for Central Utility Plant				10,000	
	Central Utility Plant	1	6,000	6,000	Future Phases
Total NSF for Central Utility Plant				6,000	
Departmental Efficiency Factor				1.00	
Total GSF for Central Utility Plant				6,000	
Grand Total GSF for Phase 1 & Future Phases for Central Utility Plant				16,000	Phase 1 & Future Phases

Adjacency Requirements

- This component should be centrally located for service to all facility components, considering future expansion.
- The CUP should be expandable in conjunction with the system requirements of future phases.
- A staff workspace should be provided within the overall area of the CUP.
- Access to the CUP should be limited, with service from the exterior, outside the secure perimeter of the facility.

Chapter II Site Master Plan





CHAPTER II SITE MASTER PLAN

Master Planning Objectives

The purpose of the development of a long range physical master plan for the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center is to establish a pattern for growth over the next 30 years; one that guides the County's projected needs for detention beds. The resultant plan coordinates the impacts of existing facilities in conjunction with new facilities and their phased implementation. As a master plan, it consolidates construction budgets and schedules with the requirements of a site and its physical setting.

The current Public Safety Center site consists of several existing structures that influence the planning and patterns of future development; namely the Sheriff's Building, the Detention Center, and the Services Support Building, and Minimum Security Housing. For example; the current, on-site Intake Center needs to be maintained and operational during the construction of the new core, with its proposed replacement facilities for the Intake/Release/Transport component. Upon completion of those core elements, the old Intake Center could be modified to other functions such as a new Video Arraignment area. However, in the interim, the operation of the existing Intake Center limits expansion at the northeast corner of the complex. A summary of factors that influence the organization of the site master plan include the following objectives:

- Develop housing concepts based on projections of inmate classifications that consider a more secure population, including compartmentalization, physical and electronic security, and principles of observation and supervision.
- Develop a long range plan around a loop circulation system that allows staff to move efficiently between new and old wings of the complex.
- Maintain an open-ended concept for continued development and expansion into the future, beyond the time-frames of this Master Plan.
- Develop a site specific plan in response to AB900.
- Develop a plan to provide projects' priority groupings according to funding sources.
- Maintain an option to expand the Medical/Mental Health Housing in the future.
- Reflect the requirements resulting from the implementation of AB109.
- Facilitate movement of staff and continuity of movement between existing and new facilities.
- Provide separate vehicular sally ports for Intake and Transport and separate circulation paths for Intake, Release, and Transport.



- Consider a second level location for Inmate Property Storage, connecting to Intake, Release, and Transport.
- Consider additional program space to meet the needs of realigned/sentenced population.
- Consider a connection and/or shared space between the Sheriff's Building and the expanded Public Safety Complex.
- Locate a new Warehouse/Commissary to be expandable with growth, while capitalizing on the existing secure intake yard as a secure service area. Re-use the existing intake area as a service connection, supplemented by a new Warehouse/Commissary component to the west.
- Incorporate an Honor Farm Replacement Facility at the PSC.
- Incorporate site options for future opportunities.
- Clarify the approximately 100-Acres Set Aside for the Sheriff's Public Safety space.
- Address the location of institutional services currently provided by the Honor Farm.
- Include a Video Visitation component as a remote facility with retrofit of the PSC and the Main Jail for function.
- Accommodate the centralization of all Sheriff's detention facilities at the PSC.
- Maintain a direct service connection between the Kitchen/Laundry facility and the Detention complex.
- Expand parking with project phasing, with staff parking separate from public parking areas.
- Confirm infrastructure for future build-out of the proposed Master Plan, including emergency power and Central Utility Plant.
- Confirm infrastructure for utility services at the site, including water, sewer, storm, electric and gas.
- Develop a comprehensive Funding Plan.
- Provide site location for a Day Reporting Facility.

The objectives for the Master Plan were updated and expanded during the 2011 planning workshop and represent the consensus of the participants for current planning objectives. This Program Document has been amended to reflect changes in direction with this update. The two principal areas that have been impacted are Video Visitation and Programs. In the case of Video Visitation, the County is considering retooling an existing structure, the Medical Arts Building, for use as a remote Video Visitation Center. Once programmed and designed the renovation of this space will provide a central location for inmate visitors to come with video access to the populations housed at both the PSC and the Main Jail. Video Visitation will then be addressed separately, with its own space requirements and cost projections associated with the renovation of the Medical Arts Building and the retrofit of the Public Safety Center and the Main Jail existing complexes.



With the realignment of corrections between the State and County levels, there will be more sentenced, more end of sentence inmates requiring improved programs and services to be provided at the local level in the form of in-house programs at the Detention Center and day reporting functions at a proposed Community Corrections Center. To this purpose a center for day reporting and other services will be programmed and planned for the PSC site. Several locations have been suggested for consideration, including an area to the northwest corner of the site and a location to the south of the existing detention center, in the buffer zone for the secure facilities. Both of these potential locations are illustrated on the overall site Master Plan. Whichever location is ultimately preferred, it should consider an ample amount of parking in support of the day reporting activity.

Other Site Considerations

One of the more important design drivers in organizing the site expansion is the location of the proposed Intake/Release/Transport component. Logically, it needs to go in the northeast quadrant of the complex, addressing the most efficient access for official vehicles and allowing space for separate Intake and Transport secure vehicular yards, as defined by the program. This quadrant is defined by connections to the service facilities on the east and by the Sheriff's Building on the north, both offering the potential for a circulation connection to the expanded detention center. Intake/Release/Transport in turn drives other relationships due to its requirements for ingress and egress, including access points for the public, bondsmen, attorneys, and other official visitors.

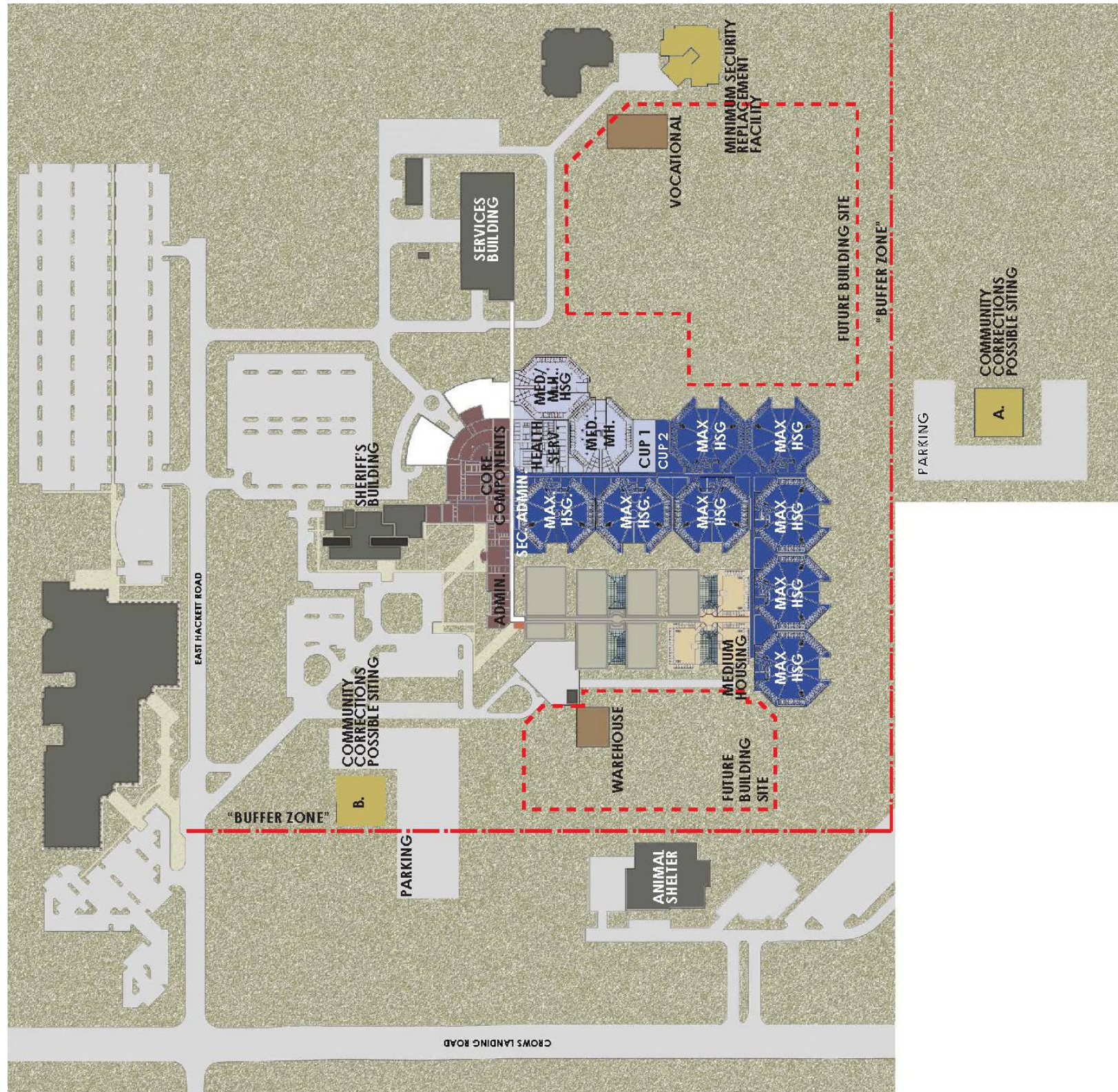
The other major driver for design is the framework for the addition of multiple housing units. A loop circulation system will tie together the new and old housing wings and allow flexibility of staff movement between areas of the complex. This loop concept is applicable to secure circulation, including staff and inmate movement in addition to the delivery of services throughout the complex. To maintain continuity of the secure environment, the circulation should connect through the existing lobby space, converting this area to a secure environment. The Public Lobby can then relocate to a more central location that accommodates public and visitor access, and access to the secure perimeter at a sally port, with proximity to the Release Lobby. The new housing wing of Maximum Security Housing pods will not have a separate second floor visiting corridor since these pods will utilize video visitation technology which eliminates the need to move the public or the inmate to visiting. Attorney visits will occur at a centralized location and inmates will be moved to its location in order to receive attorney visits.

The resulting Phase One configuration, within the Master Plan, also addresses funding as represented by the availability of resources from the State through the AB900 program. Components considered relative to AB900 include 2 new Maximum Security Housing pods, a Medical/Mental Health Housing pod, Health Services, and Central Control and Security Administration.



Site access and parking is also considered in the overall site reorganization. Site access will continue to be by way of the current drives off of Hackett Road, including the west entrance for public access and parking and the two east entrances, one for staff parking and one for service and official vehicle access. Staff should have parking that affords some degree of separation from the public. Ideally, growth would call for expansion of the parking lot to the east of the Sheriff's Building. The current lot allows parking for 206 cars and could roughly double in capacity by infilling parking west of the service road. However, there are currently temporary structures located in this area, so this expansion is questionable. Alternatively, there are potential parking areas across the service access road east of the temporary buildings and other areas west of the Sheriff's Building. These pose certain compromises to distance and separation cited for preferred staff parking areas. Public parking will also need to be expanded to improve parking and access for the visiting public on the west side of the complex.

SITE MASTER PLAN





Central Core Facilities: Phase One

Central Control and Security Administration

The location of Central Control is flexible. In this organization it is located close to staff support areas and the muster room, with visual supervision of the armory and key control. Central Control could be positioned to monitor staff access to the secure perimeter at a staff sally port as an optional activity.

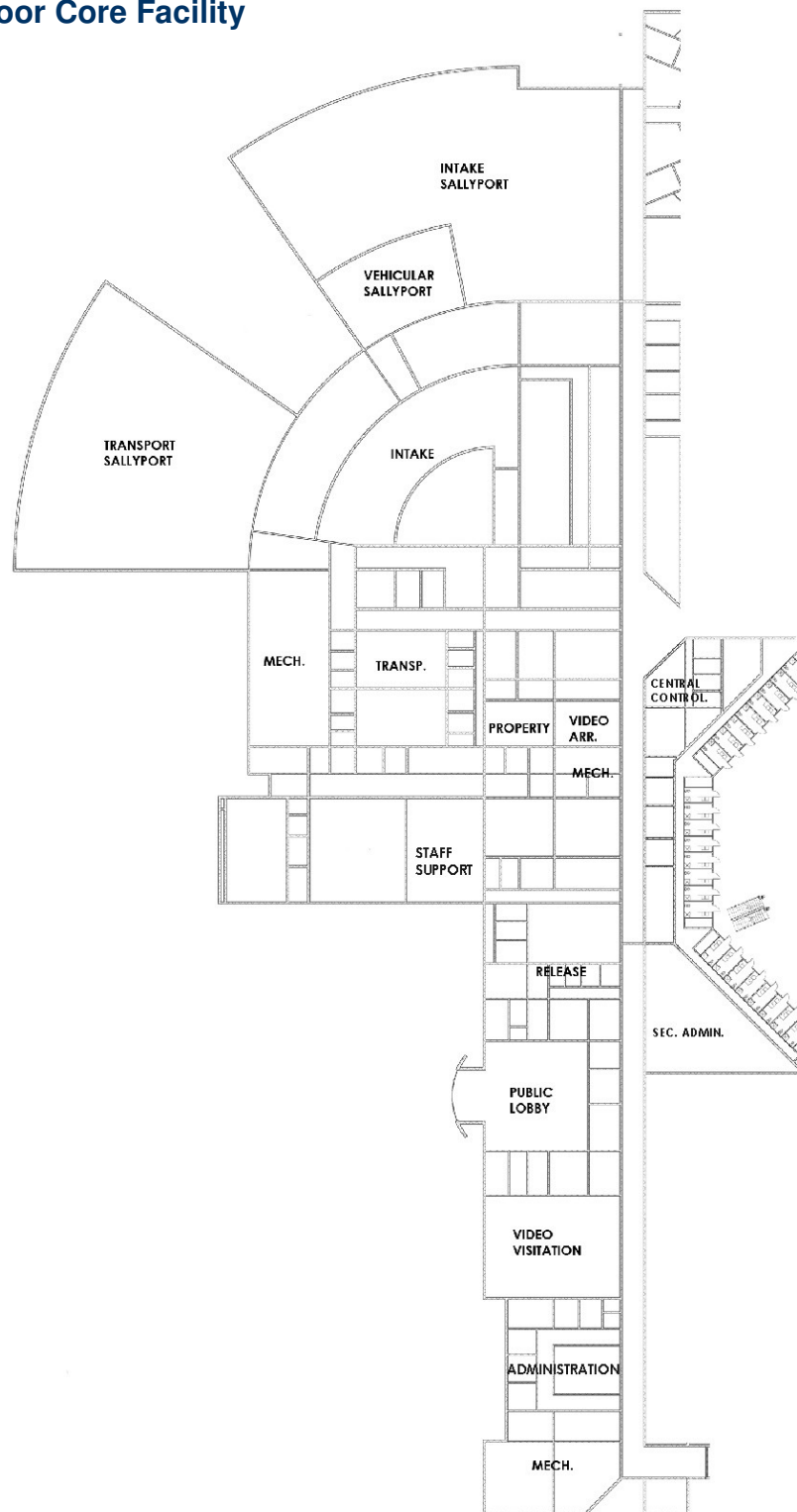
One wing of the Core Building is situated between the Sheriff's Building and the Public Safety Center. This location entertains ideas of possibly connecting the two structures at one or two levels through the use of interior and/or exterior spaces that can define staff entry and circulation, can accommodate shared use elements, and can give identity to the place where these departmental functions come together.

Intake/Release/Transport

The Central Core facilities planned for Phase One consist of several program components, but are largely represented by a new Intake/Release/Transport center, one that will replace this function at the old Main Jail. This component is anticipated to be located on the northeast corner of the complex, situated to be easily accessed by law enforcement and secure transport vehicles entering and leaving the site.

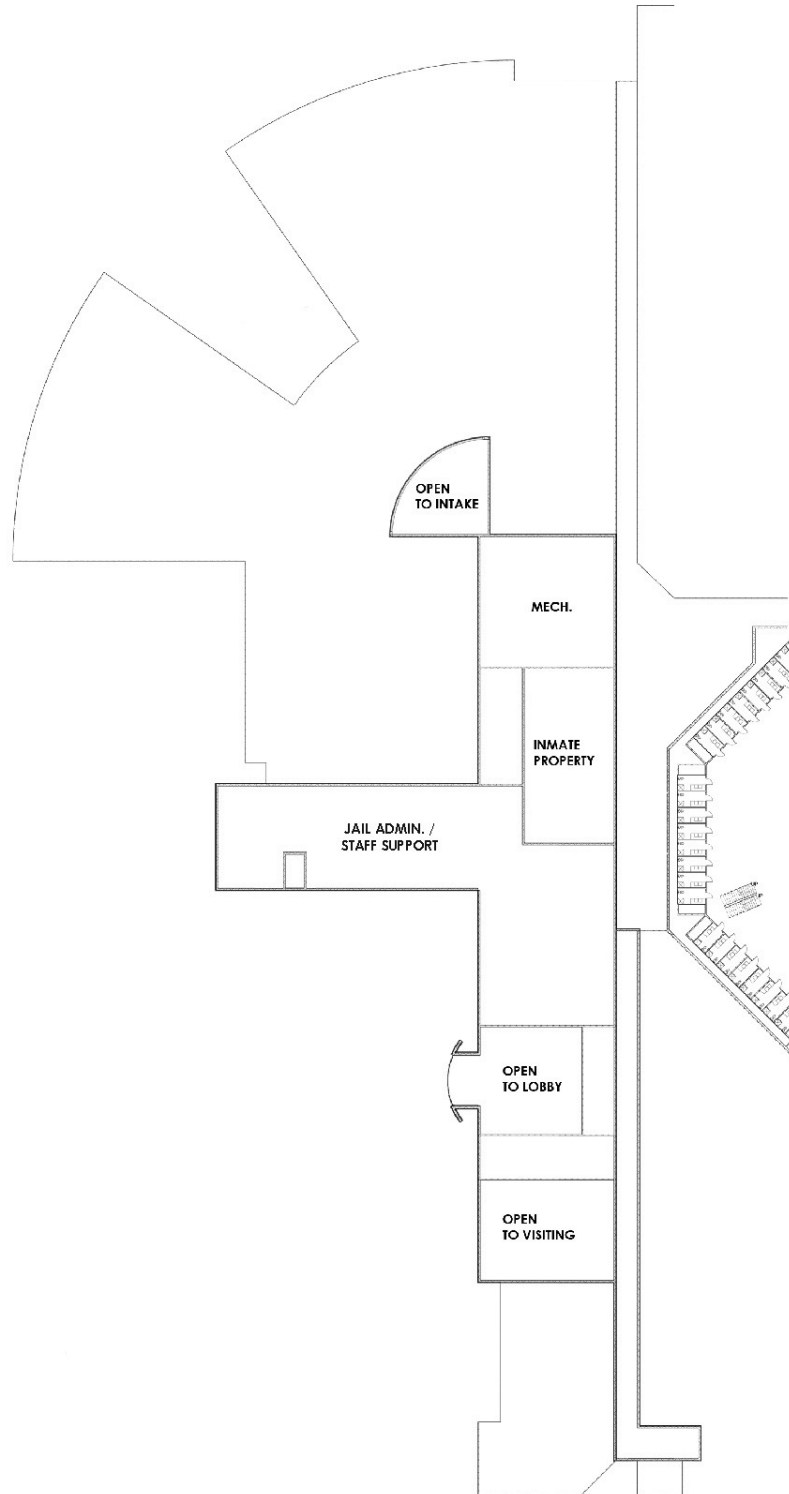


Ground Floor Core Facility





Second Floor Core Facility





Housing Objectives

Throughout a series of work sessions and meetings with Sheriff's Office staff, the need to accommodate an evolving inmate population to include higher risk individuals in detention was consistently emphasized and supported by recent documentation. Because the current/existing housing model is more appropriate to a medium security classification of inmates, direction was established that, going forward, the majority of new housing and facilities be designed around the needs of a close to maximum security population.

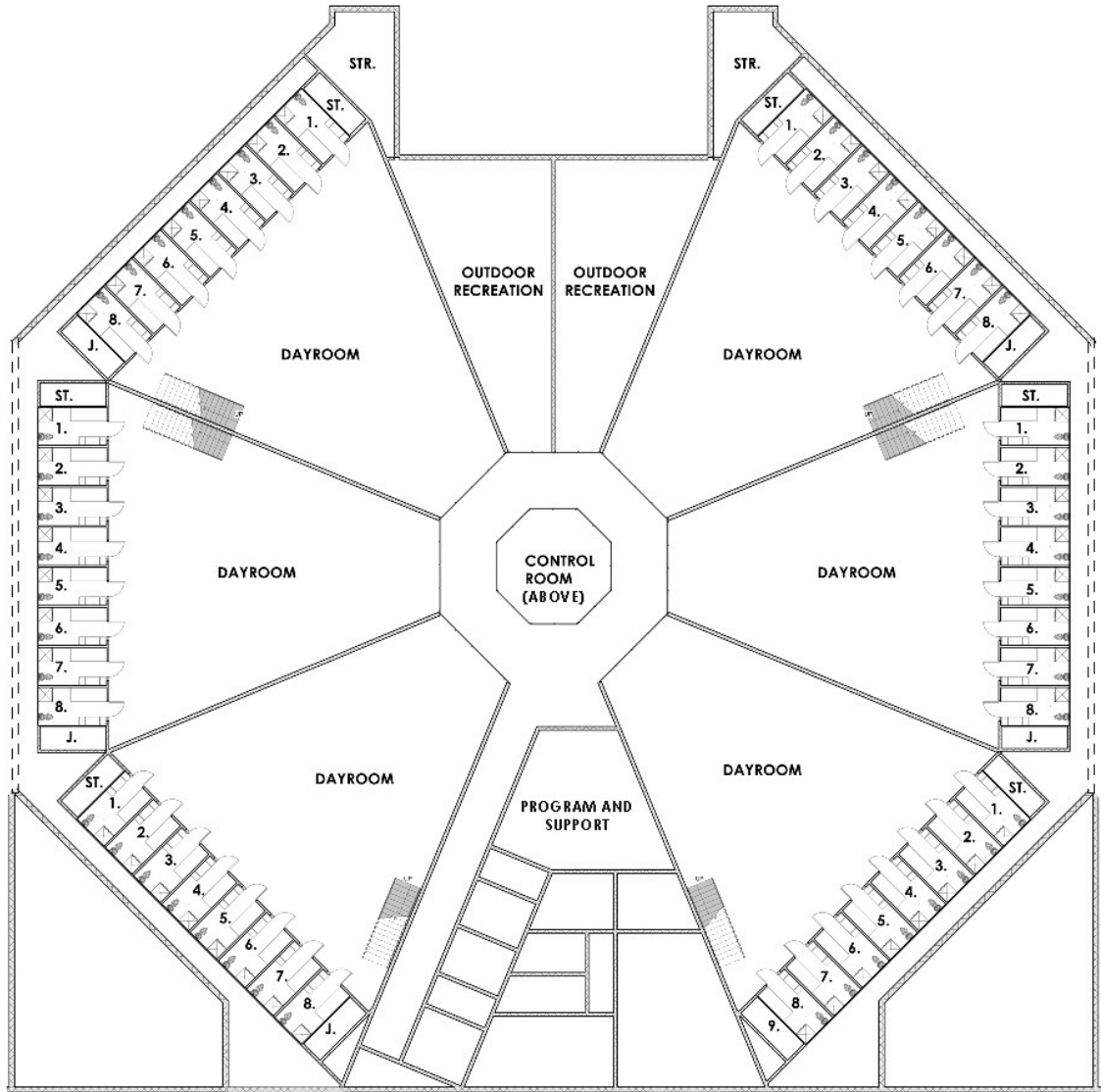
In conjunction with the development of the program, a number of housing examples were studied and several options developed as sketches for review during the program working sessions. The preferred examples are illustrated in this program document and include several concept diagrams for the various types and classifications of housing. The planning concept for the Maximum Security housing specifically reflects the evolution of ideas stipulated by staff for the majority of the inmate population in a program to expand housing, and includes the following objectives:

- Provide Maximum Security housing pods of 192 beds, with compartments of 32 beds each for classifying/separating inmates.
- Provide elevated Control Rooms for housing pods, utilizing observation in managing inmate populations.
- Provide exterior chases for flexibility and ease of access in maintaining the facility.
- Maximize sight lines; no blind spots within inmate occupied areas.
- Utilize maximum security construction in cell and unit design, including doors, hardware, locks, and glazing.
- Provide multiple areas for secure outdoor recreation on each Maximum Security housing pod for flexibility in scheduling.
- Provide doors with food/cuff passes throughout.
- Provide multiple Sick-Call and Interview rooms on each pod.
- Provide access to daylighting in the form of borrowed light from outdoor recreation yards and/or clear-stories or skylights.
- Provide access to re-therm facilities for the delivery of food to the pods.
- Accommodate attorney visitation, as necessary, by moving inmates to centralized non-contact visitation facilities remote from the housing pods so as not to have to build a separate corridor system for limited utility – the operational aspects of this function are still being considered by staff in comparing the required on-going supervision in moving inmates vs. the first cost associated with a potential second floor corridor system that would deliver attorneys to special visiting accommodations on the housing pods.



- Accommodate video visitation on each unit, including video visitation for the existing housing by retrofitting those existing visiting booths.

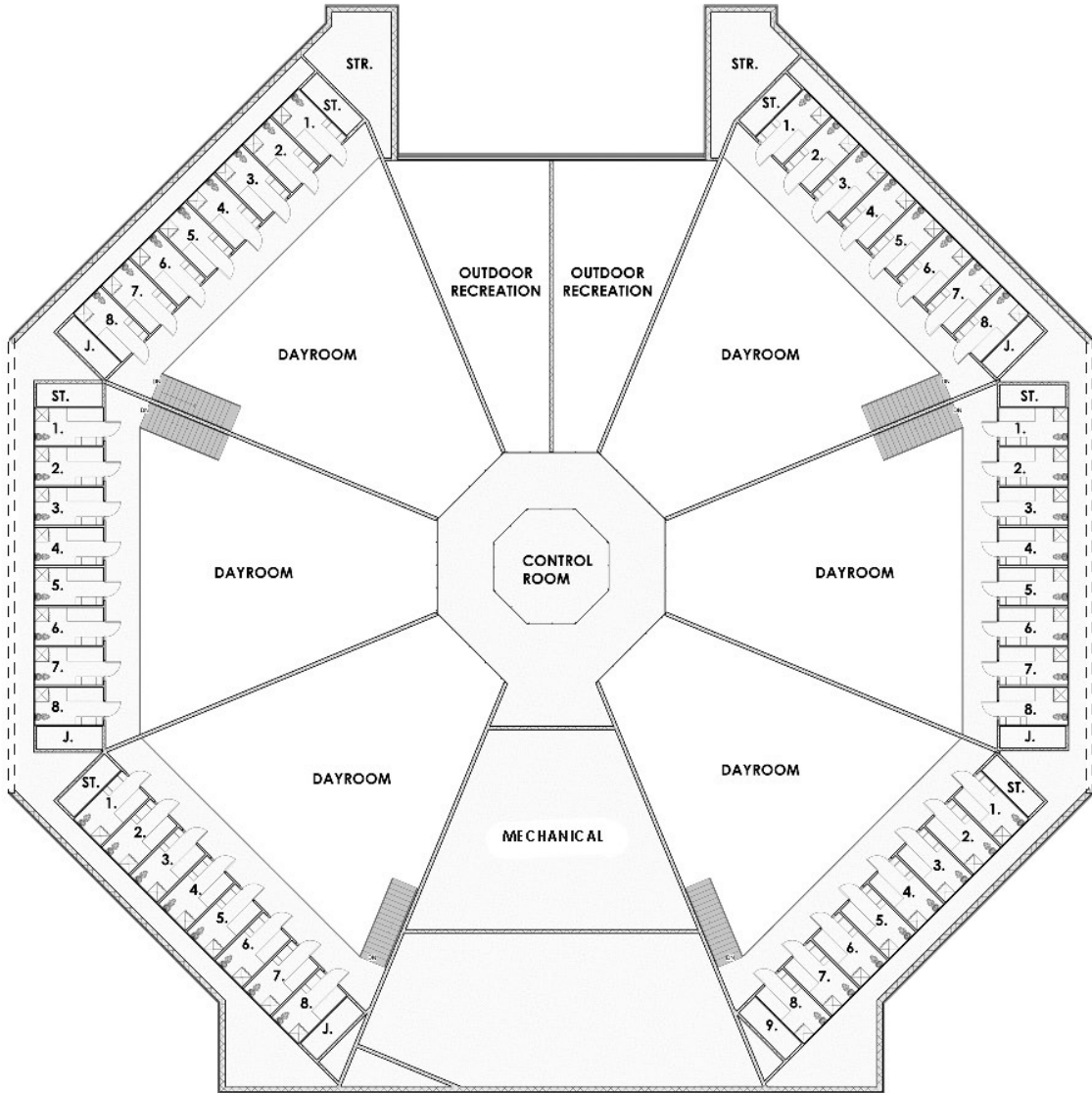
The preferred Maximum Security housing configuration is used as the building block for the overall site master plan, representing the basic module used to project a physical layout of housing and a schedule for phasing and implementation. A phasing plan is suggested that projects a population over time, meeting the immediate needs of housing for the year 2015 (Phase One) and corresponding to the Jail Needs Assessment prepared in June of 2007, as updated in September of 2011.



GROUND LEVEL-MAXIMUM SECURITY HOUSING



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SECOND LEVEL - MAXIMUM SECURITY HOUSING



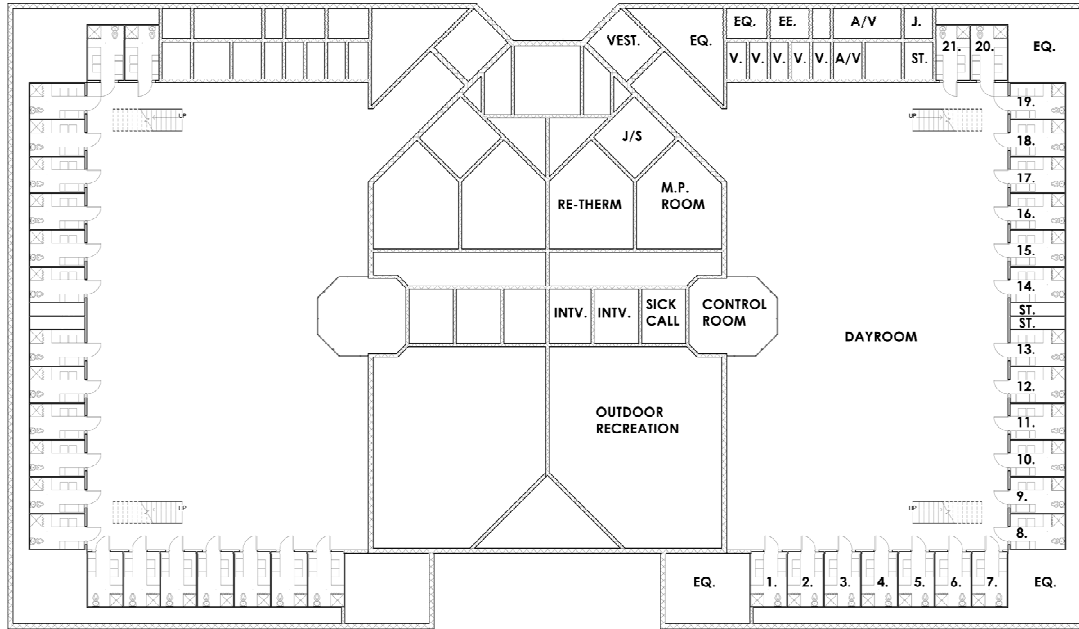
UPDATED MEDIUM SECURITY HOUSING CONFIGURATION

In addition to a model for Maximum Security Housing, there will still be a need for some Medium Security Housing in the future and for Medical and Mental Health populations. The idea for a new Medium Security Housing pod is to complement the existing pattern of housing, expanding the corridor/circulation system as appropriate to the overall complex planning objectives. The south end of the existing detention center currently terminates with a half-pod unit on the east side of the corridor. Adding one and a half modified Medium Security Housing Units in future phasing would basically complete the footprint of the existing housing wing and establish points of connection to an overall circulation system that coordinates between old and new construction. This would suggest providing several 84-bed units in future phases, modified to address staff concerns for security, including:

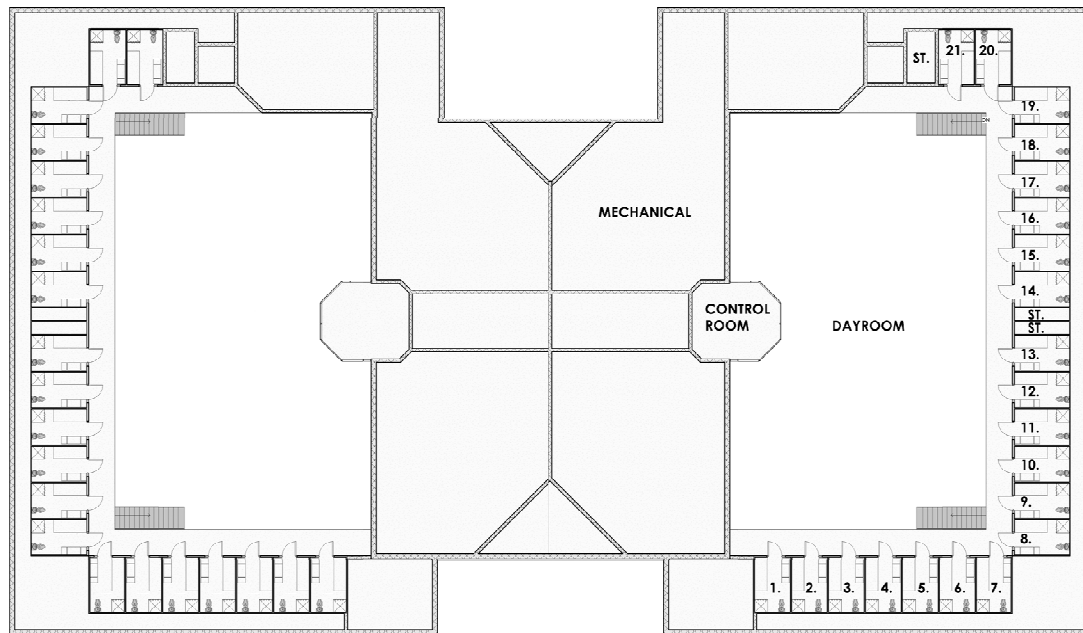
- The management of the unit by a secure control center within the unit that has good visibility to all inmate activity areas.
- The elimination of blind spots identified within the current unit design.
- The provision of additional support space to include Sick-Call, Interview Rooms, and a Multi-Purpose Space.
- The upgrade of doors, locks, and other physical hardware on the unit; all doors to have food/cuff passes.
- The provision of Video Visitation on the unit, with the accommodation of Attorney Visitation in a centralized location, depending upon the design.



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GROUND LEVEL-MEDIUM SECURITY HOUSING



SECOND LEVEL-MEDIUM SECURITY HOUSING



MEDICAL / MENTAL HEALTH HOUSING UNITS

The staff emphasized the need for housing to accommodate Medical and Mental Health populations now and in the future. Phase 1 includes a housing pod for 72 such beds (2 36-bed units sharing common spaces) as a one level housing component consisting of a mix of single and double-occupancy cells. The proposed mix is to accommodate 18 people in single cells and 18 people in double cells. The one level configuration is preferred because of the number of inmates on prescription drug regimens. Another 72 beds is projected for the future – bringing the total beds for medical/mental health to 144 for the overall complex. Additional medical/mental health beds could also be provided using a designated maximum security housing pod for the less afflicted, more ambulatory of the population.

Medical housing should be located in close proximity to the medical clinic and, in turn, near Intake. As a unit, it should have its own program and support space, including space for re-thermed food, designated sick-call, multi-purpose areas, and outdoor recreation.



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GROUND LEVEL - MEDICAL / MENTAL HEALTH HOUSING / HEALTH SERVICES / CLINIC



Phasing and Implementation

The sequence for phasing and implementation of the long range master plan outlines how the project site build-out will ultimately achieve 2,850 detention beds on the PSC site. This number roughly coordinates with the projected number of beds defined by the *Jail Needs Assessment of 2007* for the year 2040, but should be carefully evaluated in the light of the newly updated Needs Assessment from the current planning team. This update projects a much more moderate growth in the near term, as defined in the section on Project History Update of this report.

The following outline describes a potential sequence for phasing by defining a Phase One construction program for the year 2015 that meets the currently defined needs of the County and sets out the potential for continued growth well into the future as the County grows and the facility expands. This phasing recognizes that budgets and schedules will ultimately determine the scope of work for each subsequent project phase.

The Stanislaus County PSC Master Plan update incorporates new information, circumstances that have evolved since the previous final report of November 2008, to modify the projections, programming, and planning that result in changes to the proposed implementation plan and target dates for construction. The priorities for implementing the design and construction of new facilities are currently projected in the following sequence:

Phase One: 2015

Phase One of the updated Master Plan calls for the construction of a total of 456 new beds in addition to the 192 minimum security beds being added to the PSC site to replace the beds lost from the fire loss to housing at the Honor Farm. These new beds will be distributed among the various inmate classifications to include Maximum Security Housing (384), Medical/Mental Health Housing (72), and the Minimum Security Replacement Housing (192). These additions will take the total rated capacity for beds at the PSC complex/site to 1,278 inmates, plus 96 special use beds. In addition, 342 rated beds will remain available at the Main Jail downtown, while the remaining beds at the Honor Farm will be scheduled for closing. The total inmate capacity in terms of rated beds available to the County at the conclusion of Phase One construction would be 1,620.

The goal to consolidate all detention housing and to upgrade the security levels of available housing at the PSC site ultimately suggests the closing of the Main Jail. However, the schedule to close the Main Jail is dependent on the development of the new Intake/Release/Transport components in conjunction with Phase One of the Master Plan. This would mean that the potential closing of the Main Jail would not occur until 2015, at the earliest, and this would tend to dictate certain remedial maintenance costs to keep the facility functional over that period of time.



In addition to housing, other major components are planned for Phase One, either at the PSC site or elsewhere in the County. The major components assigned the top priority for immediate implementation, which is planning, design and construction by the year 2015, are itemized below and include:

- A new 192-bed Minimum Security replacement housing unit that substitutes beds at the PSC for those lost by fire at the Honor Farm (this project is currently in the planning and design phase).
- A remote Video Visitation Facility, potentially housed at the Medical Arts Facility in conjunction with other County functions planned for that space. The selected site will take into consideration the preferred Video Visitation system, currently being researched and evaluated.
- A Community Corrections Center to accommodate day reporting activities within the system. This facility could potentially be located on the PSC property.
- Two Maximum Security Housing Units of 192-beds each for a total of 384 additional beds. These two units will improve the capability of the system to address the need for a higher security population as defined by the updated *Needs Assessment*.
- Core facilities to provide for Intake/Release/Transport functions at the PSC site, relocated from the Main Jail.
- Staff Support functions to provide resources for physical and academic training, as well as locker and shower facilities.
- A Health Services Component that would provide in-patient and out-patient services to the inmate population and provide a 72-bed housing unit for Medical/Mental Health population needs.
- A component for Central Control, expandable for the overall Master Plan, and Security Administration.
- A Central Utility Plant designed to serve the existing and expanded PSC complex and to eventually expand to accommodate a potential capacity of 2850-beds, developed in phases as appropriate to the implementation plan.
- The provision of Emergency Power as required by code and as determined by the County in meeting the needs and objectives for the facility at each phase.
- The provision of Services (Water, Sewer, Electric, Gas) as required for the expansion of the complex at each phase and as appropriate to the Master Plan and its implementation. These services appear to be in place and adequate for the site build-out.



Replacement of the Honor Farm

Currently, it is planned to replace the Honor Farm housing units that were destroyed by fire, locating a new 192-bed Minimum Security Housing Pod at the PSC site. The planning and design for this facility is underway and is largely funded by the insurance coverage from the fire. With the completion of that unit and other Phase One projected housing at the PSC, the County would expect to close the Honor Farm. With the exception of the new 192-bed replacement unit, additional beds would likely replace minimum security beds with a more secure option to address classification of inmates. The staff has consistently stated a preference for the higher security beds, feeling that current facilities pose enough options for their minimum and medium security populations. This direction is supported by the updated Needs Assessment, which defines a need for housing relative to the demands of a more secure population.

In conjunction with the development of the Phase One planning requirements, it is the County's objective to replace the remaining 182 beds at the Honor Farm with new, more secure facilities at the Public Safety Center site.

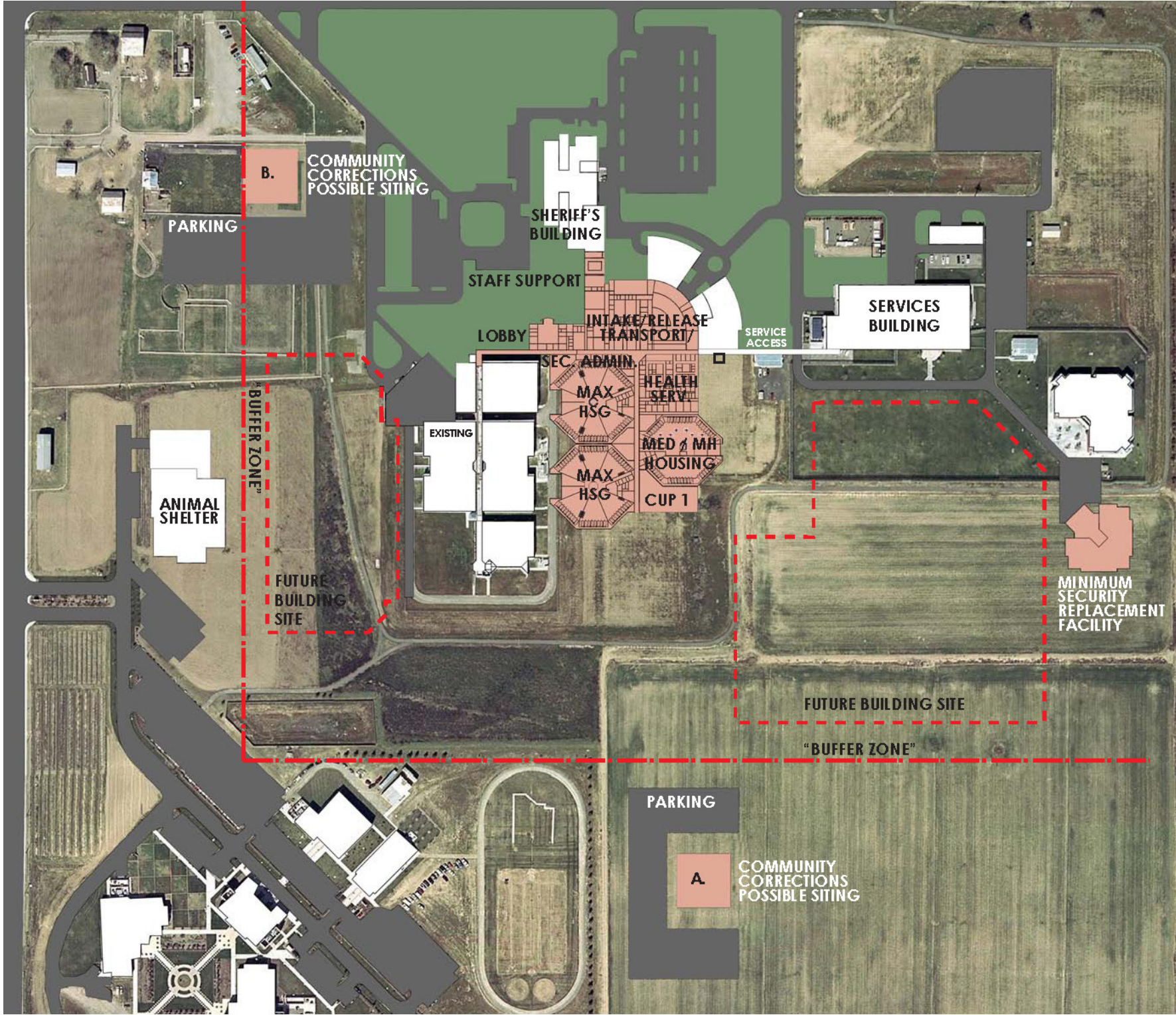
Phase One project scope delivers 456 new maximum security and medical/mental health beds, bringing the total rated beds available to the County as follows:

- Public Safety Center (PSC) – 1,278 rated beds (702 existing beds, 192 replacement beds, and 384 new maximum security beds); 1,374 design capacity beds (24 existing special use beds and 72 new medical/mental health beds)
 - Main Jail – 342 rated beds, 2 special use beds
 - Honor Farm – The remaining minimum security beds located at the Honor Farm (182) are projected to be closed upon completion of Phase One; not included in total beds available for 2015.
- **Total beds for Stanislaus County in 2015 at the PSC site: 1,374 beds, design capacity**
- **Total beds for Stanislaus County including the Main Jail: 1,718 beds, design capacity**

The cost estimate and potential funding for the Phase One components are identified in the table in Section III.



PHASE ONE





Master Plan Build-Out, Future Phases

In subsequent phases, according to the Master Plan, future construction would accomplish the development of additional Housing, both Maximum Unit and Medium Security Unit types. It would also add additional space for Jail Administration, Program Services, Warehouse and Commissary, and Vocational Programs.

The projected build-out of the Master Plan would add another 6 Maximum Security units and another 1½ Medium Security units. As a result the bed capacity at this site would be increased to 2,850. Housing and other components in future phases would include:

- An additional 6 Maximum Security Housing Units of 192-beds each, a total of 1,152 beds added in phased development as indicated by future needs assessments.
- A Second Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit of 72-beds.
- An additional 1 and ½ Medium Security Housing Units, compatible with those of the existing detention center but having upgraded security, 252 beds.
- A Warehouse/Commissary structure to accommodate staging of services at the main complex.
- A second phase for the Central Utility Plant that would accommodate the completion of the Master Plan build-out of the PSC site.
- Industrial/Vocational space that replaces/relocates this function from the Honor Farm.
- The expansion of Parking in support of phased implementation of the PSC site.
- The potential closing of the Main Jail in downtown Modesto.
- The provision of Emergency Power as required by code and as determined by the County in meeting the needs and objectives for the facility at each phase.
- The provision of Services (Water, Sewer, Electric, Gas) as required for the expansion of the complex at each phase and as appropriate to the Master Plan and its implementation.

The capacity of the system at build-out would be 2,850 detention beds (design capacity), all consolidated at the PSC site, with the Main Jail being closed. The construction of these beds would be phased and implemented as appropriate to future planning, reflecting a continuing assessment of the patterns of incarceration for the County.

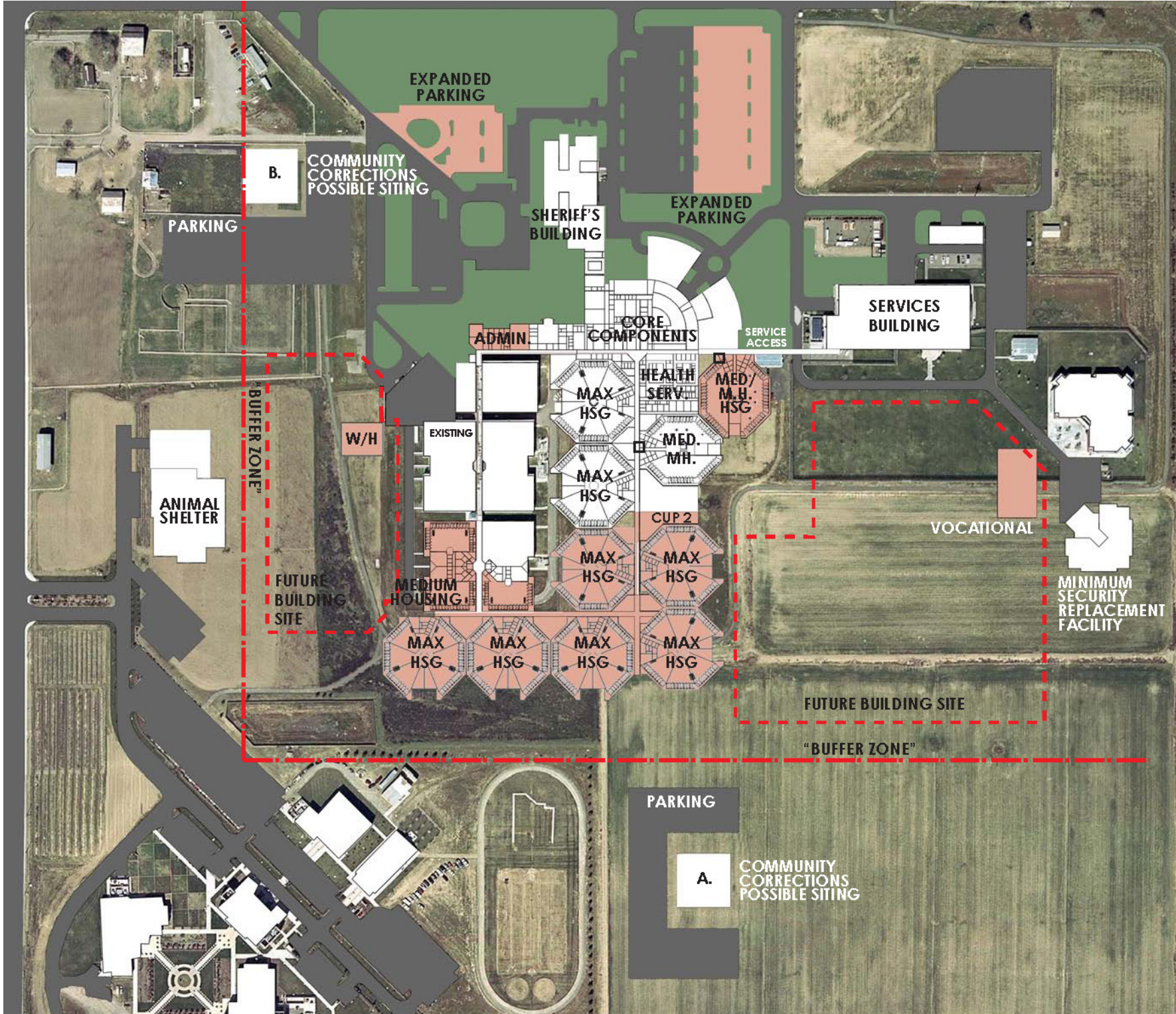
- **Total new beds at the Public Safety Center for subsequent phases: 1,476 beds**
- **Total beds for the Public Safety Center: 2,850 beds**



The physical master plan is open-ended and allows additional growth to both the east and west of the complex. There is room to the west for another row of housing units or alternatively other projected needs. The proposed site plan recognizes the need for additional future growth whether directly associated with the Detention Center or otherwise related to the Justice System as separate, identifiable projects. Several areas are set aside as buildable areas for future project requirements. These are identified on the overall site master plan, within the 100-acre parcel for Sheriff's Facilities.



MASTER PLAN BUILD-OUT, FUTURE PHASES





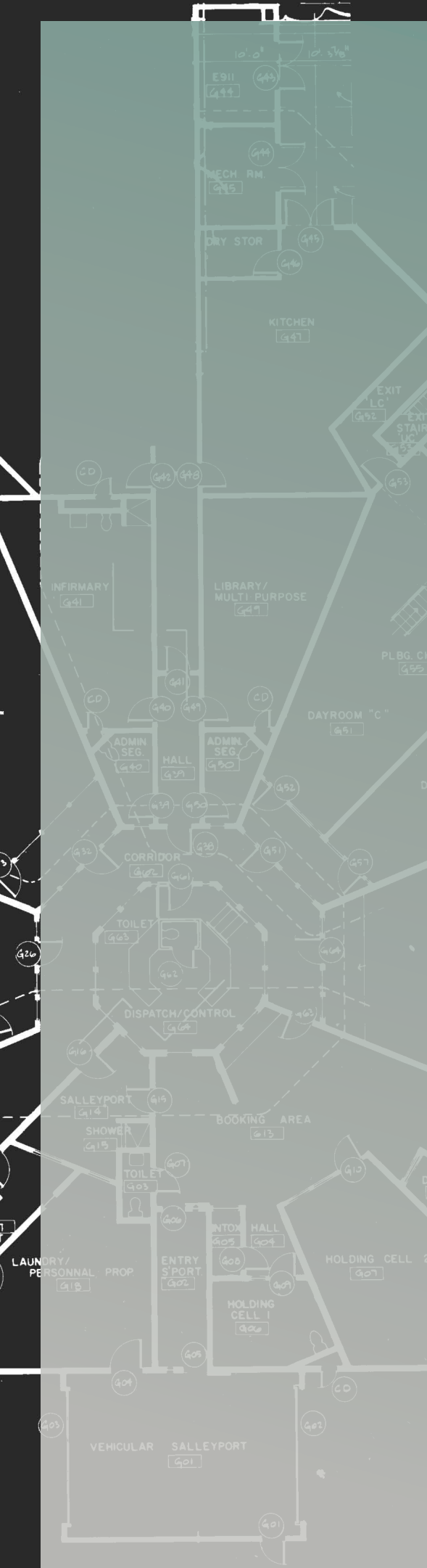
Site: Infrastructure, Utilities, Emergency Power

A Central Utility Plant (CUP) is called for in the Master Plan. It should be located so as to be centralized to the extent possible relative to its service requirements for both existing and proposed facilities. Most likely the Central Plant should be phased with Phase One accommodating requirements of the existing detention center and the Phase One construction program. This CUP would be approximately 10,000 square feet in support of facilities noted. A second phase would be planned to accommodate future, additional construction under the Master Plan and would require around 6,000 square feet to house systems and equipment.

Emergency power is an aspect of design which will determine the extent to which the electrical functions can be run off an emergency generator and therefore, based on capacity, what operations will have back-up power. A certain level is required by code, but this is often exceeded by operational mandate. The final determination of the level of emergency power available to the facility becomes a cost consideration and is often impacted by budget.

The Site Infrastructure, including gas, electric, water and sewer capacities, appears to have been planned according to earlier projections for the build out of the site and should accommodate the population projections carried by the current Master Plan.

Chapter III Cost Estimate





CHAPTER III COST ESTIMATE

Introduction

A set of recommendations was developed in 2008 to present to the Board of Supervisors of Stanislaus County, the cost estimate for the construction of expansion to the Public Safety Center has been updated. This estimate, originally developed by Cumming Corporation's cost consultants in accordance with generally accepted principles and practices, was part of the 2008 master plan report and was based on the Operational and Architectural Program developed for this project. As of August 2011, this estimate of probable construction costs has been modified to reflect the project components currently identified for Phase One in the Master Plan update. The scope of the estimate includes the construction of new Maximum Security Housing, Medical/Mental Health Housing and Health Services, Intake/Release/Transport Components, and Central Control and Security Administration components, as well as site development considerations including the implementation of a Central Utility Plant for the overall complex.

The cost estimate is preliminary in nature as it was developed from programming documents only, not design documents. Therefore this estimate is based on square footage costs, not on a quantity take-off of building materials and costs. These square foot costs have been updated to show the latest input from the County and reflects their perception of inflation in construction costs from 2008 to 2011. The resulting adjustment of 3% over the 2008 estimate is reflected in the Cost Basis column on the cost estimate table. The County and the architect selected for the design phase of the project will need to review and revise the cost estimates as the design moves forward.

Estimate Overview

In the cost estimate presented in this chapter, there are specific costs which are excluded from the base estimates, but should be considered separately as "soft costs." Total project costs can be calculated and added to the base construction cost to include all project related costs. These items include the following, and generally represent about 25 percent of the projected construction costs; however, could be higher depending on the project delivery method.

- Professional design and consulting fees.
- General building permits.
- Testing fees.
- Owner's field inspection costs.
- Construction / project manager's fees (if applicable).



- Design build fee (if applicable).
- Plan check fees and building permit fees.
- Furnishings, fixtures and equipment (FF&E) / Group II.
- Owner-furnished items.
- Artwork and plants.
- Construction contingency.
- Move-in costs or maintenance costs after move-in.
- Financing and carry costs.
- Hazardous material abatement (if required).
- Major site and building structures demolition.
- Renovations to the existing facility.

Other issues or considerations that may affect the actual estimated construction costs, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Modifications to the scope of work included in this estimate.
- Restrictive technical specifications or excessive contract conditions.
- Any specified item of equipment, material, or product that cannot be obtained from at least three different sources.
- Any other non-competitive bid situations.
- Bids delayed beyond the projected schedule.

Further assumptions that were made in the cost estimate include:

- The site will be fully accessible during normal working hours.
- The estimate is made for Phase One of the Master Plan only.
- The construction contract procurement method is assumed to be competitive, public General Contractor bid.
- The estimate is based on the prevailing wage structure.



Statement of Probable Total Project Cost

As stated in the prior cost estimate, the estimate of probable construction costs reflects pricing obtainable in a competitive and stable bidding market. This estimate is based upon a minimum of four competitive bids from qualified general contractors, with bids from a minimum of three (3) subcontractors per trade. This statement is a determination of fair market value for the construction of the project and is not intended to be a prediction of low bid. Experience indicates that fewer numbers of bidders may result in a higher bid amount, and higher numbers of bidders may result in a lower bid amount. In current market conditions, however, there should not be a shortage of responsive bids.

For the Master Plan Update the square foot cost from 2008 was adjusted to reflect input from the County for an inflation factor seen as 3% from then until now, fall 2011. This revised base calculation was then projected out to the Mid-Point of Construction, being escalated 10% in order to arrive at the resulting cost projections for each building component identified in Phase One construction. The current cost projections reflect the reorganization of the Phase One components and the new time-frames assumed in scheduling.

Assumptions and Basis for Costs

Again, as in the previous estimate, unit costs, as contained herein, are based the best available information on current bid prices in the Stanislaus County area. These costs are applied to square footage requirements as stipulated by the space program. The general contractor's and the subcontractor's overhead and profit are included in each line item unit cost.

An allowance based on 10% of the construction cost subtotal has been included for the contractor's General Conditions. Additionally, an allowance based on 1.20% of the construction cost subtotal has been included for the contractor's payment and performance bonds, if required. Further, an allowance based on 1.5% of the construction cost subtotal has been included for the contractor's general liability insurance.

Design/Estimating contingencies have been included in the amount of an allowance of 15% for undeveloped design detail. This cost is included in the estimate calculations. As the design of each system is further developed, details which may increase cost will need to be incorporated into the estimate. This 15% is a factor intended to address these variables.



Soft Costs

An allowance for soft costs should be considered as a percentage of the construction costs to arrive at a total project cost. As mentioned previously, soft costs typically include architectural & engineering fees, project management fees, inspection fees, loose furniture and equipment, and a construction contingency. For this estimate, an allowance of 25% should be considered in addition to the stated amount identified in the estimate of probable construction costs.

Escalation

Escalation is calculated from the basis of this estimate to the Midpoint of Construction using the following rates and assumptions. Should this not be the schedule actually utilized, adjustments in escalation will be required.

<u>Construction Phase One</u>	<u>Date</u>
Construction Start:	02/01/13
Construction Finish:	02/01/15
Construction Midpoint:	02/01/14
Construction Duration:	24 Months

<u>Year</u>	<u>Escalation Percentage</u>
2008 - 2011	3%
2012	5%
2013	5%
2014	5%
2015	5%

Construction Contingency

Construction contingency costs have not specifically been included in this estimate; but as the budget for the project is developed, an allowance for change orders which may occur during construction should be included. A reasonable allowance to project for changes in the construction phase would be around 5% and should be considered part of the “soft costs” in calculating total project cost.



Statement of Probable Costs: Estimate Tables

The following two tables represent an estimate of probable construction costs related to a potential mid-point of construction for inflation for the various projects under consideration by Stanislaus County. The first table identifies the project elements associated with the expansion of the Public Safety Center's detention complex. It projects a Phase One for 456 new beds and for core facilities, including the new Intake/Release/Transport component. Along with these two key additions is the provision of new space for Health Services, Staff Support, and Security Administration, including a new Central Control for the complex. In round numbers, this project scope defines new construction of 190,000 square feet with a total project cost of around \$130 million.

The second table summarizes the cost for the total Phase One project elements under consideration by the County. Besides the expansion of the detention center, this table includes other justice related projects, as defined by the County, in meeting their upcoming needs. These other projects include the Coroner's facilities, a Community Correctional Center for day reporting, an off-site Video Visitation Center, the Honor Farm replacement housing unit located at the PSC site, the interim maintenance requirements for the continued operation of the Main Jail, and the upgrade of the security systems in the existing PSC detention facilities. These projects are listed and identified relative to potential funding sources.



Construction Sequence Phasing and Cost Estimate – Public Safety Detention Center Expansion - Phase One Projected Cost

PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER DETENTION CENTER EXPANSION - PHASE ONE PROJECTED COST

Project No.	Project Description	Beds	Area, GSF Building	Area, GSF Site	Cost Basis 08x1.03=2011	Cost Update 11x1.1=MPC	Estimate of Cost MP of Construction	Estimate of Total Project cost: x1.25
PHASE ONE FUNDING PRIORITIES								
2	Site Work		na	200,000	\$ 20.60	\$ 22.66	\$ 4,532,000	\$ 5,665,000
	Emergency Power				na		included	
	Domestic Water				na		included	
	Site Utilities				na		included	
4	Central Control/Security Administration		6,923		\$ 422.30	\$ 464.53	\$ 3,215,941	\$ 4,019,926
5	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 1	192	44,326		\$ 504.70	\$ 555.17	\$ 24,608,465	\$ 30,760,582
6	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 2	192	44,326		\$ 504.70	\$ 555.17	\$ 24,608,465	\$ 30,760,582
7	Medical/Mental Health, 1	72	24,162		\$ 556.20	\$ 611.82	\$ 14,782,795	\$ 18,478,494
8	Health Services		12,494		\$ 432.60	\$ 475.86	\$ 5,945,395	\$ 7,431,744
7	Lobby/Visiting		2,938		\$ 391.40	\$ 430.54	\$ 1,264,927	\$ 1,581,158
8	Central Core: Intake/Release/Transport		34,224		\$ 412.00	\$ 453.20	\$ 15,510,317	\$ 19,387,896
9	Staff Support		7,869		\$ 365.65	\$ 420.50	\$ 3,308,915	\$ 4,136,143
10	Central Utility Plant, Phase 1		11,500		\$ 463.64	\$ 510.00	\$ 5,865,000	\$ 7,331,250
	Phase One Totals	456	188,762		\$ 577.31		\$ 103,642,220	\$ 129,552,774

FUTURE PHASES FOR MASTER PLAN BUILD-OUT

13	Jail Administration		8,118		\$ 370.80			
14	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 3	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
15	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 4	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
16	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 5	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
17	Medical/Mental Health, 2	72	24,162		\$ 556.20			
18	Program Services		2,685		\$ 345.05			
19	Central Utility Plant, Phase 2		6,900		\$ 463.64			
20	Site Work, Phase 2			300,000	\$ 20.60			
21	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 6	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
22	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 7	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
23	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 8	192	44,326		\$ 504.70			
24	Medium Security Unit, 1.5	252	63,347		\$ 412.00			
25	Warehouse/Commissary		9,370		\$ 242.05			
26	Industrial/Vocational Space		11,500		\$ 290.46			
	Master Plan Build Out	1,476	392,038					

Notes: MPC = Midpoint of Construction MP = Midpoint



Construction Sequence Phasing and Cost Estimate – Comprehensive County Planning Projects - Phase One Projected Cost

COMPREHENSIVE COUNTY PLANNING PROJECTS - PHASE ONE PROJECTED COST

Project No.	Project Description	Beds	Area, GSF Building	Area, GSF Site	Cost Basis 08x1.03=2011	Cost Update 11x1.1=MPC	Estimate of Cost MP of Construction	Estimate of Total Project cost: x1.25	Funding Source
-------------	---------------------	------	-----------------------	-------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	--	--	----------------

PHASE ONE FUNDING PRIORITIES

1	Coroner		tbd				\$ 3,680,000	\$ 4,600,000	County Finance
2	Site Work		na	200,000	\$ 20.60	\$ 22.66	\$ 4,532,000	\$ 5,665,000	County Finance
	Emergency Power		na		na		included		
	Domestic Water		na		na		included		
	Site Utilities		na		na		included		
						sub-total	\$ 8,212,000	\$ 10,265,000	
3	Honor Farm Replacement Beds		29000		\$ 300.94	331.03	\$ 9,600,000	\$ 12,000,000	Insurance Proceeds
						sub-total	\$ 9,600,000	\$ 12,000,000	
4	Central Control/Security Administration		6923		\$ 422.30	\$ 464.53	\$ 3,215,941	\$ 4,019,926	AB900
5	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 1	192	44326		\$ 504.70	\$ 555.17	\$ 24,608,465	\$ 30,760,582	AB900
6	Maximum/Medium Security Housing, 2	192	44326		\$ 504.70	\$ 555.17	\$ 24,608,465	\$ 30,760,582	AB900
7	Medical/Mental Health, 1	72	24162		\$ 556.20	\$ 611.82	\$ 14,782,795	\$ 18,478,494	AB900
8	Health Services		12494		\$ 432.60	\$ 475.86	\$ 5,945,395	\$ 7,431,744	AB900
						sub-total	\$ 73,161,062	\$ 91,451,327	
7	Lobby/Visiting		2938		\$ 391.40	\$ 430.54	\$ 1,264,927	\$ 1,581,158	Public Facility Fees
8	Central Core: Intake/Release/Transport		34224		\$ 412.00	\$ 453.20	\$ 15,510,317	\$ 19,387,896	Public Facility Fees
9	Staff Support		7869		\$ 365.65	\$ 420.50	\$ 3,308,915	\$ 4,136,143	Public Facility Fees
10	Central Utility Plant, Phase 1		11500		\$ 463.64	\$ 510.00	\$ 5,865,000	\$ 7,331,250	Public Facility Fees
11	Community Corrections Center (DR)		14000		\$ 300.00	\$ 330.00	\$ 4,620,000	\$ 5,775,000	Public Facility Fees
						sub-total	\$ 30,569,158	\$ 38,211,447	
12	Video Visitation		tbd	renovation	tbd		\$ 800,000	\$ 1,000,000	CJ Facility Fund
						sub-total	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,000,000	
	Phase One Totals	456					\$ 122,342,220	\$ 152,927,774	

Notes: MPC = Midpoint of Construction MP = Midpoint



Chapter IV Staffing



CHAPTER IV STAFFING

Introduction

This chapter will present the projected staffing requirements for expansions to the Public Safety Center for Phase 1 of this Updated Master Plan. The original 2008 Master Plan can be referred to for staffing recommendations for future build-outs.

The objective of any staffing projection in a detention setting is to provide for the safety and security of staff, inmates, and the public; meet mandatory standards of correctional practice; and adhere to efficiencies in costs and operations. Although projecting staffing needs is not a perfect science, every attempt has been made to project the number of staff that may be needed to implement the facility planning described in the program and based on the proposed Master Plan. These projections make certain assumptions and are intended as a guide to Stanislaus County for budgetary and human resource planning.

The projections presented here are somewhat limited due to several underlying factors that can have a significant impact on the actual number of staff required in the future. These factors include:

- The projection was made based on an Operational and Architectural Program document and concepts, not on actual design documents. As the design is developed, concepts and needs may change, thus affecting the staffing needs of the facility.
- The staffing levels projected are **in addition** to the recommended staffing levels documented in the *October 2008 Staffing Analysis of the Stanislaus County Detention System*. Thus as the number of staff and post assignments in the existing Public Safety Center change over time, the number of staff required for the implementation of the expansion may also change.
- Additionally, it is a basic assumption of this projection that existing staff may be transferred from their present facility/assignment/post to supplement the operational requirements of the expanded facility when their facility/assignment/post is eliminated or function reduced.
- It is assumed that the Shift Relief Factor will remain the same as identified in the 2008 Staffing Analysis. If changes in staff scheduling or leave usages (or both) affect the Shift Relief Factor, then the projection will be affected.



- Assumptions about the demographics (classification levels) of the inmate population have been made based on the *Adult Detention Needs Assessment 2011 Update* and this *Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan 2011 Update*; these demographics may not stay static over time.
- The number of inmates in the detention system may increase or decrease, although the current projection is for continuing increases into the future due to implementation of AB 109.
- The management philosophy for the operation of the detention center may change.
- It is possible that more state inmates will be held in the county detention system in the future.
- Negative litigation against the County could impact the number and type of inmates being held as well as operations.
- Changing laws and court decisions may also affect the inmate population.

Staffing Projections by Phase

The projected staffing level for the expanded Public Safety Center is based on the following assumptions as to the size and configuration of the expansion.

Legend for Staffing Projections:

- **C = Captain(s)**
- **L = Lieutenant(s)**
- **S = Sergeant(s)**
- **D = Deputy(ies)**
- **CE = Civilian Employee(s)**
- **HU = Housing Unit**
- **SRF = Shift Relief Factor**

Phase One Staffing Projections

Phase one includes the following components:

- **One 192-bed Minimum Security Housing Unit to replace Honor Farm beds lost in a fire**
- **Two 192-bed Maximum Security Housing Units**
- **One 72-bed Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit**
- **Central Control within a new Security Housing area**
- **A Community Corrections Center**
- **Core Facilities for Intake/Release/Transport**



Phase One Staffing Projections by Component

1.0 Staffing - Lobby Visiting

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Lobby Desk/Reception	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	

2.0 Jail Administration

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
STC Sergeant	0	1 S	0	1 S	1.0	1.0 S	
FTO Coordinator	0	1 D	0	1 D	1.0	1.0 D	
Classification Sergeant	0	1 S	0	1 S	1.0	1.0 S	
Scheduling Deputy	0	0	1 D	1 D	1.0	1.0 D	

3.0 Intake / Release / Transport

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Intake Deputies	2 D	2 D	3 D	7 D	1.71	11.97 D	
Transportation Sergeant	0	1 S	0	1 S	1.0	1.0 S	



4.0 Health Services

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Medical Deputy	0	1 D	1 D	2 D	1.71	3.42 D	
Health Services Housing	2 D	2 D	2 D	6 D	1.83	10.98 D	
Medical Control	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	

5.0 Staff Support

No dedicated staffing needed.

6.0 Program Services

The **Community Corrections Center** will need to be staffed according to what programs will be offered. This will be determined in a process separate from this report.

7.0 Warehouse / Commissary / Vocational Training

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Warehouse Supervisor	0	1	0	1.0	1.0	1.0 C	Civilian employee



8.0 Housing

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Maximum Security Control Room	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.83	5.49 D	
Maximum Security Housing Deputies	2 D	2 D	2 D	6 D	1.83	10.98 D	
New Honor Farm Replacement Housing - Control Station	1 D	1 D	1 D	3 D	1.71	5.13 D	
New Honor Farm Replacement Housing ²	1 D	2 D	2 D	5 D	1.71	8.55 D	
New Honor Farm Replacement Housing Sergeant		1S			1.0	1.0 S	

Note:

- This staffing level is **in addition** to those staff identified in the 2008 Staffing Analysis

9.0 Security Administration

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
New Control Room	2 D	2 D	2 D	6 D	1.83	10.98 D	

Central Control must have 2 Deputies continuously assigned to this post as recommended in the 2008 *Staffing Analysis* recommendations.

² This staffing level is dependent on a high medium security inmate housed in this unit. If minimum security inmates are housed here, 1 less Deputy post position on both days and PM shifts would be needed.



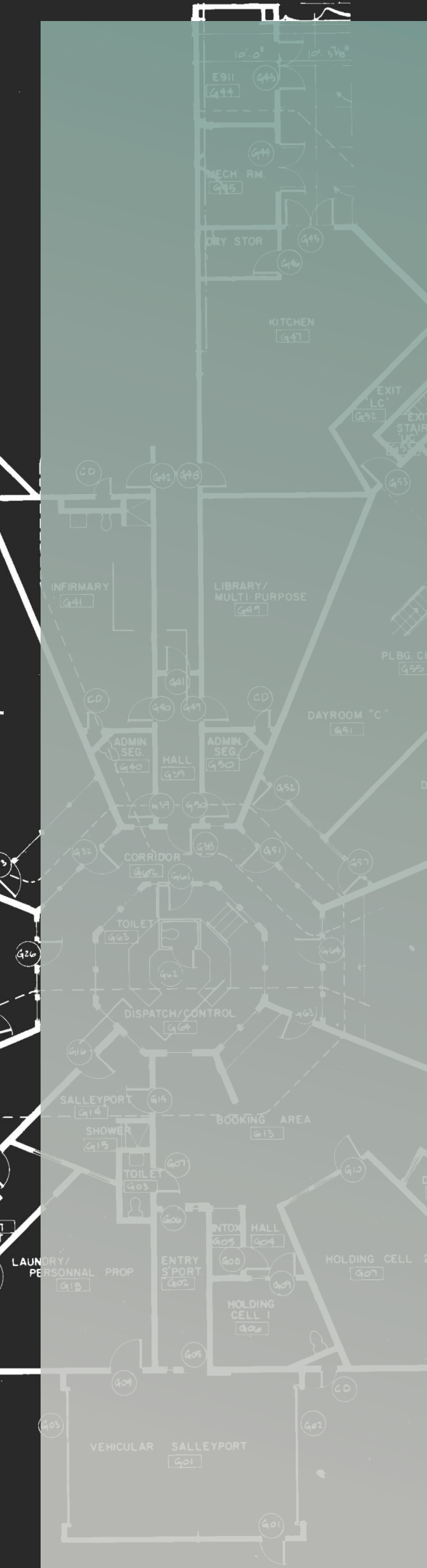
10.0 Central Utility Plant

No dedicated staffing needed.

Summary of Projected Staffing for Phase One

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Sergeants	1	2	0	0	0	0	2 S
Deputy - Custody	44	2	0	0	17	27	80.47 D
Civilian	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 CE

Chapter V Summary and Next Steps





CHAPTER V SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

Stanislaus County began the process of developing this Operational and Architectural Program with a very specific goal in mind. Based on previous planning studies that indicated continued growth, the County recognized the need to address current and future inmate bed needs and services. Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants in association with Rosser International were tasked with developing an operational and architectural program and site Master Plan to further define those needs.

The outcomes of this project include an operational and architectural program that defines the square footage requirements for the expansion to the Public Safety Center. In summary, the program proposes a Phase One implementation plan of 456 beds and related program and support facilities, to be completed by 2015.

Total project costs for the expansion, based on an architectural program yielding approximately 190,000 square feet for the expanded detention center, are projected at around \$130 Million. With the additional projects defined in Phase One by the County, whether at the PSC site or elsewhere, that total project cost is projected to be around \$152 Million.

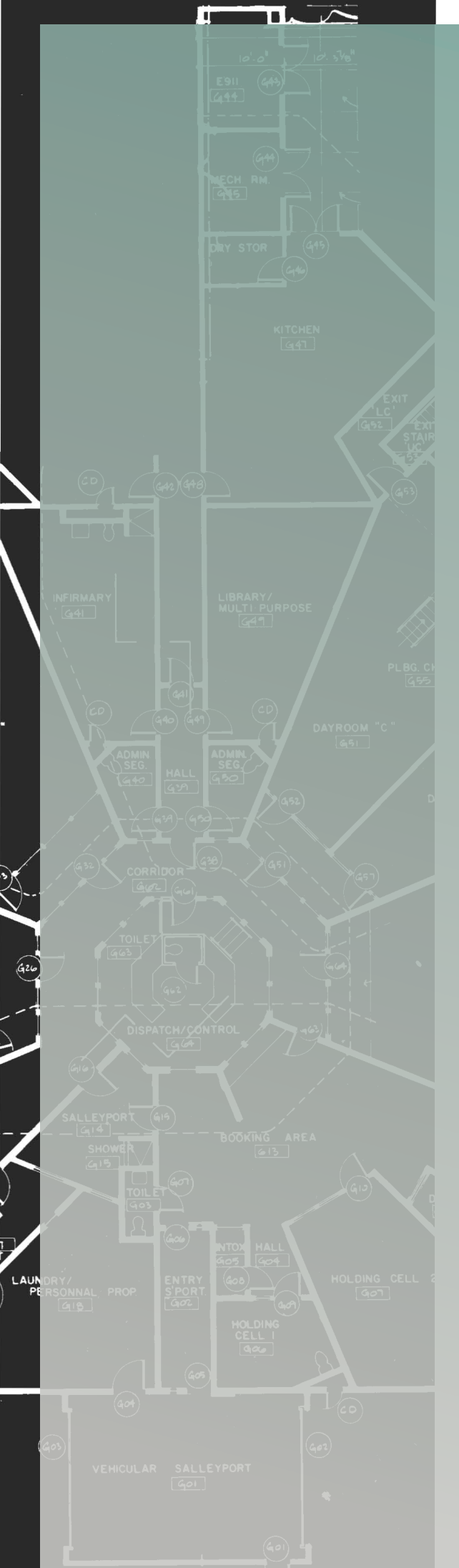
The County has to take several important steps in order to move forward with this project. These include:

- Present the program document, Master Plan, assumptions, and cost estimates to the Board of Supervisors for review and endorsement.
- Obtain written approval for the project to proceed.
- Develop the funding mechanisms for the project.
- Develop a Request for Proposals for selection of an architect for design of the project.
- Select an architectural and engineering firm to be responsible for the design of the project.



The County is facing an increasing detention population based on realignment with State of California correctional practices, or specifically AB109. In addition, the need to replace deteriorating and inadequate correctional facilities currently in use, such as the Honor Farm and the Main Jail, is of paramount concern. Also, the current as well as anticipated need to house more violent and dangerous offenders in the future, as the California Department of Corrections and Offender Rehabilitation addresses its inmate population crisis, is a pressing issue.

Construction of a new or expanded detention facility is a multi-year process. Considering the cost of delay and the numerous other reasons cited, Stanislaus County has cause to move the Expansion project forward as quickly as possible. Implementation of the planning concepts developed in this and previous studies will provide the County with solutions to its short and long term detention needs.



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Mr. Jerry Powers, Chief Probation Officer

Captain Bill Duncan, Sheriff's Office
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Lieutenant Ronald Lloyd, Sheriff's Office
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On June 26, 2001, TRG Consulting completed a Jail Needs Assessment for the Stanislaus County Detention System. Based upon that work, Crout & Sida Criminal Justice Consultants Inc. in association with Rosser International, Inc. completed and presented the County with the *Public Safety Center Expansion Operational and Architectural Program and Site Master Plan* in 2008. Since that date, a number of significant events have occurred including: the downturn in the economy resulting in staff Reduction in Force (RIF); the closing of several housing units and associated release of inmates due to this RIF; a fire at the Honor Farm where two housing units with 140 rated beds were destroyed; and perhaps most significantly *AB109 Realignment* where inmates previously sent to State Prison for up to three years would be housed in the Detention System instead.

AB 900, a bill that allocates funding for the construction of County Detention Facilities, was recently amended to allow counties to pay a reduced "match" and make additional State funds available. Stanislaus County Decision makers see AB 900 as an opportunity to remedy some of the deficits in the Detention System and are aggressively competing for these funds. Consequently, the County hired the firm of Crout & Sida Criminal Justice Consultants Inc. associated with Rosser International, Inc to complete updates for both the TRG 2007 Needs Assessment and the 2008 Master Plan.

The Stanislaus County Detention System contains three detention facilities: the Main Jail, the Public Safety Center, and the Honor Farm. The 2007 Needs Assessment reported that the Stanislaus County Detention System had a total of 1492 beds. For this report, we deducted the beds lost in the 2010 Honor Farm Fire, the beds lost at the Honor Farm due to conditions, and the non-Title 24 compliant beds we found for a total of 1252 design capacity beds. By deducting the non-rated beds from the total, the Detention System has a total of 1226 rated capacity beds as of October 2011.

The overall design goals for the Detention System should be to consolidate all detention services at the PSC. This will involve:

- Constructing the 192 beds minimum security Honor Farm replacement facility at PSC.
- Mothballing the Honor Farm for possible future use as a fire camp.
- Constructing maximum security housing at PSC.
- Constructing medical and mental health housing and services at the PSC.
- Constructing support functions (Intake/Release, Administration, Central Control, etc) at PSC.
- Eventually constructing sufficient maximum security beds at the PSC to allow for the Main Jail to be closed as intake/release and housing units.



The current inmate population in the Detention System is of a higher classification level, sicker and more mentally ill since the 2007 Needs Assessment. A number of factors contribute to this, not the least of which is the decline of the average daily population (ADP) due to housing units closed by the RIF. To determine which inmates to release due to this lack of capacity, the Sheriff's Office completed a risk assessment on eligible inmates. Only the ones that posed little or no risk to the community were released to bring the ADP down to a manageable level. Of particular concern is the fact that increasing numbers of inmates are being housed in units that are designed to house inmates at a lower classification level. In other words, we found that inmates needing maximum security housing units (to control and isolate them from more vulnerable inmates) are housed in medium security, while medium security inmates are often housed in minimum security housing units. This indicates that this is a Detention System that is out of balance with its inmate population. Realignment (AB109) will probably exacerbate this situation even more.

One of the direct effects of realignment will be the increased need for programs. County Detention Facilities have historically been designed and operated to hold primarily non-sentenced inmates and sentenced inmates for relatively short periods of time. Now, inmates may be housed at the County Detention Facilities for three years or more. This longer period of detention time will require that different types of programs and a wider variety of programs need to be developed. Currently, there is very little programs space at the Main Jail, and the PSC contains some for its current programs. Any addition to capacity will necessitate additional program space to be constructed at the PSC.

The final population projection presented in the Population Projection area of Section F is a conservative one. There are clearly numerous factors at work in the County that have kept the population artificially low in recent years. Because a true projection can only rely on available statistics and quantifiable data and not on the estimated calculation of the impact of external future factors, this projection cannot capture the full magnitude of probable increases in the inmate population. What is evident, however, based on the current inmate profile, is that even if the ADP were to grow only slightly, the County is facing a tremendous demand for maximum security housing. The current shortage of this type of bed, as well as the projected inmate increase and the impact of the State's Realignment Plan, will present a serious operational challenge as the County attempts to proactively manage in the future. The County must focus all of its future planning on closing the gap in the need for this type of bed.

As a part of the 2008 Master Plan, we completed a *Staffing Analysis* for the Stanislaus County Detention System. Since that date, there have been a number of housing units that have closed and staff laid off as a part of the RIF. Any future construction or re-activation of detention beds will need to take staffing into consideration. We are of the opinion that the numbers contained in the analysis are still valid.



The needs of the Stanislaus County Detention System are presently well defined. For the immediate future we recommend the following be constructed at the PSC:

- Two 192-bed maximum security housing pods (384 beds)
- A medical/mental health housing building with 144 beds
- Security Administration
- Health Services
- Site work
- Intake/Release Center
- Staff Support
- Central Plant (phase I)
- Community Corrections Center (Day Reporting)

The above will meet the projected population identified in this report together with the realignment inmates.

We further recommend the following to replace the Main Jail as an intake/release and housing detention facility. This will only address replacing this facility and not added inmate population. This will be constructed at the PSC:

- Jail Administration
- Lobby/Visiting
- Two additional 192-bed Maximum Security Pods - 384 beds
- Central Plant (Phase II)
- Site Work

Finally, as the inmate population increases where there is a need for additional detention beds, we recommend the following for the PSC:

- Four additional 192-bed Maximum Security Pods - 768 beds
- 1 1/2 additional Medium Security pods - 378 beds
- Site Work
- Programming

Ultimately, we acknowledge that the County can only address what it can afford to construct and operate. The most critical need that we see, besides adding beds, is to add maximum security beds.

This Updated Needs Assessment was completed to augment the 2007 TRG Needs Assessment, and not completely replace it. Therefore, we recommend that both the 2007 and the 2011 Updated Needs Assessments be kept together to provide a comprehensive view of the Stanislaus County Detention System.



SECTION A ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM

The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office currently operates three separate detention facilities as elements of its "detention system". The three detention facilities include:

- Men's Jail (MJ) located at 1115 H Street, Modesto, CA 95354 (Downtown Modesto)
- The Public Safety Center (PSC) located at 250 East Hackett Road, Modesto, CA 95358 (Suburban Modesto)
- The Honor Farm located at 8224 West Grayson Road, Modesto, CA 95384 (Rural Stanislaus County).

The MJ was constructed in 1955 and is the central intake facility of the county. The housing units in this facility are of the old linear design with open bars and long corridors. This facility is three stories high with the exercise yard located on the roof. The Corrections Standards Authority rates this facility at 342 beds while a Federal capacity limit is 372 beds. Most of the higher security inmates are housed at this facility due to the cell configurations and remote supervision. The MJ is old, outdated and inefficient.

The PSC is a newer facility that takes advantage of modern podular designed housing units. The campus contains a three-dorm, 192 bed minimum-security housing units located approximately 500 yards from the main facility. One of the 64-bed dorms was recently taken out of service due to a reduction in force (RIF) or staffing reduction. The main facility contains a total of six housing units. Five housing units are medium security, direct-supervision single and double occupancy cells. The sixth unit is a mixture of single and double occupancy cells, maximum security beds (40), medium security beds (40) and (24) non-rated mental health beds. The total rated capacity for these units is 702 beds.

The Honor Farm is a minimum security facility that is located in the rural area of Stanislaus County. This facility was constructed in 1967 and originally contained four barracks buildings with a rated capacity of 322 Beds. Three of the barracks were rated at 70 beds each (dorm housing), and one barracks with a capacity of 112 beds. On June 26, 2010, two of the 70-bed dorms were destroyed by a fire. This resulted in a reduced maximum rated capacity of the 182 beds. The remaining dorms (#3 and #4) continue to house a small minimum security population.

The Corrections Standards Authority provided rated capacities (RC) for all detention beds in jails in California. Their RC is based upon the existing space in a given jail and its compliance with the Title 24, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Standards that were in effect at the time the facility was constructed. Occasionally less restrictive standards will be adopted and the county then has the option to comply with these less restrictive standards which may increase the RC of the facility. Finally, there are a number of holding and "special use" cells (such as holding, medical, and



disciplinary isolation cells) that are not counted in the RC of the facility. These cells are not counted as the RC because the cells are not operationally used to house general population inmates, rather they are used to fulfill a special need.

The 'design capacity' (DC) includes all of the cells in a facility that meet Title 24 CCR standards. Since special use cells, or non-rated cells, cannot be used by the general population and this special population often fluctuates, we prefer to use the CSA's RC for each of the facilities. However, to ensure that all beds are counted and to attempt to alleviate any confusion, we will provide numbers for both the RC as well as the DC. **This is particularly important since this Needs Assessment will recommend medical/mental health beds (special use beds) that will not be add to the RC of the facility, but will be part of its DC.**

As a baseline, the following represents the current rated capacities of the three detention facilities. These are the number of CSA rated beds as of October 2011.

CSA Jail Bed Rated Capacities (RC)

	Single Cell Beds	Double Cell Beds	Dormitory and Multiple Beds	Total Rated Beds
Main Jail	65	0	154 + 223 = 277	342 ²
Public Safety Center	142 ³	368	192	702
Honor Farm	0	0	182	182
Totals	207	368	651	1226

The following chart represents the DC for the three facilities that meet the Title 24 CCR Standards with the number of "special use beds" included in the totals.

CSA Jail Bed Design Capacity (DC)

	Total Rated Beds	Special Use (non-rated) Beds	Total Design Capacity
Main Jail	342	2	344
Public Safety Center	702	24	726
Honor Farm	182	0	182
Totals	1226	26	1252

¹ The MJ contains the only multiple cells in the system (old standards)- which are similar to dormitories

² The MJ has a federal cap of 396 beds, 39 single cells identified above have double occupancy

³ PSC Building B contains 24 additional single beds that are not CSA rated due to their "special use"



Since the 2007 TRG Needs Assessment, there have been a number of changes to the RC of the detention system. Some of these changes have been physical and some operational. Within the parameters of this Needs Assessment, we will only identify the changes to the RC based upon physical changes to the physical plants.

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment provided a table on page A 1 which was used to develop the 2007 baseline bed count. These numbers reflected both Title 24, CCR RC, Title 24, CCR DC **and beds that were present that were not in compliance with Title 24 CCR**. The following chart identifies how the numbers of beds included in the 2007 Needs Assessment has changed to what the above tables show...

Historic Detention Bed Capacities

Year	Main Jail	PSC	Honor Farm	Totals	Notes
2007 TRG Numbers	396	726	370	1492	Numbers reflect the Design Capacity for the detention system plus non-Title 24 CCR compliant beds.
2008	396	726	(-32) 338	1460	HF Barracks 4 partial closure due to conditions.
2010	396	726	(-140) 198	1320	HF fire removed Barracks 1 and 2.
2011	(-52) 342	726	(- 16) 182	1252	This represents deducting the non-compliant ⁴ beds. This is the Design Capacity (DC).
2011	(-2) 342	(-24) 702	182	1226	This represents deducting the non-rated, Title 24 compliant beds to give the Rated Capacity (RC).

Urgent Service Gap in Adult Criminal Justice System

The TRG 2007 Needs Assessment identified six main urgent service gaps. The first identified additional beds that are needed to meet the near future needs. This updated report finds that this is only partially true. The most pressing need for the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office Detention System is maximum security beds. These beds are needed both as an addition to the PSC facility as well as replacement beds to ultimately phase out MJ. TRG's five bullet points on the top of page A2 are still valid. Those points include:

- The antiquated linear design of MJ makes it difficult to manage and control and expensive to operate.

⁴ Non-compliant beds are not in compliance with Title 24 CCR standards.



- The HF lacks the security necessary for the type of inmate housed there.
- The age of MJ requires extensive maintenance with many replacement parts for key systems no longer available.
- The cells at MJ are not designed to house today's more violent offender. In addition, the facility has a number of suicide hazards that are inherent with this design
- The overall design at MJ does not meet today's standards.

In addition to these issues the following are added to this updated report.

- The reduced size of the Honor Farm, together with its location, makes it less economical to operate given the reduced economies of scale.
- Far too many inmates are housed in housing units that are below the security level required by their classification due directly to a lack of maximum security beds (see later chapters).
- The Intake/Release area at MJ is inadequate for the number of inmates processed and a new area should be added to PSC as a replacement.



SECTION B OPERATIONAL AND DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The TRG 2007 Needs Assessment identified a "goals and objectives" statement taken from the Adult Detention Division Policy Manual (number 1-1) that was last reviewed on March 5, 2004. Since 2007, a new set of "goals and objectives" was been adopted on 04-01-2011. This set of goals and objectives presents the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office current philosophy.

- The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Adult Detention facilities were designed and constructed to provide the citizens of Stanislaus County with safe and secure facilities that either comply with or exceed standards articulated by local, state, federal, and professional government agencies.
- The Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department will maintain lawful, secure, and humane detention of persons held in custody within Stanislaus County. Written documentation describing the Division's philosophy, goals, and policies will be updated as necessary and reviewed annually. Adult Detention staff shall participate in the development and implementation of the Division's goals, objectives, policies, and procedures.
- Alternatives to incarceration shall be utilized and remain consistent with our responsibility to ensure public safety and to protect inmate rights. Inmates shall be classified in a manner that enhances overall facility security while providing safety to the public. While considering public safety as well as facility security, inmates shall also be classified in a manner that provides safe, secure, and humane housing.

The Mission Statement

"We, the members of the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department are dedicated to serve and protect the community through the highest standards of professionalism and ethical conduct by ENFORCEMENT, PREVENTION and EDUCATION in partnership with the community."

Procedure

- 1) General facility operation is designed to ensure, that those remanded to the custody of the Stanislaus County Sheriff, are provided with safe, secure, and humane treatment consistent with applicable standards, laws and judicial decisions.
- 2) Medical and mental health care, nutritious meals, and a hygienic clean environment will be provided to inmates in the custody of the Stanislaus County Sheriff. Religious materials

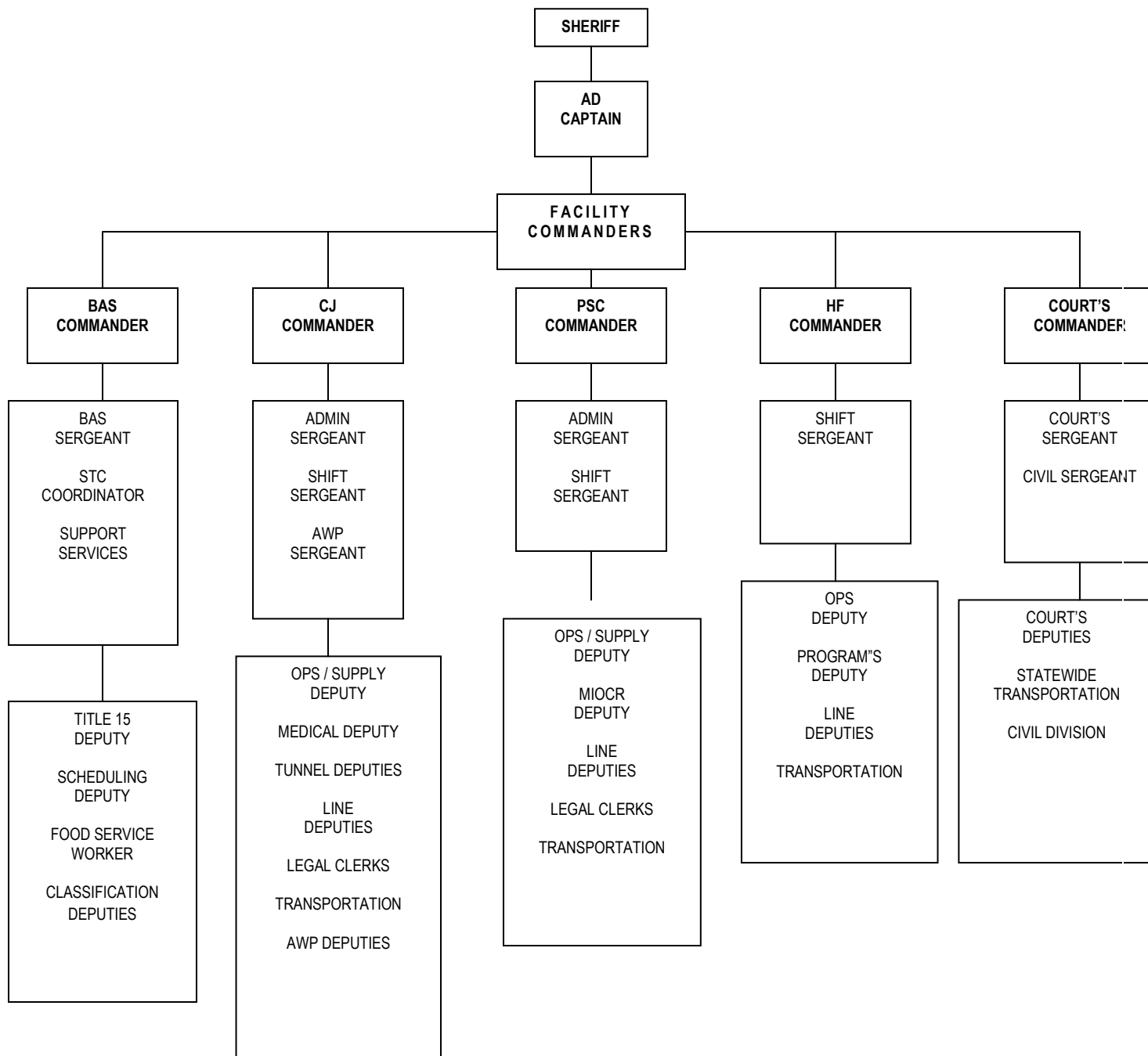


and counseling as well as educational opportunities shall be provided to inmates where security permits.

- 3) The continuity of family and community contact will be encouraged by appropriate policies governing visiting, telephone usage, volunteer involvement and mail.



**Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office Organization Chart
Detention Division**





The TRG 2007 Needs Assessment identified the "Design Goals for the New Adult Detention Beds and Support Spaces" on page B-2 of the report. There are twenty bulleted items beginning on page B-2 and ending at the top of page B-3. With the exception of the final two bulleted items (double fencing and court suite) the items remain valid. In addition to these we need to add the following:

- Replace all minimum security housing current located at the Honor Farm with (182 beds - remaining after the fire) 192 minimum security beds at the PSC.
- Mothball the Honor Farm for possible future use as a "fire camp."
- Replace all of the current Main Jail beds with new housing units, intake and support areas at PSC, thus consolidating all detention activities at PSC.
- Consider converting the Main Jail as a court holding facility.
- Focus on video visiting to provide a majority of all visiting at PSC.

The *Construction and Administrative Work Plan* described by TRG on the middle of page B-3 through B-5 remains valid as a generic design process.



SECTION C CURRENT INMATE POPULATION

Introduction

The information presented in this chapter, collected from both the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Corrections Standard Authority (CSA) portrays a significant change in the type of inmate current housed in the County's facilities. Recent trends are illustrated in this section in the areas of:

- Persons Booked in Facilities
- Average Daily Population
- Female Inmates
- Average Length of Stay
- Unsented and Sentenced Inmate Numbers
- Inmates Awaiting Transfer to State Prison
- Inmates Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity
- Felony versus Misdemeanor Comparison
- Population by Security Level
- Sick Call Occurrences
- Inmates on Psychotropic Drugs
- Recent Inmate Classification Levels

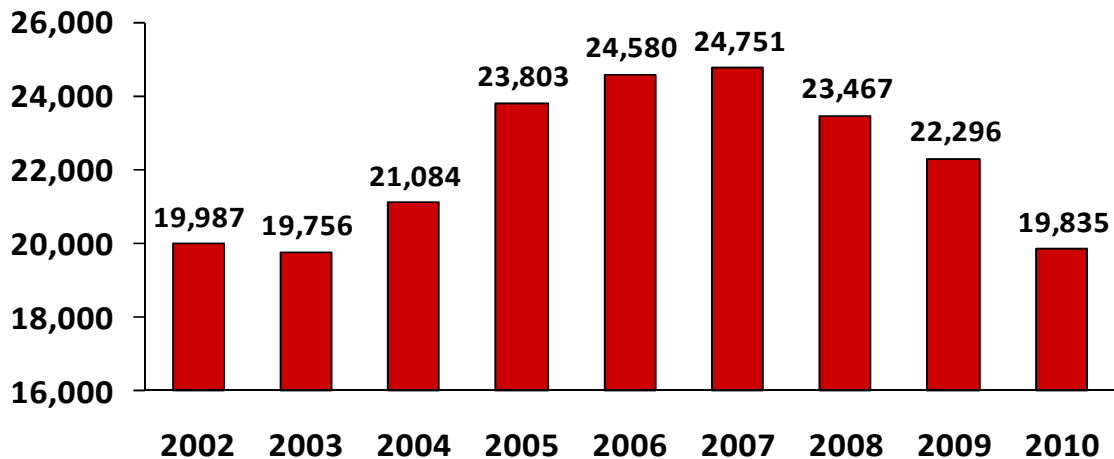
The graphs provide snapshots of the current population and provide a broad overview of the characteristics of the population during the last decade. The major findings are summarized in the conclusion of this section.



Persons Booked into Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities

The population in adult detention facilities is driven by the number of admissions to those facilities and length-of-stay. The number of persons booked into detention was higher in 2007 than in any other year in the last decade, at 24,751. Bookings have declined in each of the last three years, however. In 2010, bookings totaled 19,835 for the year and were the lowest recorded since 2003. This represents a decline of 19.9% in admissions to detention from 2007 to 2010. The downward trend in admissions is affecting the County's overall detention population.

Persons Booked into Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities



Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

Note: Year 2010 represents 6 months of data x 2.

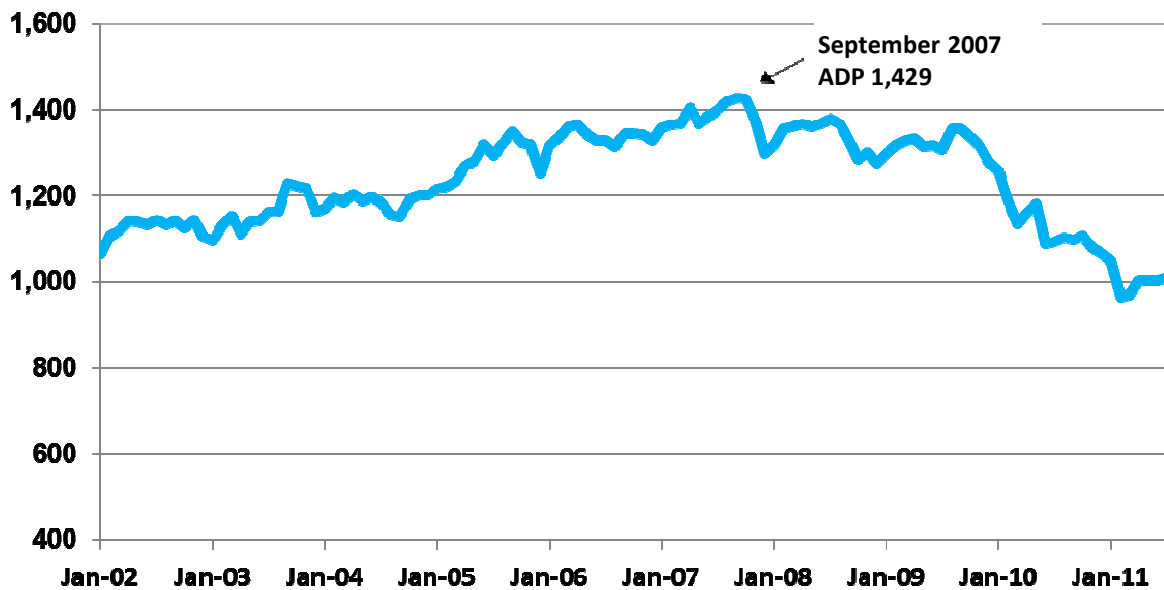
The booking numbers have been impacted by recent edicts from the Sheriff's Department in order to address capacity limitations (see pages F-9 and F-10, Section F). This Cite and Release Policy has been particularly instrumental in reducing bookings.



Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities' Population

The average daily population (ADP) in Stanislaus County's adult detention facilities was examined for the nearly ten-year period from January 2002 through July 2011. The detention population reached its peak in September 2007, when it averaged 1,429 for the month. The population declined from an average of 1,384 in 2007 to 1,130 in 2010, a decrease of 18.4%. Most of this decline, however, occurred from 2009 to 2010. From January through July 2011, the population continued to run below 2010 population levels.

Stanislaus County Detention Average Daily Population (ADP) by Month



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	June 2011 ¹
ADP:	1,125	1,161	1,186	1,284	1,338	1,384	1,339	1,322	1,130	999

Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

Note: 1. Source - Stanislaus County's Sheriff's Department

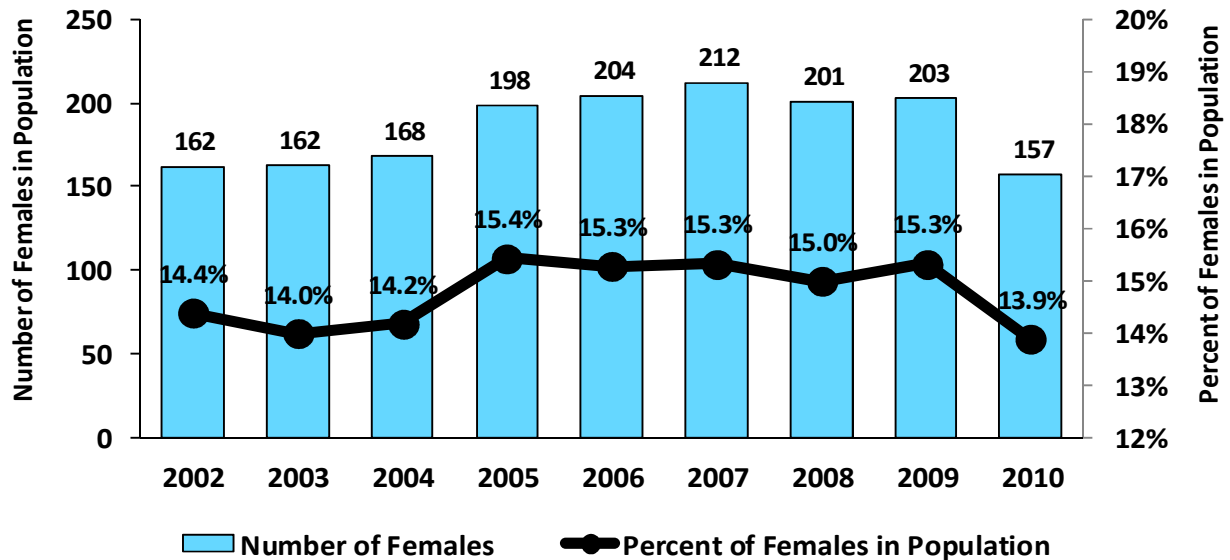


Female Inmates in the Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities' Population

The number and percent of females in the County's detention population is shown below. From 2005 through 2009, the average number of females each year ranged from 198 to 212. Females represented 15.0% to 15.4% of the population during this period. The peak number of females in the average monthly population was 223.

In 2010, the average number of females decreased to 157, or 13.9% of the population.

Stanislaus County Detention Average Daily Population (ADP) of Female Inmates



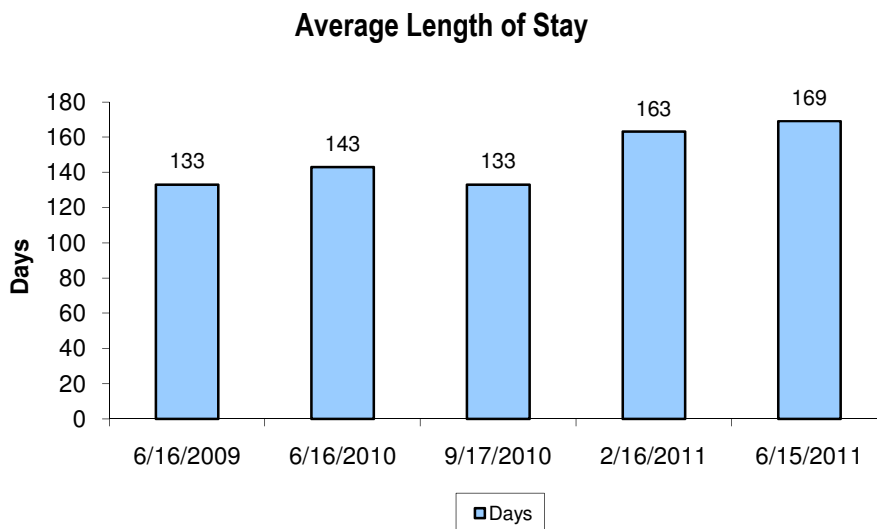
Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

A partial explanation of the drop in the female population has to do with the closure of the Women's Unit, Housing Unit I (HUI), which occurred on January 29, 2011. This resulted in a loss of 86 medium security beds.



Average Length of Stay

The average length of stay is highlighted below for recent history.



Source: Stanislaus County's Sheriff's Department.

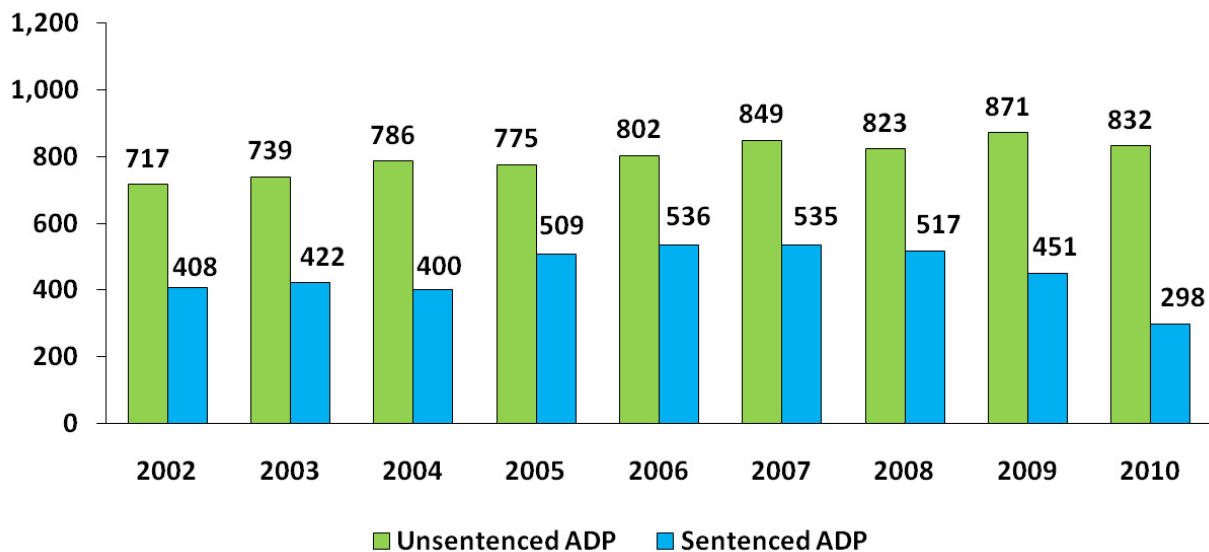
The last nine months has shown an upward trend in the length of incarceration. Length of stay is a major contributing factor to bed demand and if this trend continues, a correlated increase in ADP will result.



Stanislaus County Adult Detention Facilities' Population by Court Status

The Stanislaus County detention population was examined by population categories to identify any pertinent trends. Categorizing inmates by court status (unsentenced or sentenced) reveals that the downward trend in the overall detention population is being driven by the decline in the number of sentenced offenders in the population. While the number of unsentenced inmates held in detention has fluctuated over the last four years, the number of sentenced inmates fell 44% from 2007 to 2010.

**Stanislaus County Detention Average Daily Population (ADP) of
Unsentenced and Sentenced Inmates**



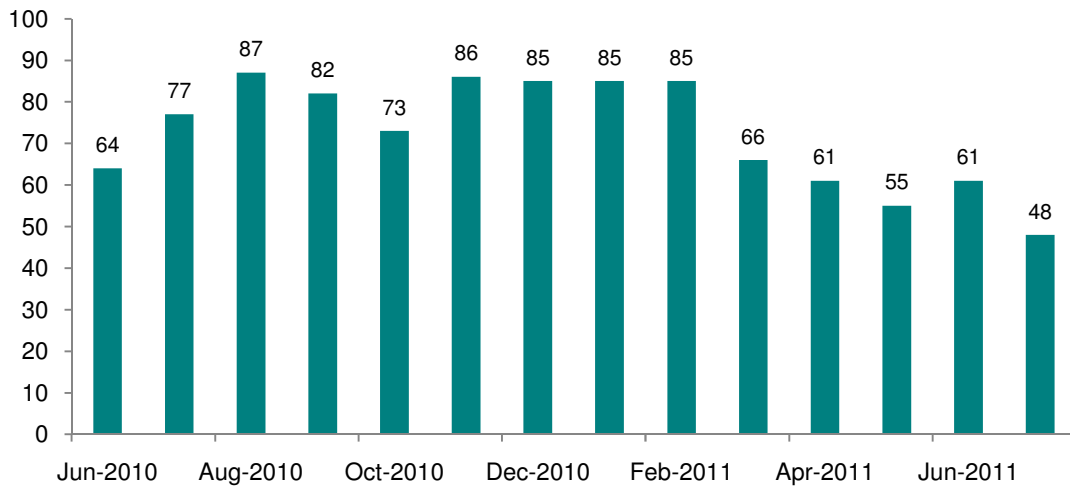
Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey



Inmates Awaiting Transfer to State Prison

The number of inmates who are awaiting transfer to State Prison is shown below for the last 18 months. ***The variation by month is insignificant. These inmates, however, are taking up critical bed space, particularly considering the County's recent closure of housing based on the reduction in work force.*** Currently, approximately a little less than 5% of the total ADP is made up of inmates awaiting transfer to State Prison.

Inmates Awaiting Transfer to State Prison



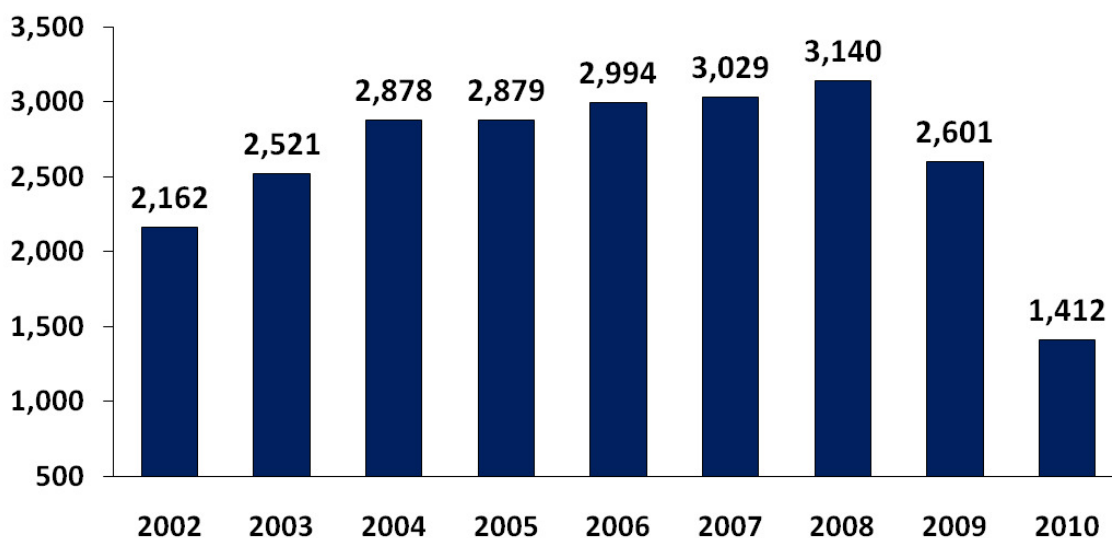
Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department



Inmates Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity

The number of sentenced inmates released due to a lack of housing capacity peaked in 2008 at 3,140 for the year. The number of these released inmates has since declined, dropping significantly from 2009 to 2010. In 2010, the number of sentenced inmates released due to lack of housing was less the half the number released in 2008.

Number of Sentenced Inmates Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity



Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

A detailed explanation of the factors impacting this phenomenon is provided in pages F-13 through F-14 in Section F.



Inmates Requiring Psychotropic Medication

The number of inmates requiring psychotropic medication while under the supervision of the detention staff is charted below and is compared to the average daily population for the same period.

Inmates Requiring Psychotropic Medication Compared to the Average Daily Population (July 2010 – June 2011)

Date	Inmates Requiring Psychotropic Medication	Total ADP	Medicated Inmates as a Percentage of Total ADP
Jul-2010	150	1,094	13.7%
Aug-2010	144	1,102	13.1%
Sep-2010	147	1,099	13.4%
Oct-2010	170	1,108	15.3%
Nov-2010	119	1,080	11.0%
Dec-2010	118	1,065	11.1%
Jan-2011	114	1,050	10.9%
Feb-2011	109	964	11.3%
Mar-2011	115	968	11.9%
Apr-2011	112	1,003	11.2%
May-2011	106	1,004	10.6%
Jun-2011	108	1,003	10.8%

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department.

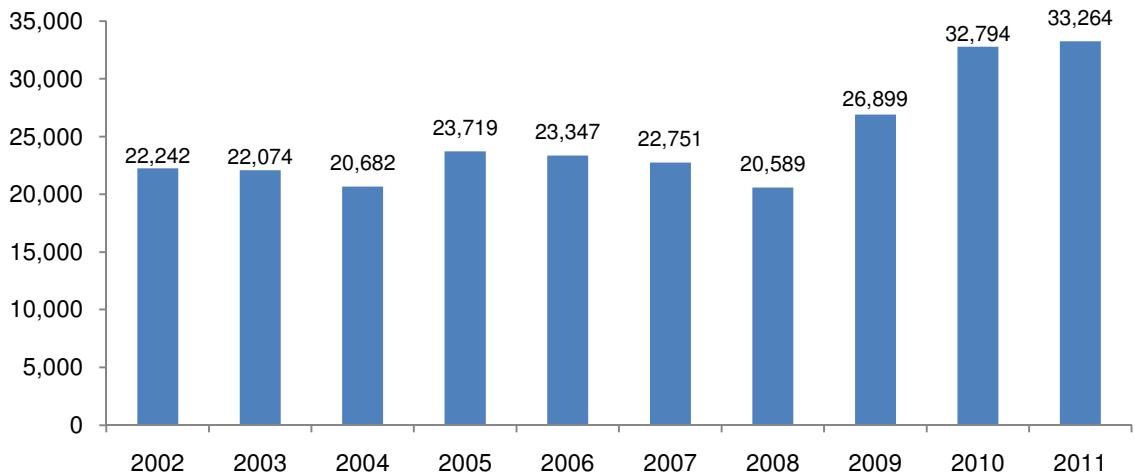
As shown in this two-year period, while the population has ranged from a low of 964 to a high of 1,108, ***there has not been less than 10.6% of the inmate count on psychotropic medication at any time. The high percentage of inmates requiring this level of medical treatment presents obvious management and housing issues.***



Inmates Participating in Sick Call

The number of inmate sick calls is charted below. As is shown, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of sick call visits from 2008 until 2011. During the period from 2008 to 2010 (which reflects documented, rather than estimated, 2011 final counts), 39% more calls occurred.

Sick Call Occurrences



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

Note: Year 2011 estimate represents a 7-month average (January-July) multiplied times 12.

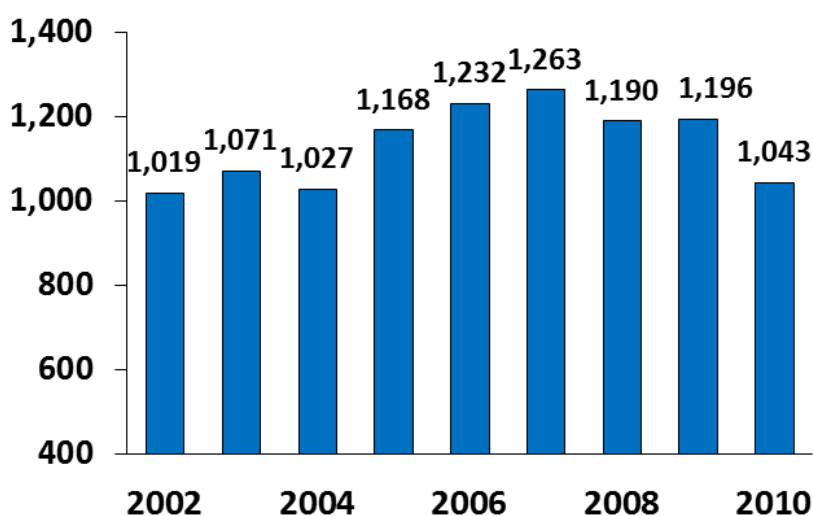
This trend, like the mental health trend and use of psychotropic drugs, is indicative of the evolving population to an older, more health plagued population which requires more treatment facilities with associated and appropriate housing.



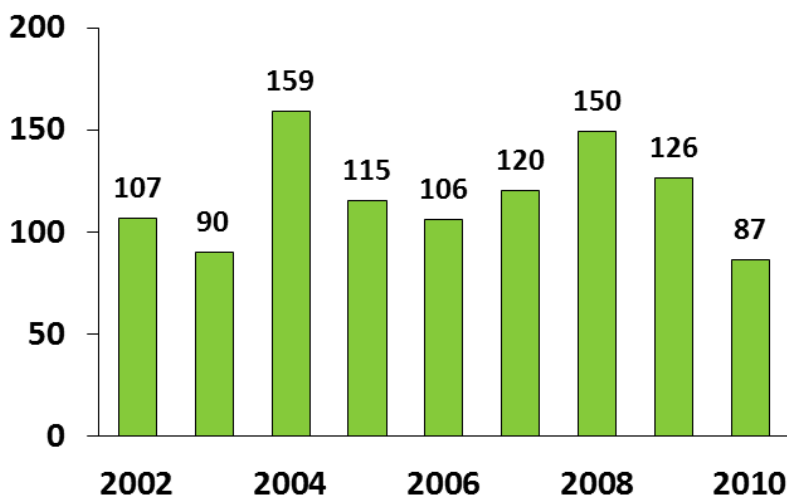
Felony versus Misdemeanor Comparison

The County's detention population was analyzed based on the seriousness of the charge for which the person was detained. Both felony and misdemeanor populations have declined in recent years. The number of inmates in detention for a felony charge has decreased overall since 2007, while the number of inmates with a misdemeanor charge has declined since 2008.

Stanislaus County Detention Felony Inmate ADP



Stanislaus County Detention Misdemeanor Inmate ADP



Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey



Population Described by Security Level

Analyzing the population by security level is critical to detention facility planning. In reporting data to outside agencies in the past, Stanislaus County has chosen to report the security level of the ADP (average daily population) based on bed availability rather than classification. Classification is the only accurate metric that can be used for facility planning and is, therefore, the basis of this population profile.

Average Maximum Security Population Based on Classification

Year	Average ¹ Maximum Security Count	Total Maximum Security including Parole Violators Count	Average Total ADP	Maximum Security Count as a % of Total ADP
2007	412	526	1,384	29.8%
2008	420	547	1,339	31.4%
2009	427	610	1,322	32.3%
2010	441	591	1,130	39.0%
2011	419 ²	552 ²	999 ²	41.9%

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

Notes:

1. Averaged through June 2011.
2. Maximum security classification is in part based on 187 PC status, 3 strikes status, maximum security status, gang members or gang dropouts, and other relevant criteria.



Classification

The initial classification assessment occurs during the intake process for all newly admitted inmates. Inmates are interviewed, screened and assessed according to several risk and need factors including sex, age, criminal sophistication, seriousness of the current charges, physical or mental health needs, gang affiliation and other criteria. This initial classification guides the level of supervision required for each inmate and thus determines their initial housing assignment. All classification decisions are finalized by the on-duty Classification Deputy within 72 hours after intake.

Classification/Custody Levels

Classification and corresponding housing needs are as follow:

Maximum Security / Administrative Segregation

Considerations: History of escape, assault of staff or other inmates, criminal gang activity, disruption of the operations of the facility, needing protection from other inmates; current charge of murder (187 PC) and other egregious crimes; criminal gang activity.

Recommended Housing Assignment: Single or Double Cell.

Segregation

Considerations: Nature of offense is heinous, such as armed robbery, home invasion, drive-by shooting, and extortion. Gang member.

Recommended Housing Assignment: Single or Double Cell; Segregated from other Gang members, co-defendants, prior gang affiliates, or other inmate groups for safety or protection.

Sub-Categories of Segregation:

Norteno/Northern Structure: Self-reported or documented member of the Norteno Gang.

Sureno: Self-reported or documented member of the Sureno Gang.

Northern Riders: Self-reported or documented member of the Northern Riders (former inmates previously housed in protective custody).

Drop-Outs/Protective Custody: Drop-outs are those who have renounced their gang ties; Protective Custody (PC) are those unable to function in general population.

Three Strikers – At least two prior commitments, subject to three strikes commitment if convicted of current charges.



Levels 1-5

Considerations: Nature of offense, behavior and prior classification history if applicable. Level 5 is Maximum Security; Level 1 is Minimum Security. Other factors for housing assignment for Levels 1-5 include level of supervision and perimeter security of the facility.

Recommended Housing Assignment: Dormitory, Dormitory Cell of 12 beds, Multiple Occupancy Cells (various sizes), Double Cells.

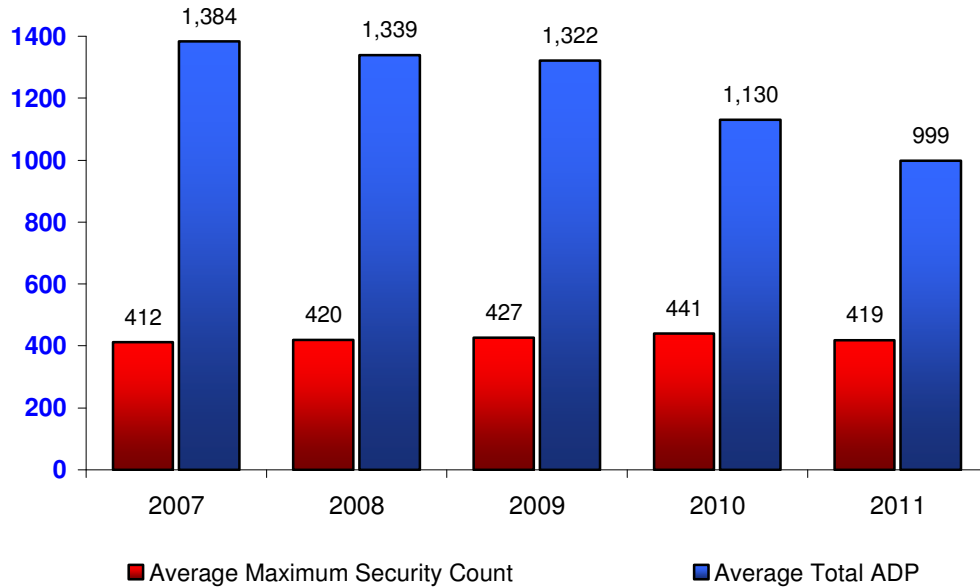
Limitations of Classification due to Housing Availability

Housing assignments are currently made based on classification, within the limitations of the number and type of beds available. Since the number of maximum security, administrative segregation, and segregation beds – single or double beds – is limited within the existing facilities operated by the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department, housing assignment cannot follow classification guidelines. Serious and violent offenders and gang affiliates are currently housed in dorm cells, which have a capacity of 12 beds. Drop-Outs and Protective Custody inmates are housed in the same unit – which poses a risk to those inmates who need protection from those predator inmates, who could possibly also be included in the Drop-Out population.

Stanislaus County is forced to house higher classifications of inmates in lower security settings. This poses a threat to the safety and security of the staff, visitors and inmates in these facilities. The following chart displays the percentage of inmates within the inmate population who are classified as Maximum Security, regardless of actual assignment to less secure housing units.



Average Maximum Security Population Based on Classification



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

Shown graphically and in the table above, the upward trend and significant increase of over 10% in maximum security inmates as a percentage of ADP from 2007 to 2011 is readily apparent.

This upward trend, along with the sheer magnitude in numbers of this high custody inmate, will prove to be the driving factor in all immediate and future facility planning.



Recent Inmate Characteristic Trends

The most recent data depicting the key inmate characteristic trends has been summarized below. This chart tracks the changes in the percentage increase or decrease as related to the average daily population during this time.

In each of the profile characteristics identified below except gang dropout, there has been an increase from June 2009 until June 2011. During this period:

- 187 PC inmates increased by 2.4%.
- 3-Strike inmates increased by 1.5%.
- Mental health cases increased by 37%, meaning that 1 out of every 9 inmates currently has documented mental health issues. (This percentage is under reported.)
- Maximum security classifications increased by 4.3% (this percentage is not indicative of the true classification percentage of maximum security inmates).
- Gang membership (documented) increased by 1.3%, currently making slightly more than 1 out of every 12 inmates in the facilities a gang member.
- Unsented inmates being housed in the detention facilities increased by 12.2%.
- And finally, felony cases increased by 4.8%.

Profile Described as a Percentage of Total ADP

Date	Inmate Characteristics as a Percentage of ADP								
	187 PC	Mental Health Cases	3-Strike Inmates	Maximum Security Classification	Documented Gang Member	Gang Dropout	Unsented	Felony	ADP
June 2011	8.9%	11.2%	3.3%	6.8%	12.6%	9.5%	80.5%	95.4%	999
February 2011	9.6%	11.3%	2.7%	6.6%	13.3%	10.2%	82.7%	93.4%	973
September 2010	7.8%	12.1%	3.5%	5.1%	13.6%	11.6%	76.3%	91.7%	1,099
June 2010	7.9%	14.9%	3.1%	5.5%	13.1%	12.0%	73.3%	92.6%	1,090
June 2009	6.5%	7.5%	1.8%	2.5%	11.3%	10.7%	68.3%	90.6%	1,317

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department.



Each of these trends reflects the notably “hardening” of the inmate population. Gang association and mental illness, in addition to classification challenges based on bed availability, serve to further necessitate a higher level of housing for adequate management, security, and safety levels.

Summary

To briefly summarize the key findings of the analysis of the past and current inmate profile, the following observations can be made:

- The average daily population in Stanislaus County’s detention facilities decreased by 18.4% between 2007 and 2010.
- The total capacity of the Stanislaus County detention system, and a controlling factor in the lower ADP, has been reduced by 426 beds since 2007 because of a significant reduction in work force caused by the economic downturn.
- The number of persons booked into detention was higher in 2007 than in any other year in the last decade, but this number has declined in each of the last three years. From 2007 to 2010, admissions decreased by 19.9%. This is the result of several key factors.
- The number of unsentenced inmates held in detention has fluctuated over the last four years; however, the number of sentenced inmates fell 44% from 2007 to 2010.
- The average number of state inmates in detention awaiting transport has ranged from 48 to a high of 87 from June 2010 to July 2011, taking up a significant number of higher custody levels.
- The number of sentenced inmates released due to a lack of housing capacity has dropped since 2008; however, this correlated to a reduction in bookings and admissions as well as a change in the parameters of the Alternative Work Program.
- The number of inmates requiring psychotropic medication has ranged from 108 to 170 from July of 2010 through June 2011. The number has exceeded 10% of the population in every month during this period.
- Sick calls have risen significantly and are at an all time high in 2011. It is estimated that the total number of calls for the year will be 33,264.
- Inmate classifications, profile, and sentences have changed over time, indicating a higher custody inmate. Significant increases are shown on the following page.



Inmate Profile as a Percentage of Total ADP									
Date	187 PC	Mental Health Cases	3-Strike Inmates	Maximum Security Classification	Documented Gang Member	Gang Dropout	Unsentenced	Felony	Inappropriate Housing Assignment¹
June 2011	8.9%	11.2%	3.3%	6.8%	12.6%	9.5%	80.5%	95.4%	24.7%
February 2011	9.6%	11.3%	2.7%	6.6%	13.3%	10.2%	82.7%	93.4%	21.2%
September 2010	7.8%	12.1%	3.5%	5.1%	13.6%	11.6%	76.3%	91.7%	27.2%
June 2010	7.9%	14.9%	3.1%	5.5%	13.1%	12.0%	73.3%	92.6%	21.9%
June 2009	6.5%	7.5%	1.8%	2.5%	11.3%	10.7%	68.3%	90.6%	14.9%

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department.

Note:

1. Inmates housed below their classification level based on bed availability.



SECTION D CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES

Introduction

Classification is the term given in a detention center for determining the relative risk that each inmate presents in terms of safety and security to staff, other inmates and the public. A standardized objective tool is used to determine the classification level of each inmate. This is essentially the same as doing a "risk assessment" on each inmate in the facility where the booking charge is only one part in determining the classification level.

Once the classification level is determined, the inmate may be housed in the proper level housing unit (maximum, medium or minimum security). The inmates are further segregated within each housing level based upon the safety and security of each inmate within that housing unit. Consequently, while minimum security inmates may be generally housed together in a dorm environment, maximum security inmates may need to be housed separately from other maximum security inmates - thus the need for single and double occupancy cells. Further, these inmates must be moved separately or in small groups which requires remote supervision environments in the detention facility (with secure control centers).

Clearly, this update to the needs assessment has identified the overwhelming need for both maximum security housing as well as medical and mental health housing as a primary need based upon the classification of current inmates. As identified in Section C, there are a relatively large number of inmates who are not properly housed, simply because of the lack of enough maximum security beds.

Background

Because the classification system is driving the need for a specific type of bed (maximum security), it is critical that the decision makers, who may not be completely knowledgeable of complexity of a classification system, to be provided information on how the system works in Stanislaus County. As a result, a Stanislaus County Detentions professional prepared the following:

All newly received inmates are initially classified objectively to determine their level of security and proper housing location. This process is known as the "initial classification assessment." The classification plan is designed to properly assign inmates to the appropriate housing according to the categories of sex, age, criminal sophistication, seriousness of crime charged, physical or mental health needs, gang affiliation, and other relevant criteria. The Intake Deputy will use all of the information obtained during the intake process to determine the inmate's



proper placement into a temporary holding cell. All the information obtained during the intake process will be delivered to the on-duty Classification Deputy, who will objectively classify the inmate with-in 72 hours after booking (classification assessment interview).

An inmate may be classified as Administrative Segregation or Maximum Security at the time of the classification assessment interview based on the criteria above, and more specifically, whether the inmate is prone to: escape, assaulting staff or other inmates, engaging in criminal gang activity, disrupting the operations of the facility; or, they are likely to need protection from other inmates. The inmate's custody / classification history will aid in making this determination.

All newly received inmates, charged with murder (187 PC) and other egregious crimes, are initially housed as maximum security. The classification plan has a process built into it that allows these types of inmates to request a downgrade in their classification. Unfortunately, classification downgrades are being over-used to remedy the current lack of bed space to properly house maximum-security inmates. Once requested or because of need, due to lack of bed space, a Classification Deputy may initiate a classification downgrade packet to downgrade the inmate's classification. If approved by the Classification Sergeant, the inmate's classification is downgraded and the inmate is housed in a general population bed, which in many instances is a severely lower level of housing. Currently, the facilities do not have the bed space to properly house every maximum-security inmate in a single cell or double cell.

Classification or segregation of inmates is not based on race, color, creed, or national origin. Currently, a large number of our jail population requires segregated housing or is made up of active and non-active gang members, also known as dropouts. To maintain the safety and security of inmates and staff as well as the good general order and overall operation of each facility, inmates with gang affiliation or requiring segregation are classified and segregated into several categories:

- Norteno/Northern Structure - There are almost 200 inmates identified in this classification, many of these inmates have committed heinous crimes in the community such as armed robbery, home invasion robberies, drive by shootings, and extortion. Due to a lack of bed space, the majority of the inmates in this classification are housed in dorm cells, which have a capacity of twelve inmates. Housing these types of inmates in a dorm cell is very difficult due to their criminal sophistication, organizational structure, and criminal mentality. An inmate must claim affiliation or be documented, by a Classification Deputy or Gang Intelligence Deputy, to be classified as a Norteno gang member.*
- Sureno - There are approximately thirty inmates identified in this classification. As with any other affiliated gang member, these inmates pose significant challenges in their housing. They must be kept segregated for their safety from the Norteno population, other gang dropouts and other active gang members.*
- Northern Riders – This is a newly documented and court validated criminal street gang classification in Stanislaus County. This gang evolved from inmates who were previously*



housed and classified as dropouts in segregated protective custody housing. As with all of the other gang classifications, they pose a significant challenge to house. Due to a lack of bed space, the majority of the inmates in this classification are housed in dorm cells, which have a capacity of twelve inmates. Some have also been moved into the Special Handling Unit due their criminal activity and attempts to disrupt facility operation.

- *Drop Outs/Protective Custody - This is by far the most difficult type of inmate to house. Due to appropriate cell limits we have been forced to house all drop outs and Protective Custody inmates together. Drop outs are inmates who have renounced their gang ties, they include, Norteno, Sureno, Nazi Low Rider, White Supremacist to name a few. Many of these inmates are arrested on serious high level crimes that would require restrictive housing. Protective Custody (PC) inmates are inmates who are unable to function in general population, due to charges or weakness, they must be housed separately.*
- *Three Strikers - Around 1998, shortly after the “Three strikes, you’re out” law was signed, Stanislaus County housed inmates going to trial on three strikes cases separately, they were treated like Maximum Security inmates. They are very sophisticated criminally because they have been to prison on at least two prior commitments. There are not have the suitable beds to house these inmates at the level required.*
- *Administrative Segregation - These are inmates who due to behavior, possession or manufacturing of weapons, assaults on inmates and/or staff etc., need to be housed in a more restrictive location. We place these types of inmates in single or double cells; they are treated as maximum security inmates.*

Classifications levels 1-5 - this numbering system is used to categorize inmates, based on charges, behavior and prior classification history to determine their proper level of housing. Currently there are Level 5 inmates (maximum security) in Minimum Security beds.

Adequate and appropriate bed space is necessary to maintain the safety and security of inmates and staff. Not housing inmates in the proper level of housing severely jeopardizes the ability of staff to maintain the good order and operational capacity of each facility. Stanislaus County has continually been forced to house a higher security inmate in a lower security setting. There are inmates convicted of armed robbery and other serious crimes at the Men’s Honor Farm. Inmates are classified on a variety of factors; however with the proper number of high security level beds we could reduce liability, create a safer environment for staff and inmates, and house inmates that are Medium/Maximum correctly.

Update

The TRG 2007 Needs Assessment described the classification policies that are being used at Stanislaus County. With the exception of not focusing on the critical need today to provide additional maximum security, medical and mental health staffing, the TRG content remains valid.



SECTION E PROGRAMS

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment does an excellent job in describing the programs that were in place during the time that this document was completed. Indeed most of these programs continue to occur. That said, there have been a reduced number of inmates able to participate in programs offered at the Honor Farm simply because two of the HF housing units' buildings burned down. In addition, the Reduction in Force has resulted in other housing units being closed and minimum security inmates released.

The most significant change for the area of programs is currently taking place. AB109 dictated that a large number of state inmates (non-serious/non-violent/non-sex offense) who are serving sentences of up to three years will be transferred, or sentenced directly to local county jails including Stanislaus County Detention System. This Act provided in addition that lower level parolees returning from state prison be supervised by counties. This Act also dictates that there be programs available for these inmates that are in excess of what is currently provided. This Act also sets up state funding for these programs. While the basic issues associated with AB 109 are known, many details need to be clarified.

On September 20, 2011, the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors approved the *Community Corrections Partnership Plan for Implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB109)*. This plan, which was presented by Chief Probation Officer Jerry Powers, identified the Community Corrections Partnership of which Chief Powers is the chair. Phase 1 of the Implementation Plan, which is intended to run from October 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012, is intended to contain the following:

Re-Opening Vacant Beds

Since June 2009, the Sheriff's Office closed 434 beds due to a Reduction in Force (RIF). Phase 1 will re-open 150 of these beds to house and provide services to the increased number of sentenced inmates as well as the new group of probation/parole violators.

Jail Alternatives

The Jail Alternatives Unit consists primarily of two programs: the Alternative Work Program and the Home Detention Program. Both of these programs will be expanded to address the increased jail population associated with AB 109.

Day Reporting Center (DRC)

Although this is primarily a Probation Department program serving approximately 100 probationers, it is expected to double in size of need and will have a direct correlation to the Detention System inmate population.



The future phases of the plan will only increase the need for programs in the jail. Any new housing units must have necessary programs space included to provide programs for in-custody inmates. In addition, this updated Needs Assessment concurs with the County's plan to add a "Programs Building" at the PSC that will focus on probationers/parolees. This building will consolidate probation services needed to address AB 109, including the Day Reporting Center.



SECTION F AN ANALYSIS OF THE LOCAL TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

The analyses of local trends within the Stanislaus County community are essential to sound planning for the future criminal justice policy making. Because of recent monumental national events, it is important to look first globally at criminal justice trends to fully understand what is occurring within the County.

The United States is experiencing an unprecedented downturn in the crime rate across the Country. Since 2006, there has been a decline in almost every one of the nine major crimes tracked by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation *Uniform Crime Reports*. Most recently, violent crimes, as a whole, dropped 5.5 percent from 2009 to 2010. In the preliminary 2010 annual report *Crime in the United States*, the following percentage drops were reported from 2006 through 2010.

Percent Change for Consecutive Years

¹

Years	Violent crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
2007/2006	-0.7	-0.6	-2.5	-0.5	-0.6	-1.4	-0.2	-0.6	-8.1	-6.7
2008/2007	-1.9	-3.9	-1.6	-0.7	-2.5	-0.8	+2.0	+0.3	-12.7	-3.6
2009/2008	-5.3	-7.3	-2.6	-8.0	-4.2	-4.6	-1.3	-4.0	-17.1	-10.8
2010/2009	-5.5	-4.4	-4.2	-9.5	-3.6	-2.8	-1.1	-2.8	-7.2	-8.3

Methodology

The data used in creating this table were from law enforcement agencies submitting 6 or more common months of offense reports from 2006 through 2010. When the FBI determines certain variables have created unusual fluctuations in the data, those data are excluded from the trend tabulations.

¹ [CJIS](#) • [UCR](#) • [Crime in the U.S.](#) • [2010](#) • Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January–December 2010 – Table 3



Relating this trend more specifically to what is occurring in the Western Region of the United States, again, each of the nine reported crimes decreased from 2009 to 2010.

Percent Change by Region²

Region	Violent crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny -theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Total	-5.5	-4.4	-4.2	-9.5	-3.6	-2.8	-1.1	-2.8	-7.2	-8.3
Northeast	-0.4	+8.3	+1.4	-2.6	+0.7	-0.5	+3.5	-1.2	-4.8	-7.1
Midwest	-5.9	-5.4	-3.9	-9.7	-4.0	-2.7	-0.5	-3.5	-2.6	-1.9
South	-7.5	-7.5	-6.7	-12.6	-5.1	-3.8	-2.7	-3.5	-9.5	-7.9
West	-5.8	-6.8	-4.1	-10.1	-3.6	-2.5	-0.9	-2.0	-7.9	-13.9

Methodology

The data used in creating this table were from law enforcement agencies submitting 6 or more common months of offense reports for 2009 and 2010. When the FBI determines certain variables have created unusual fluctuations in the data, those data are excluded from the trend tabulations.

Regions

The U.S. Census Bureau has established the four regions of the United States, which are used by the UCR Program in compiling the Nation's crime data. The following table lists the 50 states and the District of Columbia arranged according to the regions of the United States.

NORTHEASTERN REGION

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont

MIDWESTERN REGION

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin

SOUTHERN REGION

Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia

WESTERN REGION

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

In the cities which the Uniform Crime Report groups by size, Modesto falls into the category of 100,000 to 249,999 persons. (In the 2010 census, Modesto reported its population at 201,165 people.) All comparable cities in this group, as well, showed a decreasing crime trend in each major crime.

² [CJIS](#) • [UCR](#) • [Crime in the U.S.](#) • [2010](#) • Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January–December 2010 – Table 2



Percent Change by Population Group³

Population group	Number of agencies	Population	Violent crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Total	13,007	264,046,159	-5.5	-4.4	-4.2	-9.5	-3.6	-2.8	-1.1	-2.8	-7.2	-8.3
Cities:												
100,000 to 249,999	202	30,224,170	-5.2	-6.9	-5.4	-9.1	-2.9	-3.7	-0.9	-3.9	-9.4	-3.8

Specifically, the City of Modesto reported the following notable reductions over the 12 month period in 6 of the major crimes.

Offenses Reported to Law Enforcement by State by City 100,000 and Over in Population⁴

City		Population ¹	Violent crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ²
Modesto	2009		1,419	21	55	369	974	10,269	2,291	6,637	1,341	97
	2010	203,890	1,398	10	62	427	899	9,383	2,171	5,786	1,426	56

¹ The 2010 population figures are FBI estimates based on provisional data from the U.S. Census Bureau. (See Data Declaration.)

² The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months for 2009 and/or 2010.

Offenses Reported to Law Enforcement, by State by City 100,000 and over in Population

The FBI collects these data through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

General comment

This table provides the number of offenses known to law enforcement in cities with populations of 100,000 and over for 2009 and 2010.

Methodology

- The data used in creating this table were from city law enforcement agencies submitting 12 months of complete offense data for 2009 and 2010. Consequently, when arson does not appear in this table, it indicates the FBI did not receive 12 complete months of data.
- Data from law enforcement agencies whose resident population falls below 100,000 are published in this table for 2 consecutive years. At that time, if the population remains below 100,000, the agency's data are no longer published in this table.
- When the FBI determines that an agency's data collection methodology does not comply with the national UCR Program's guidelines, the number of offenses is not included in the table, and the discrepancy will be explained in a footnote.

Population estimation

For the 2010 population estimates used in this table, the FBI computed individual rates of growth from one year to the next for every city/town and county using 2000 decennial population counts and 2001 through 2009 population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each agency's rates of growth were averaged; that average was then applied and added to its 2009 Census population estimate to derive the agency's 2010 population estimate.

³ [CJIS](#) • [UCR](#) • [Crime in the U.S.](#) • [2010](#) • Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January–December 2010 – Table 1

⁴ [CJIS](#) • [UCR](#) • [Crime in the U.S.](#) • [2010](#) • Preliminary Annual Uniform Crime Report, January–December 2010 – Table 4



It is important to note that while the crime rates are dropping in California, the drop has not been across the board for all crimes in Stanislaus and the other Northern San Joaquin Valley counties of Merced and San Joaquin. There was an up and down mix of criminal activity in these counties last year, according to the California Department of Justice Statistics. While Stanislaus experienced a 1.8% drop in violent crime this past year, approximately one in 200 Stanislaus residents was a victim of a violent crime during 2010 compared to one in 237 Californians victimized by violent crime during the same period. While homicide was down considerably from a particular high in 2009, rapes and robberies were up in Stanislaus and San Joaquin counties. ⁵

2010 Crimes Statistics⁶

While crimes statewide declined in 2010 compared to 2009, there was an up-and-down mix of criminal activity in the Northern San Joaquin Valley last year. Here are 2010 statistics by county for a variety of violent and property crimes:

	Homicide	Percent Change from 2009	Rape	Percent Change from 2009	Robbery	Percent Change from 2009	Agravated Assault	Percent Change from 2009	Burglary	Percent Change from 2009	Vehicle Theft	Percent Change from 2009	Arson	Percent Change from 2009
Stanislaus County	29	-37.0%	136	10.7%	767	86%	1,741	-5.7%	5,400	-6.1%	3,596	5.7%	269	-27.9%
Merced County	26	0%	72	-7.7%	269	-2.5%	1,081	-15.4%	2,347	1.3%	953	5.5%	60	-33.3%
San Joaquin County	63	23.5%	163	10.1%	1,849	5.1%	3,449	-3.5%	7,666	1.9%	3,327	-16.6%	133	9.9%
Tuolumne County	1	0%	23	-8.0%	21	-10.5%	76	-32.7%	403	13.8%	86	-14.0%	9	-18.2%

Source: California Department of Justice

Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009⁷

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Violent Crimes	3,088	2,951	2,493	3,110	2,875	3,080	3,056
Homicide	16	34	15	27	42	30	29
Forcible Rape	148	215	174	170	159	129	151
Robbery	520	644	638	724	719	663	767
Aggravated Assault	2,404	2,058	1,666	2,189	1,955	2,258	2,109
Property Crimes	10,226	11,048	12,708	14,376	16,095	15,114	13,625
Burglary	4,481	4,288	4,837	4,872	5,304	4,836	5,002
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,561	3,224	4,244	5,451	6,348	6,356	4,642
Larceny-Theft Over \$400 (x)	3,184	3,536	3,627	4,053	4,443	3,922	3,981
Total Larceny-Theft (=x+y)	13,708	14,509	16,358	16,641	18,548	15,988	15,586
Larceny-Theft \$400 and Under (y)	10,524	10,973	12,731	12,588	14,105	12,066	11,605
Arson	534	597	473	503	530	450	400

⁵ Modesto Bee, September 13, 2011.

⁶ Modesto Bee, September 13, 2011.

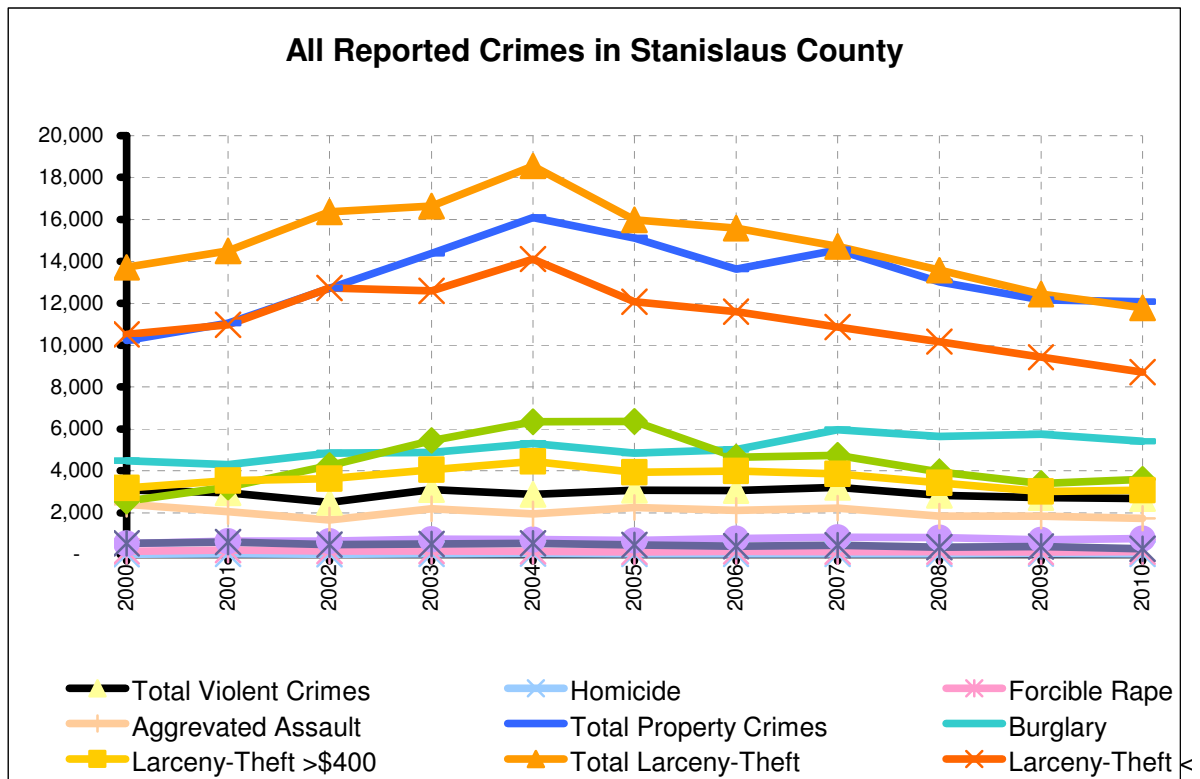
⁷ "Crime in California 2010" report



Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009 (continued)

	2007	2008	2009	Δ2000-2008	2010	Δ2009-2010
Violent Crimes	3,207	2,829	2,721	0.45%	2,672	-1.80%
Homicide	27	31	46	7.29%	29	-36.96%
Forcible Rape	139	141	122	-3.86%	135	10.66%
Robbery	826	810	706	6.10%	767	8.64%
Aggravated Assault	2,215	1,847	1,847	-0.56%	1,741	-5.74%
Property Crimes	14,554	13,013	12,156	3.95%	12,066	-0.74%
Burglary	5,971	5,646	5,748	3.72%	5,400	-6.05%
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,738	3,949	3,401	7.68%	3,596	5.73%
Larceny-Theft Over \$400 (x)	3,845	3,418	3,007	1.28%	3,070	2.10%
Total Larceny-Theft (=x+y)	14,712	13,583	12,428	-0.25%	11,782	-5.20%
Larceny-Theft \$400 and Under (y)	10,867	10,165	9,421	-0.72%	8,712	-7.53%
Arson	449	354	373	-4.25%	269	-27.88%

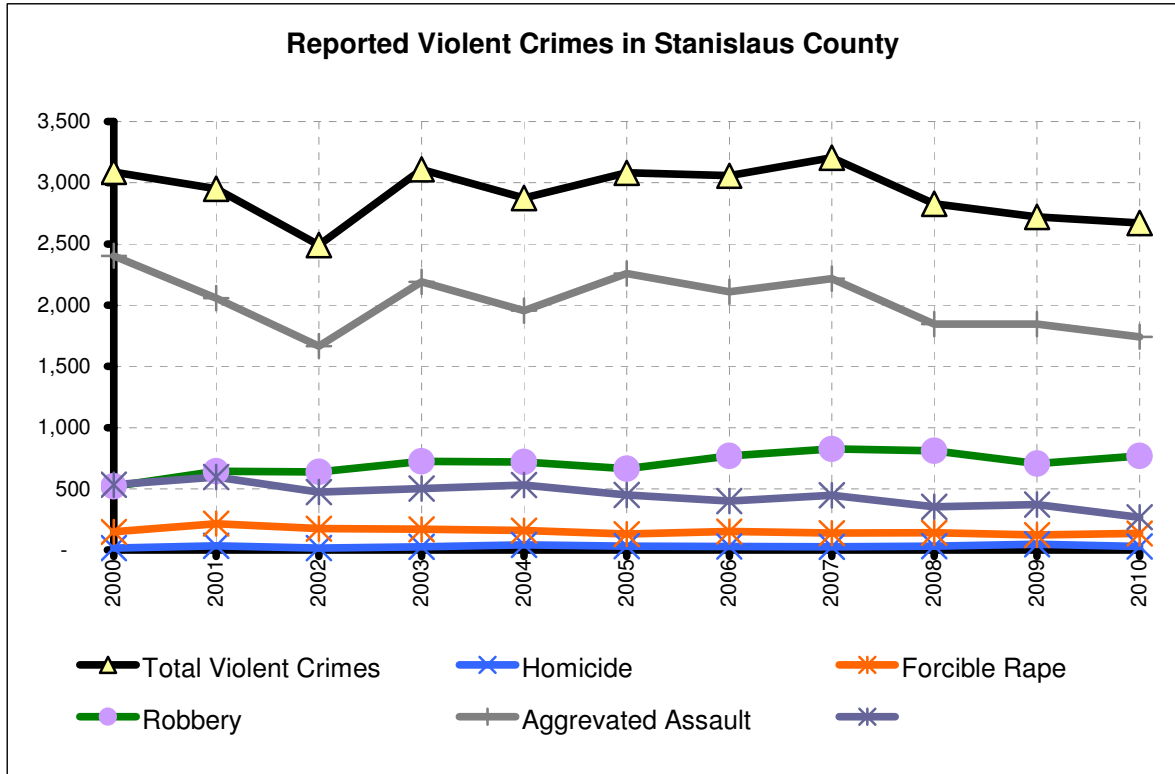
Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009⁸



⁸ "Crime in California 2010" report



Crimes and Adjudication Statistics, Stanislaus County, 2000-2009⁹

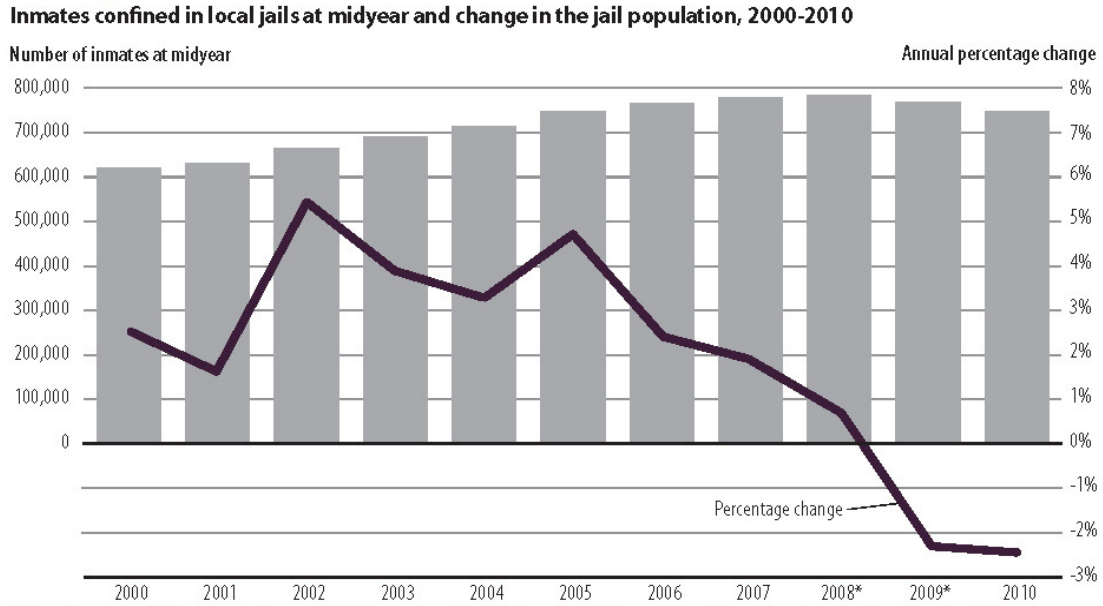


With these dropping crime rates, it is logical to expect and to realize a drop in incarceration rates on a national, regional, and local level. In June 2010, the Bureau of Justice statistics reported a rate of detention incarcerations of 242 inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents or a reduction of almost 20,000 inmates over a 2010 population of 767,434. This decline was preceded by a 2009 decline of 2.3 percent. The current incarceration rate is the lowest rate the Country has experienced since 2003.

⁹ "Crime in California 2010" report



Inmates Confined in Local Jails at Midyear and Change in the Jail Population, 2000-2010¹⁰



*Based on revised data from selected jail jurisdictions for 2008 and 2009. See *Methodology* for a description of revised data.

Naturally, if the incarceration rate has declined, the detention population would as well. The decline in detention population shown above reflects a 2.4% drop between mid-year 2009 and mid-year 2010. This is only the second decline in the jail population recorded since the Bureau of Justice Statistics began their annual survey of jails in 1982.

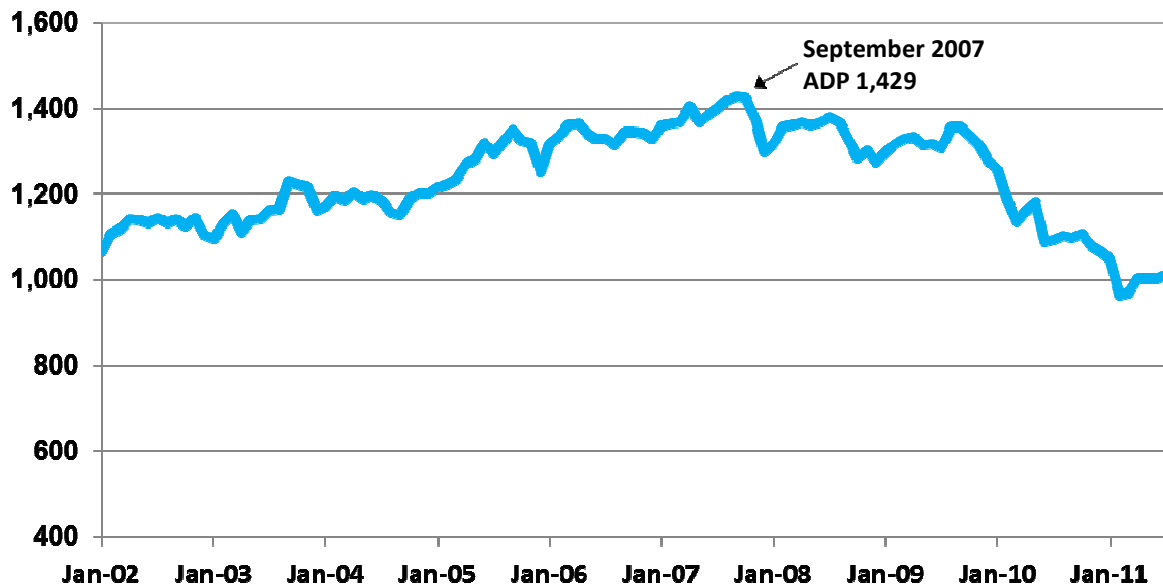
¹⁰ Figure 1 - U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, *Bureau of Justice Statistics Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010 - Statistical Tables* By Todd D. Minton, *BJS Statistician*, April 2011, NCJ 233431, Revised 6/28/2011



Current Trends in Stanislaus County

As described earlier in Section C of this assessment, Stanislaus County is experiencing the same trends that are occurring nationally. The detention population has decreased from 1384 inmates in 2007 to its current population of 999 in August of 2011.

Stanislaus County Detention Average Daily Population (ADP) by Month



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ADP:	1,125	1,161	1,186	1,284	1,338	1,384	1,339	1,322	1,130

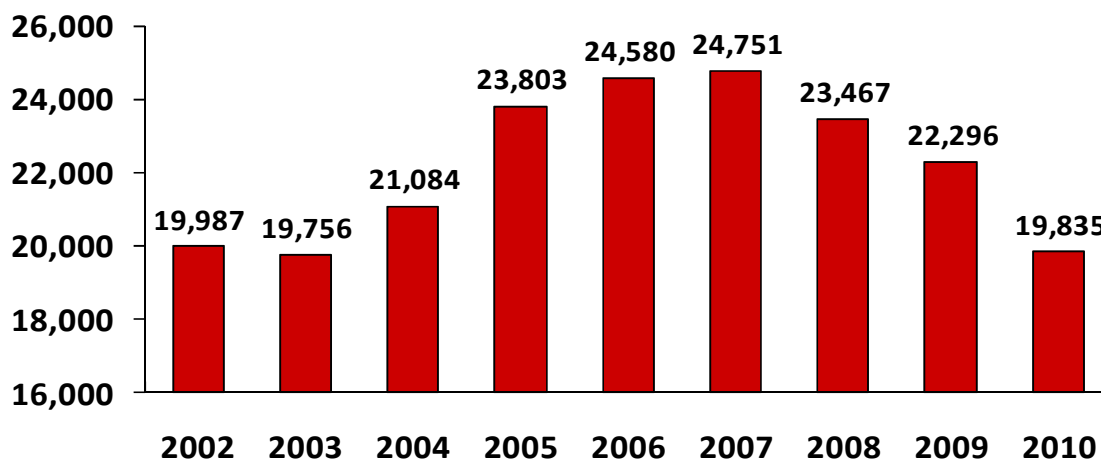
Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey

A certain percentage of this drop in population can no doubt be attributed to other forces at work in the County, including closure of detention beds, an increase in numbers and higher custody levels of inmates assigned to the Alternative Work Program, and an aggressive cite and release policy by the Sheriff's Department.



Persons booked into the County facilities have decreased with the corresponding crime rates. As serious and violent crime drops, it is understandable that the number of bookings occurring within the County will have decreased. This, again, is also impacted by many of the measures the Sheriff's Department has been forced to employ.

Persons Booked into Stanislaus County Detention Facilities



Source: California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey



Before moving on to the impact of the lower ADP on future facility planning, it is important to note that this trend is simply an indication of inmate quantity, not inmate “quality.” As shown in Section C, the current and emerging inmate profile is one which will largely require a high security setting to be properly supervised.



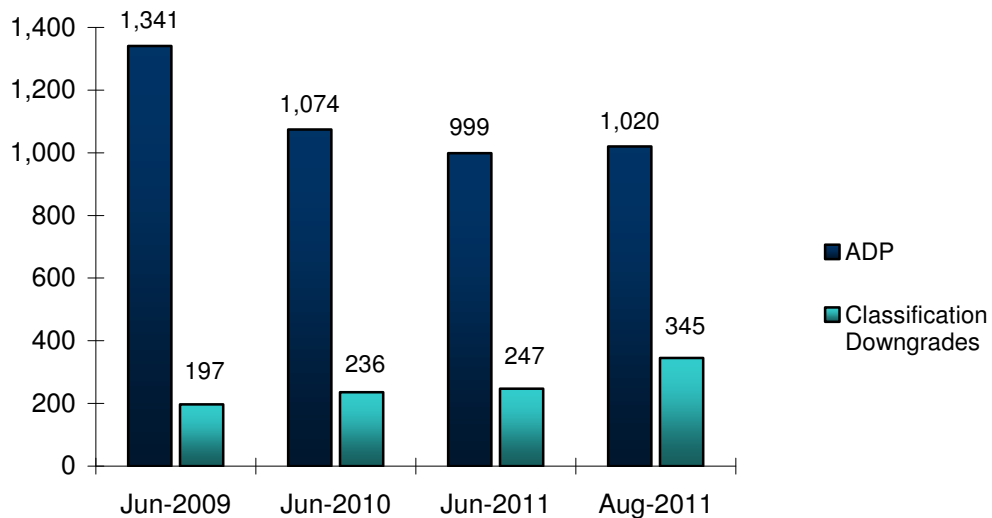
Recent Trends Influencing Future Detention Requirements in the County

Since the original PSC was opened in 1996, the demographics of the inmate population have shifted to higher classification levels. Programs have contributed to this phenomenon by channeling the lowest security inmates away from detention incarceration and into other community programs. While the Average Daily Population has been slowly increasing, or in the experience of the last four years, decreasing, the true classification level of inmates has been increasing. Consequently, many inmates who should be housed in maximum security beds are instead housed in medium security beds. Significantly, the number of medium security beds in Stanislaus detention facilities System is quite high, while there are few maximum security beds available. This contributes to unsafe conditions for inmates and staff in these facilities.

Classification Overrides Based on Housing Availability

Historically, Stanislaus County has been forced to override its classification system to downgrade a significant number of inmates for housing placement. The extent to which this practice has been maintained is clearly shown on the following page:

Incidents of Classification Reduction Based on Bed Availability



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department



Date	ADP	Classification Downgrades	Cases as a Percentage of Total ADP
Jun-2009	1,341	197	14.7%
Jun-2010	1,074	236	22.0%
Jun-2011	999	247	24.7%
Aug-2011	1,020	345	33.8%

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

The most current snapshot of inmates housed in County facilities can be broken down even further. On August 25, 2011, the system count was 1,005 inmates, of which 325, or 32 percent, were housed below their appropriate classification level.

Of these 325 inmates, 84 percent were maximum security inmates that received a medium security classification for housing purposes. This shortage presents numerous management and operational issues for the County.

Future planning must attempt to correct the routine use of classification overrides by providing housing that supports proper inmate classification and security level.

Field Citations

The County utilizes multiple procedures in its attempt to manage detention capacity proactively. One program put in place fairly recently is the use of field citations. In order to help manage the detention population, the Sheriff's Department issued the following memorandum in June of 2010:

Advisory¹¹

As of June 16, 2010, the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Office recommends the following categories of arrestees be cited in the field:

- *Infractions or Municipal Code violations, On View or I&B*
- *Any Infraction or Municipal Code warrant*
- *Non-violent misdemeanor charges, On View or I&B*
- *Any type of misdemeanor warrant*
- *DUI arrests, at which time the suspect is no longer intoxicated or impaired*

¹¹ Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department Memorandum dated June 7, 2010, subject: Field Citations



Agencies who arrest suspects falling into the above categories should issue citations in a manner consistent with Stanislaus County Court's Citation guidelines, which are as follows:

- *Court dates are to be set 60 days from the date of arrest*
- *Appearance dates are to be scheduled Monday through Friday, but not on a Tuesday, unless the 60th day falls on a Monday that is a holiday*
- *The appearance time is to be scheduled for 0800 hours*

Shift Sergeants at each booking facility shall have the ultimate responsibility and authority to manage the facility count. As with any new procedure, we expect that not every situation will be easily defined in this advisory and that the Shift Sergeant must work with the arresting officer when unique booking situations arise.

Our ability to adequately and appropriately house offenders is an ever-growing challenge. Budgetary constraints, unfunded statutory corrections mandates and inadequate bed space all affect our daily/average inmate population. We appreciate your efforts in reducing unnecessary bookings whenever possible.

The results of this recommendation and practice are summarized below.

Cites and Releases which Occurred from August 2009 to August 2011

Locale	Arresting Agency	Number of Persons
Modesto	Police Department	175,161
Turlock	Police Department	10,180
Ceres	Police Department	12,390
Newman	Police Department	1,334

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

This practice has been instrumental in helping to keep the ADP at the recent lower levels. Though a useful and much needed tool as of now, the viability of this approach could change at any time causing the County to revert back to a policy of booking these individuals and thus experiencing a significant increase in housing demand.



Inmates Released Due to Lack of Housing Capacity

Reduction In Force (RIF)

The most significant current impact on the detention system's inmate population relates to the economic downturn that began in 2008. As a result of the downturn, Stanislaus County's operating budget has been significantly reduced. In order to address the many reductions in the Sheriff's budget, the Department has been forced to reduce the staffing levels within the detention system. This reduction in staffing (or *Reduction in Force RIF*) potentially made housing inmates at their current population levels unsafe at each facility. Consequently, several housing units were closed and inmates released in order to keep a safe minimum staffing level and work and housing environment. Ultimately, as of the time this report was written, there has been a reduction of 426 beds that are still counted in the system's capacity. At the same time, a reduction of usable beds (as opposed to rated capacity) went from 1492 beds to 1224 beds. This is charted below.

Loss of Physical Beds Due to Reduction in Force¹²

Year	Current Total Capacity	Physical Beds	Location of Reduced Beds
2008	1460	1460	Baseline
2009	1396	1396	64 PSC Minimum Security Beds
2010	1324	1396	72 Honor Farm Beds
2010	1152	1224	172 Honor Farm Beds
2011	1066	1224	86 PSC - Unit 1 Beds

It should be noted that on June 26, 2010, the same day that the RIF for the Honor Farm occurred, a fire destroyed 172 physical beds (Unit 1 and 2). These beds were permanently lost. The beds at PSC that were closed due to RIF can be reopened.

It should also be noted that in 2008, Barracks 4 at the Honor Farm was closed due to dilapidated conditions. This resulted in a reduction of the total capacity by 32 beds. Since 2007, there are still 268 fewer beds available should staffing once again be increased over its current level.

¹² Physical beds are not the same as "rated capacity." Physical beds are the number of rated and non-rated beds within each facility. As of 1-03-2011, there are a total of 1226 rated beds in the system (see Section A in the updated *Adult Detention Needs Assessment*).



The County has been forced to aggressively release both sentenced and unsentenced inmates over the last 13 months as a result of housing limitations. Since April 2011, an approximate average of 50% of the ADP has been released early. This situation, like field citations, can produce a risk to the public safety if the County is forced to release inappropriate inmates and is not recommended as routine practice by the County.

Inmates Released as a Result of Insufficient Housing Capacity

Date	Sentenced Inmates	Unsentenced ¹ Inmates	Total Releases	ADP	Releases as a Percentage of ADP
Jun-2010	112	540	652	1,090	59.8%
Jul-2010	56	373	429	1,094	39.2%
Aug-2010	39	426	465	1,102	42.2%
Sep-2010	87	364	451	1,099	41.0%
Oct-2010	133	413	546	1,108	49.3%
Nov-2010	125	380	505	1,080	46.8%
Dec-2010	153	394	547	1,065	51.4%
Jan-2011	168	406	574	1,050	54.7%
Feb-2011	84	358	442	964	45.9%
Mar-2011	112	346	458	968	47.3%
Apr-2011	134	402	536	1,003	53.4%
May-2011	87	401	488	1,004	48.6%
Jun-2011	97	364	461	1,003	46.0%
Jul-2011	129	404	533	1,010	52.8%

Note: 1. Includes cite and felony OR.

All future facility planning should address the magnitude of this practice on housing capacity.



Alternative Work Programs

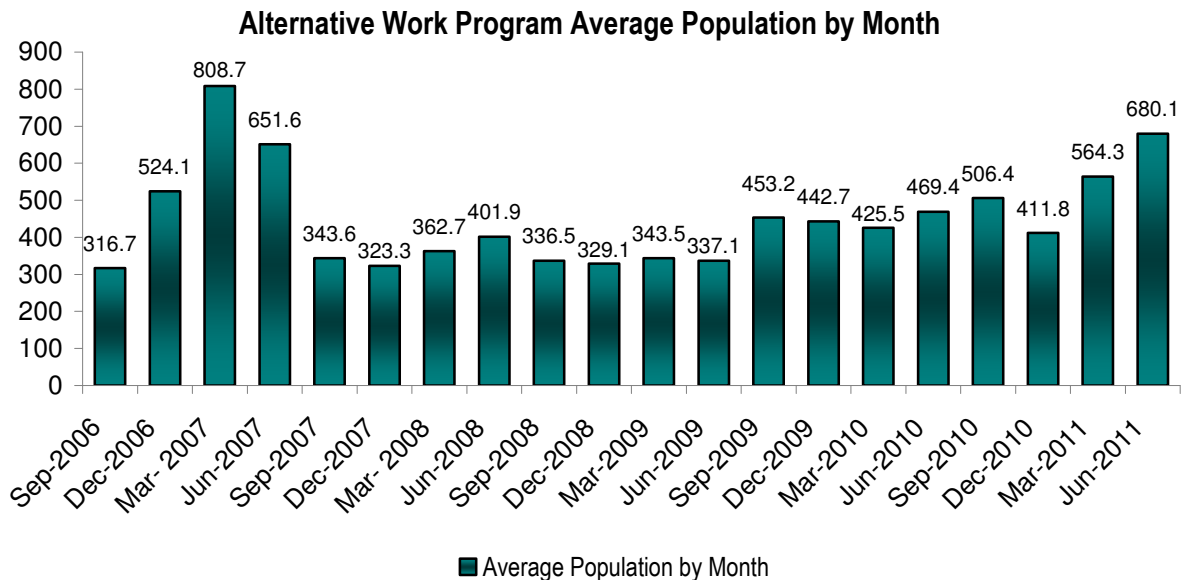
Further, to help minimize the demands of a reduced housing capacity, the Sheriff's Department operates an Alternative Work Program which permits inmates to work during the last phase of their sentence. They are either released from the detention facility or booked directly into the program and spend their final sentence time working in the community.

This program has proved highly successful in controlling bed capacity issues at the detention facilities, while at the same time allowing what at one time were considered low risk inmates to remain employed while serving their sentence. **Because of the loss of available housing capacity due to the RIF, however, more serious offenders are being assigned to this program.**

In order to accommodate additional demands, the Alternative Work Program increased the allowable days of working from 45 to 90 on January 30, 2007.

The program criteria were changed once again on August 31, 2010. The Alternative Work Program increased the allowable working days from 90 to 365, substantially reducing incarceration time.

The increases in participation of higher custody inmates are clearly evident in the following chart and table as is the notable upward trend since June 2009. Numbers shown in the chart include active Alternative Work Program participants only. Those participants for whom a Failure to Appear warrant is issued are released from the program and are not included in the totals.



Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department



**Alternative Work Program
Average Population by Month**

Date	Average Number of Inmates per Month
Sep-2006	316.7
Dec-2006	524.1
Mar- 2007	808.7
Jun-2007	651.6
Sep-2007	343.6
Dec-2007	323.3
Mar- 2008	362.7
Jun-2008	401.9
Sep-2008	336.5
Dec-2008	329.1
Mar-2009	343.5
Jun-2009	337.1
Sep-2009	453.2
Dec-2009	442.7
Mar-2010	425.5
Jun-2010	469.4
Sep-2010	506.4
Dec-2010	411.8
Mar-2011	564.3
Jun-2011	680.1

**Home Detention
Average Population by Month**

Date	Average Number of Participants per Month
Sep-2006	61.10
Dec-2006	71.42
Mar- 2007	57.03
Jun-2007	61.70
Sep-2007	56.87
Dec-2007	55.00
Mar- 2008	67.97
Jun-2008	74.67
Sep-2008	78.50
Dec-2008	58.61
Mar-2009	70.87
Jun-2009	76.73
Sep-2009	77.70
Dec-2009	74.55
Mar-2010	78.68
Jun-2010	66.97
Sep-2010	67.93
Dec-2010	68.42
Mar-2011	65.74
Jun-2011	65.47

Source: Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department

The average monthly inmate participation in the Alternative Work Program has more than doubled from September 2006 to June of 2011, experiencing almost a 110% increase. Additionally, a number of offenders participate in the Home Detention Program, and are electronically monitored. The average daily population for the Home Detention Program for the same period is shown above. The average daily population of Home Detention has remained fairly constant for the period reported, at approximately 68 participants.



Future Impacting Factors - AB109 - Realignment

Another factor that will have an enormous impact on future housing capacity within the County is the State's Realignment Plan. According to the US Supreme Court, the State of California has been unable to manage its increasing inmate population. Coupled with the latest, and most severe, budget crisis, Assembly Bill 109 was passed by the legislature and signed into law by the Governor. This statute is designed to relocate (by realigning the criminal justice system) certain inmates from the state prison population to county jails. During the last year there has been much discussion on the specifics of exactly how many more inmates the County will be expected to house due to this bill, but it will be, by all accounts, significant. For now, future planning can only provide what best case analyses indicate as the potential increase of ADP in the Stanislaus detention system.

The projection presented later in this section estimates the impact on capacity as a result of AB109. It is projected that 400 additional inmates will need to be housed in the County by the time AB109 is fully implemented.



Projections of the Stanislaus County Detention Population

Introduction

Projections of criminal justice populations, though a key requirement of a Needs Assessment, are essential tools for budgeting, operations, and capacity planning as well. The projections of the Stanislaus County adult detention population are based on all of the statistical and trend information known at the time that the forecasts were produced. The projections were developed using a set of statistical techniques known as time-series forecasting and were based on rigorous statistical testing. Time-series forecasting assumes that there is a pattern in the historical values that can be identified. The goal is to define the pattern, understand the short-term and long-term trends, and pinpoint any seasonal fluctuations. Significant policy changes made in past years, if known, can be quantified and included in the statistical model. Time-series forecasting then utilizes the pattern, trend, and seasonal variation identified in the historical data to project future values. Future changes in policies or in critical factors affecting the adult detention population cannot be accounted for using historical data.

The projections of the Stanislaus County adult detention population were generated from the historical data reported on the California Board of Corrections Monthly Jail Profile Survey for the period of January 2002 through July 2011 and verified and supported by additional data from the Sheriff's Department.

The projections reflect the trends in the detention population through July 2011. Over the last three years, the average daily population in Stanislaus County's detention facilities has declined. Between 2007 and 2010, average daily population in Stanislaus County's detention facilities decreased by 18.4%. During that time period, total detention capacity has been reduced by 426 beds. The number of persons booked into the County's detention facilities each year has also declined. Admissions fell 19.9% between 2007 and 2010. The downward trend in admissions is affecting the County's overall detention population. Due to the recent declines in the County's detention population (particularly from 2009 to 2010), statistical projections of the population generated from the historical data initially decline before leveling off in the later years of the forecast horizon. Numerous models were produced and tested; finally resulting in a low, middle, and high model. The low and middle projections are based on data for the overall detention population. The high projection is based on separate projections for the unsentenced and sentenced populations in the detention facilities, which were summed to produce the overall population projection.



Population Forecasting Methods and Limitations

It is important to note that population forecasting is not an exact science. Multiple factors influence facility admissions and length of stay; these factors are influenced by law, criminal justice policy, economics, and the social environment of the jurisdiction. As a result, the estimates of future capacity requirements must be considered as statistically sound baselines. A baseline forecast identifies what the population is likely to be if the current trends continue. While it is possible to calculate the impact of known changes, there are too many items that will affect the County's criminal justice system in years to come that are simply unknowable today.

Jurisdictions like Stanislaus typically confront this problem by employing two strategies:

- Modifying the baseline projection to include any known changes in criminal justice practices, and
- Providing an easily expandable and adaptable building that is flexible enough to respond to change.

Stanislaus County's future planning effort must employ both strategies in order to address the recent events described below and the evolving inmate profile described in Section C.

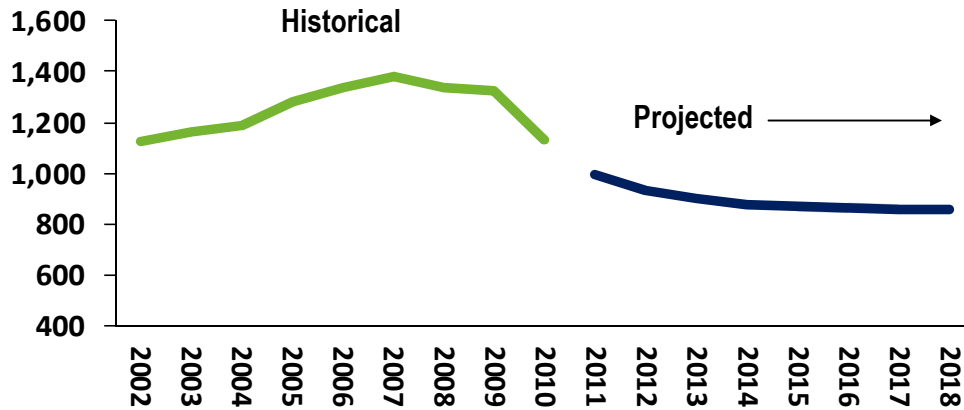
These are challenging times. Changes are occurring in policy making and incarceration practices across the State, and there are several major forces at work outside the County's control. These projections can not incorporate these types of future occurrences. This approach to planning can, therefore, only be considered a conservative one. The final projection does not estimate any circumstances or future policy except AB109.



Low Projection Model

The low Detention population projection is heavily influenced by the downward trend that began in 2008. The projection levels off by the year 2018 at 856 inmates.

Stanislaus County Detention Population Historical (2002-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)



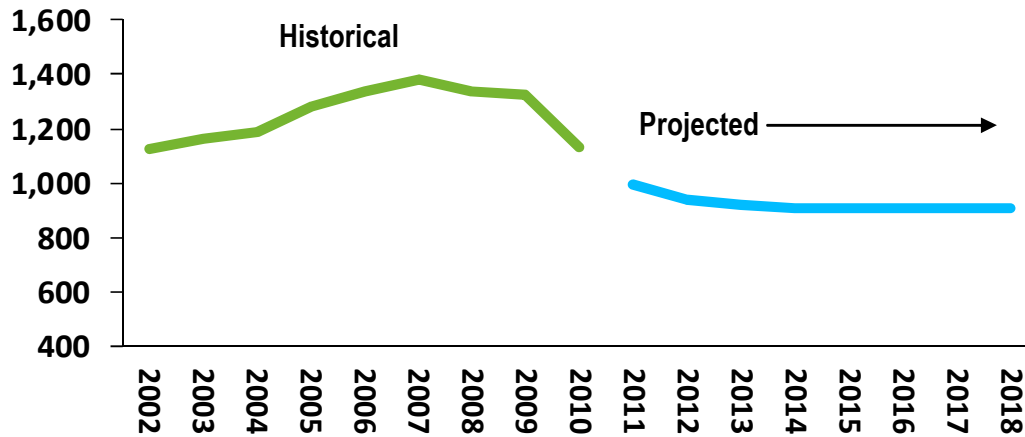
Projections of the Stanislaus County Average Daily Detention Population	
Year	Low Projection Model
2011	993
2012	931
2013	899
2014	876
2015	866
2016	861
2017	857
2018	856



Middle Projection Model

The middle Detention population projection is also influenced by the decline in the population since 2008, but to a lesser extent. This projection levels off at 906 inmates from 2017 through the year 2018.

**Stanislaus County Detention Population
Historical (2002-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)**



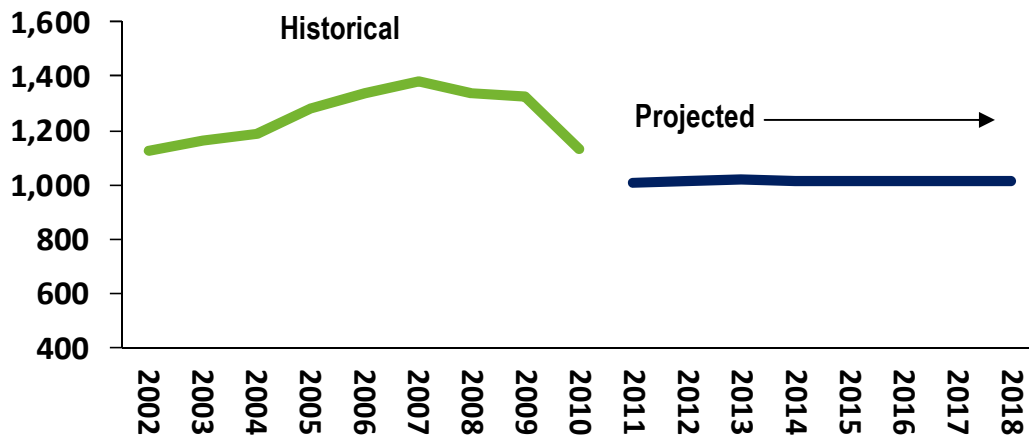
Projections of the Stanislaus County Average Daily Detention Population	
Year	Middle Projection Model
2011	994
2012	936
2013	918
2014	909
2015	907
2016	907
2017	906
2018	906



High Projection Model

The high detention population projection anticipates a decrease in the population from 2010 to 2011, but remains flat for the remaining years of the forecast period at 1,015 inmates.

**Stanislaus County Detention Population
Historical (2002-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)**



**Projections of the Stanislaus County
Average Daily Detention Population**

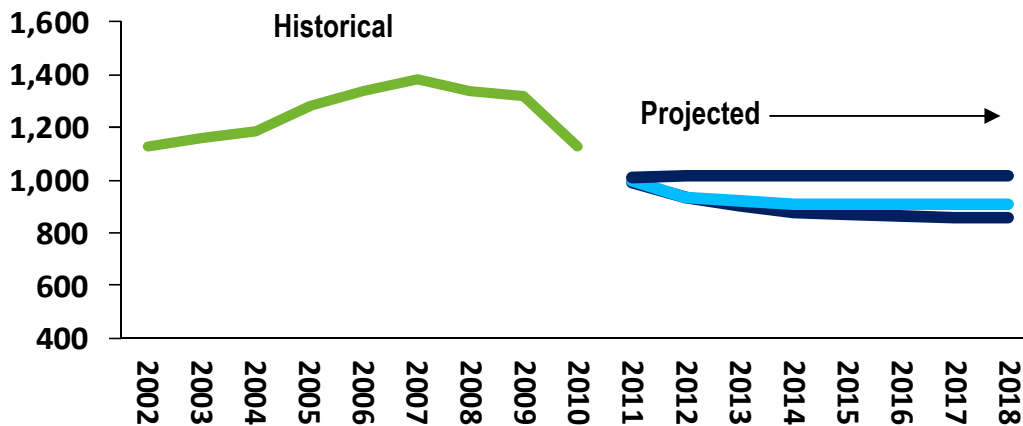
Year	High Projection Model
2011	1,009
2012	1,015
2013	1,016
2014	1,015
2015	1,015
2016	1,015
2017	1,015
2018	1,015



Summary of Population Projections

As shown on the preceding pages, projections of the Stanislaus County Detention population for the year 2018 range from a low of 856 to a high of 1,015.

**Stanislaus County Detention Population
Historical (2002-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)**



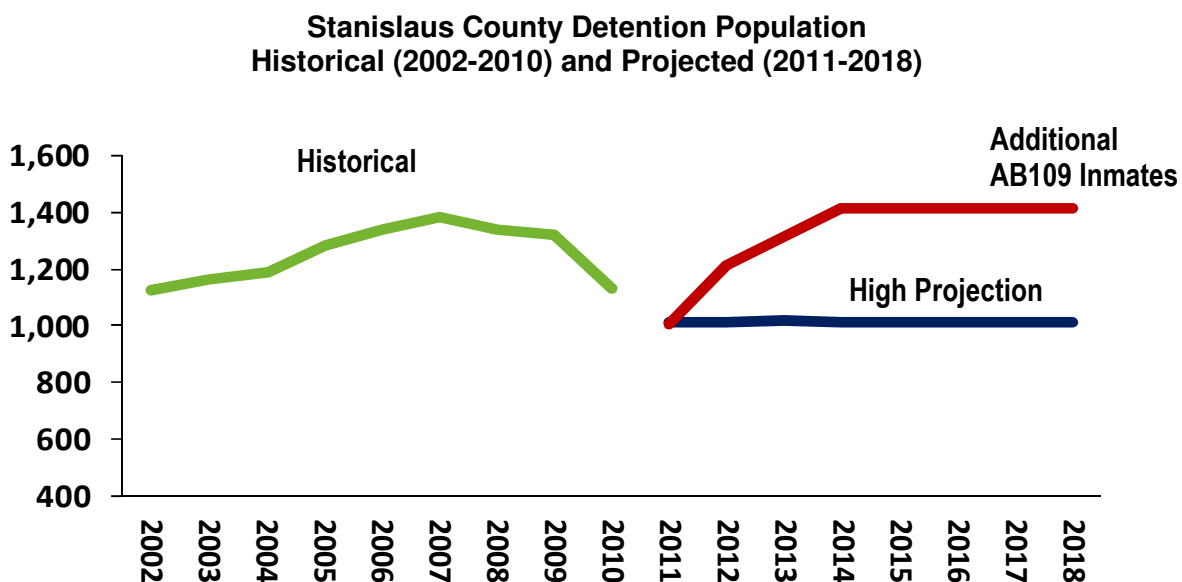
**Projections of the Stanislaus County
Average Daily Detention Population**

Year	Low	Middle	High
2011	993	994	1,009
2012	931	936	1,015
2013	899	918	1,016
2014	876	909	1,015
2015	866	907	1,015
2016	861	907	1,015
2017	857	906	1,015
2018	856	906	1,015



High Projection Model with AB109

The high detention population projection is also shown below with an estimated adjustment for additional inmates as a result of AB109 for comparative purposes. It is estimated that there will be 400 inmates added to the ADP by 2015.





Stanislaus County Detention Population Projection Adjusted for Peaking Factors

There are months in which the Stanislaus County adult detention facility houses more inmates than is reflected by the average daily population for the year. These peaks, or “surges,” in the population should be factored into the projection. Population figures from 2006 through 2010 were analyzed and each monthly figure was compared to the average daily population for the year. During this period, the highest monthly peak was 11.2% above the average daily population for the year. The projections produced by the statistical model were increased by 11.2% to accommodate months when the population peaks. The adjusted projections are shown below.

Projections of the Stanislaus County Average Daily Detention Population - Adjusted for Peak Months			
Year	Low	Middle	High
2011	1,104	1,105	1,122
2012	1,035	1,041	1,129
2013	1,000	1,021	1,130
2014	974	1,011	1,129
2015	963	1,009	1,129
2016	957	1,009	1,129
2017	953	1,007	1,129
2018	952	1,007	1,129

Projections adjusted for peak months are based on the highest monthly peak observed from 2006 to 2010 (which was 11.2% above the average daily population for the year).

This adjusted projection for peaking, along with the addition of 400 AB109 inmates, will serve as the planning baseline for capacity analyses on the next page.



Population Projection versus Capacity

Using the population projection on the following page, a calculation of future capacity demands can be extrapolated. This analysis, as is the case with the projection, has been done in a conservative manner using best estimates as to what could occur with AB109. This analysis does not take into consideration the current practice of classification overrides based on bed availability. If the County were to attempt to adjust this practice, experience a reversal of current local criminal justice edicts described earlier, experience an increase in crime rate, or any one of several other factors, this projected bed need could prove to be woefully understated.

Current Capacity versus Projected Bed Need

	Facility	Current Rated Capacity by Bed Type by Location	Honor Farm Replacement Beds at PSC / Closure at Grayson	Revised Current Rated Capacity	Current Inmate Count by Classification ¹	2018 Projection by Classification ²	Added Realignment Population Estimate ^{3,4}	Revised Capacity Requirements	Deficit / Surplus	Recommended to Build	Deficit / Surplus after Master Plan
Minimum	HF	182	(182)								
	PSC	192	192								
	CJ	---	---								
Minimum Total		374	10	384	314	350	---	350	34	0	34
Medium	HF	---									
	PSC	470									
	CJ	298									
Medium Total		768		768	220	248	270	518	250	0	250
Maximum	HF	---									
	PSC	40									
	CJ	44									
Maximum Total		84		84	465	531	270	801	(717)	384	(333)
Total		1,226	10	1,236	999	1,129	540	1,669	(433)	---	(49)

Notes

1. Count date August 2011.
2. This projection uses the current 2011 percentage distribution by classification of population for the projection and includes an 11.2% peaking factor: Minimum 31%, Medium 22%, Maximum 47%.
3. This 270-bed estimate is based on full capacity. It is not anticipated that realignment inmates would be housed in minimum security beds. The assumption is that 50% will be housed in medium security beds and 50% in maximum security beds.
4. The 540 beds total estimated represent full implementation of AB109.



The Interface between the Needs Assessment and the 2011 Update of the Master Plan

The population projection from the previous table established a clearly defined need for new beds, especially maximum security beds to fill a significant shortfall in this classification category. The chart demonstrates that the current facility has (or will have with the construction of the 192-bed Minimum Security Replacement Facility) an adequate number of minimum security beds, 350 needed versus 384 available. It also shows that there are a lot more medium security beds available than are anticipated and entirely too few maximum security beds as forecast by the 2018 projections. Of the 1669 total beds projected for the year 2018, some 801 are seen as being maximum security while currently there are only 84 beds at the PSC and the CJ for this higher-risk population. Clearly, the site master plan reacts by identifying 2 new Maximum Security Housing Pods of 192 beds each as the housing part of the Phase One proposed construction program at the PSC. While not fully closing the gap, Phase One housing will significantly realign the available housing types with the classification system, balancing the need with facilities.

In addition to the 384 proposed maximum security beds, the plan calls for a Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit of 72 beds. While not specifically designated for a maximum security population, it would generally house a higher security level inmate, supplementing the potential for upgrading classification relative to the maximum security population. This Medical/Mental Health Housing Pod would consist of two 36-bed units, be configured as a single level unit of single and double cells, and be situated in close proximity to the new Health Services component. Its 72 beds would bring the design capacity of the Phase One construction to 456 new beds and increase the overall capacity of the PSC to 1374 beds. With Phase One in place, potentially by the year 2015, the inmate population as classified by housing would look like the following:

- Maximum Security: 468 beds
- Medium Security: 768 beds
- Minimum Security: 384 beds
- Special Populations: 98 beds

This allocation of cells, by security level, would provide a total of 1718 beds available to the County, with 1278 rated capacity beds at the Public Safety Center site, plus the additional 72 beds in Medical/Mental Health occupancy, and 24 other special use beds. This compares to the current design capacity of 1252 total beds.

Other facilities associated with the Phase One construction program of the PSC Master Plan would include the Intake/Release/Transport component, Staff Support facilities, Security Administration including Central Control, a Central Utility Plant, and the Entry/Lobby function. Future Phases would suggest building additional housing, mostly Maximum Security by design, along with support elements such as Jail Administration, Program Services including a Vocational component for the Minimum Security population, and a Warehouse/Commissary.



Conclusion

The final population projection presented in this section is a conservative one. There are clearly numerous factors at work in the County that have kept the population artificially low in recent years. Because a true projection can only rely on available statistics and quantifiable data and not on the estimated calculation of the impact of external future factors, this projection can not capture the full magnitude of probable increases in the inmate population. What is evident, however, based on the current inmate profile, is that even if the ADP were to grow only slightly, the County is facing a tremendous demand for maximum security housing. The current shortage of this type of bed, as well as the projected inmate increase and the impact of the State's Realignment Plan, will present a serious operational challenge as the County attempts to proactively manage in the future. The County must focus all of its future planning on closing the gap in the need for this type of bed.



SECTION G ADEQUACY OF STAFFING LEVEL

Since the 2007 Needs Assessment was completed by TRG, the county contracted with Crout and Sida Criminal Justice Consultants to perform the comprehensive *Staffing Analysis of the Stanislaus County Detention System*. This study was completed and published as a part of the 2008 Master Plan. That report recommended the addition of a number of staff positions for all three detention facilities. We recommend that the reader refer to that report for details on the study. The following charts represent a summary of those recommendations:

Men's Jail

Current Staffing Summary By Positions

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	4	1	0	3	0	0	6.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	41	2	6	0	8	25	68.45 Deps

Recommended New Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Inmate Workers Quarters /Kitchen	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Intake/Processing	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
2nd Floor Rover	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
3rd Floor Rover	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.71	3.42 Deps	
Facility Rover	1 Dep	0	0	1 Dep	1.71	1.71 Dep	



SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECOMMENDED STAFFING BY POSITIONS

Includes existing plus recommended additional staff.

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	4	1		3	0	0	6.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	51	2	6	0	15	28	85.91 Deps.

Public Safety Center and BAS

Current Staffing Summary By Positions

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Captain	1	1	0	0	0	0	1 Capt
Lieutenant	2	2		0	0	0	2.0 Lt.
Sergeants	6	3	0	3	0	0	8.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	53	3	4	0	10	36	90.66 Deps

Recommended New Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Central Control	0	1 Dep	1 Dep	2 Deps	1.83	3.66 Deps	
Kitchen/Laundry	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.13 Deps	
Supply Deputy	0	1 Dep	0	1 Dep	1.17	1.17 Dep	M-F
Facility Rovers	2 Deps	2 Deps	2 Deps	6 Deps	1.71	10.26 Deps	
Sergeant - Floor	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	1 Sgt	3 Sgt	1.78	5.34 Sgts.	



SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECOMMENDED STAFFING BY POSITIONS

Includes existing plus recommended additional staff.

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Captain	1	1	0	0	0	0	1 Capt
Lieutenant	2	2		0	0	0	2.0 Lt.
Sergeants	9	3	0	6	0	0	13.68 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	65	3	5	0	19	38	110.88 Deps

Honor Farm and AWP

Current Staffing Summary By Positions

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	5	2	0	3	0	0	7.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	26	5	4	0	3	14	40.43 Deps.

Recommended New Positions

POST	"AM" Shift	"DAY" Shift	"PM" Shift	Total	S.R.F	Number of Required Positions	Notes
Barracks 4	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.83	5.49 Deps	
Barracks 2	1 Dep	0	0	1 Deps	1.83	1.83 Deps	
Rovers/Transport /Search	1 Dep	1 Dep	1 Dep	3 Deps	1.71	5.13 Deps	



SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECOMMENDED STAFFING BY POSITIONS

Includes existing plus recommended additional staff.

Position	Total # of Posts	Positions with SRF of 1.0	Positions with SRF of 1.17	Positions with SRF of 1.78	Positions with SRF of 1.71	Positions with SRF of 1.83	Total Number of Personnel Needed
Lieutenant	1	1		0	0	0	1.0 Lt.
Sergeants	5	2	0	3	0	0	7.34 Sgts
Deputy - Custody	33	5	4	0	6	18	52.88 Deps.

Update

Since the October 2008 Staffing Analysis was published, a number of significant events have occurred in the Stanislaus County Detention System. These included:

- 32 Beds in Honor Farm Barracks #4 closed by conditions (2008)
- 64 beds at PSC Minimum Security Beds closed due to a Reduction in Force (RIF) (2009)
- 172 beds (140 rated beds) at Honor Farm closed due to a fire (June 26, 2010)
- 86 beds at PSC closed due to RIF.(2011)

With the closed beds a number of staff positions were eliminated that are reflected in the above tables. We recommend that the positions lost due to RIF continue to be reflected in the above tables. Ultimately when these units are reopened (with the exception of the Honor Farm beds lost to the fire) staff will need to be re-hired to operate them and this analysis will hopefully provide the county with guidance on their number to re-hire.

While the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) found that the county was in compliance with Title 15, California Code of Regulations, Section 1027 *Staffing*, during their April 2011 inspection of the Stanislaus County Detention System, we are of the opinion that the current staffing level needs to augmented to meet safety and security concerns raised in the 2008 report. With additional facilities that may be constructed in response, in part, to this report, the recommended staffing level in the *2008 Staffing Analysis* should reflect the base level of staffing that should be combined with additional staffing for each functional use area. Simply adding staffing to cover only those additions made to the system will not be adequate to safely operate this system.



SECTION H ABILITY TO PROVIDE VISUAL SUPERVISION

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment correctly describes both the strengths and the weaknesses with the current Stanislaus County Detention System. The old Main Jail continues to present staff with extreme difficulty in adequately providing visual supervision of inmates. There are many points in the jail where inmates cannot be readily observed by staff which creates a safety and security problem for both the inmates as well as staff. Conversely, the housing units located at the PSC are open podular designed that provide for exceptional visual supervision.

The Intake/Release/Transfer space in the Main Jail also provides challenges for visually supervising inmates. Relocating these services to the PSC in a new IRT center will address visibility issues.

The Honor Farm consists of old dormitory housing that has been reduced in size by the 2010 fire. The 2008 Staffing Analysis for the Detention System attempts to mitigate some of the problems inherent with both the Honor Farm and the old linear Main Jail and the difficulty in visually supervising inmates with adding staff. Staffing alone, however, will not solve the problems with the design of the Main Jail. We strongly recommend constructing new and safer housing units at the PSC to replace the beds at the Main Jail and the Honor Farm. In our view, this is the only answer to remedying the problems associated with providing visual supervision of inmates.



SECTION I ADEQUACY OF RECORD KEEPING

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment description of Adequacy of Record Keeping remains valid. The Stanislaus County Detention System Bureau of Administrative Services (BAS) continues to be the central repository for a wide variety of documents associated with the operation of the system. Not only are documents and records associated with Title 15, CCR maintained within BAS, but a significant number of additional records relating to areas of the management of the system as well as statistical information needed for a wide variety of studies are maintained. This allows the Sheriff's Office to provide hard statistical facts to justify expenditures and requests for expenditures of taxpayer's money. Indeed, most of the data needed for this report was provided by the BAS unit.



SECTION J HISTORY OF COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

The 2007 TRG Needs Assessment Section J - History of Compliance with Standards is no longer valid. Since its writing, there have been two CSA compliance inspections. Additionally, there has been a comprehensive Master Plan developed for the County in 2008 and an Updated Master Plan to be submitted on October 3, 2011. Consequently, most of the information presented in the 2007 Section is no longer valid.

CSA Titles 15 and 24, CCR Inspection

The CSA is statutorily mandated by California Penal Code Section 6031 to inspect all local detention facilities in the state biennially. The Stanislaus County detention System was inspected by the CSA on April 13 through 15, 2011 for compliance with Titles 15 and 24 CCR. On August 25, 2011 CSA Field Representative Steve Keithly submitted the findings of the CSA inspection to Sheriff Christianson and other decision makers in the County.

This inspection found that the policies, procedures and practices for all three detention facilities within Stanislaus County Detention System were in compliance with all sections of Title 15, CCR (Minimum Jail Standards). With the exception of one standard, all three detention facilities were in compliance with applicable sections of Title 24, CCR (Physical Plant Standards). The one exception was at the Main Jail where 29 single occupancy cells were "double bunked" in violation of Section 470A.2.6, Title 24, CCR *Single Occupancy Cell*. Although this is a violation with Title 24, a Federal Court population limit allowed this crowding.

This one violation to the Title 24, CCR Standards was taken consciously, but not lightly, by the management of the Detention System. It illustrates the critical need for maximum security housing that is in extremely short supply within this system. The fact that the staff work so diligently to ensure that the Detention System is in compliance with all Title 15, CCR Standards -- no small feat -- also illustrates that this County is very serious about compliance with standards and works very hard to maintain their compliance.

All detention facilities are "grandfathered" into the Title 24, CCR standards that existed at the time the facility was constructed. It should be noted that although the older Main Jail and Honor Farm are in compliance with Title 24, CCR Standards, these standards were written before the development of safer "new generation" detention facilities. These standards also do not assess the obsolete building systems in place at these facilities including (but not limited to) door hardware, security electronics, and physical design. It is very clear that consolidating all detentions operations at the PSC is good public policy.



SECTION K UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Updating the 2007 TRG Needs Assessment, we feel that there are now principally four unresolved issues. These issues are:

1. Funding/Phasing - Detention Facilities
2. Consolidation of Detention System at PSC
3. Effects of AB109 - State Realignment
4. The Economy - Duration of Recession in Stanislaus County

Funding/Phasing - Detention Facilities

The Funding and Phasing for the Stanislaus County Detention System has been combined because one is really dependent on the other. No matter the need that is identified in this report, the County can only add the number of detention beds that it can afford to construct and operate. The County does have the necessary funding to construct and operate the new 192-bed minimum security Honor Farm (fire) replacement beds, so it is a resolved issue. Beyond this addition, which should allow the county to close the current Honor Farm, the following funding/phasing issues are unresolved:

- AB900 Funds. The county is eligible to apply for approximately \$80 million in AB900 funds from the State of California and intends to do so. Preliminary analysis has shown that the following could be constructed at the PSC with this funding:
 - Two 192-bed Maximum Security Housing pods
 - A Medical/Mental Health Housing Unit with 72 beds
 - Security Administration
 - Health Services
- Criminal Justice Facility Funds and Public Facilities Fees. The County may be able to utilize these funds to construct the following at the PSC:
 - Site Work
 - Intake/Release Center
 - Staff Support
 - Central Plant (phase I)
 - Community Corrections Center (Day Reporting)
- County General Fund. While it is unknown at this time what the County can afford to construct using this funding (debt service), the County will likely be able to fund Video Visiting as an efficiency and cost savings project.



- Unknown Funding: Replace Main Jail Housing - In order to replace the Main Jail, it is anticipated that funding needs to be secured to support the following construction at the PSC:
 - Jail Administration
 - Lobby/Visiting
 - Two additional 192-bed Maximum Security Pods - 384 beds
 - Additional Medical/Mental Health Housing with 72 beds
 - Central Plant (Phase II)
 - Site Work

- Unknown Funding: As the need for additional detention beds increases and funding become available, the following would need to be added to the PSC for build-out.
 - Four additional 192-bed Maximum Security Pods - 768 beds
 - 1 1/2 additional Medium Security pods - 378 beds
 - Site Work
 - Programming

Consolidation of Detention System at PSC

The goal for the Stanislaus County Detention System should be to consolidate all detention facilities at the PSC site. Part of this goal has been realized and will likely occur in the near future with the construction of the 192-bed minimum security Honor Farm replacement facility at PSC. This will likely result in closing the Honor Farm for current activities; however, the site may be used in the future for other activities.

The next piece of the goal is to construct adequate beds and support buildings to replace the aging Main Jail. While the Main Jail may have further use with remodeling as a Court Holding Facility, it should not exist as a primary housing facility. Replacing the Main Jail is not only to address safety and security issues, it makes good long-term financial sense. As the parts of the facility continue to fail and wear out, the price of the replacement parts increases. This is especially true with many hardware and electronic systems that haven't had spare parts manufactured for many years.

The consolidation of detention services at PSC should reduce duplications that presently occur with maintaining three different detention facilities at three different sites. The efficiency that can be realized just makes good fiscal sense.



Effects of AB 109 - State Realignment

While there has been much forecasting on the effects of AB 109 on the Detention System's inmate population and classification of inmate, the real impact will only be known as the process matures over the next three years. Section F attempts to use the best numbers available to forecast the inmate population and the associated need for adding new beds, the real impact remains unknown. The Master Plan that is being completed at the same time as this Needs Assessment update should allow for flexibility in adding detention beds and associated support areas to the PSC site.

The Economy - Duration of Recession in Stanislaus County

Perhaps the largest unresolved issue revolves around the economy and how long the recession will continue in Stanislaus County. For the past three years the Detention System (in addition to all governmental services) has suffered with decreasing funding to support activities. Indeed, for the first time since Proposition 21 was passed in the 1978, deputies were laid off and housing units were closed. Importantly, inmates were also released due to a lack of housing. Hopefully, the State will make up for some of the funding lost through realignment, but the County will need to come out of the recession and increase tax revenue before it can afford to solve the ills of the Detention System. When that occurs, the County has already planned on how best to incrementally add to the Detention System to meet its demands.



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INTRODUCTION

The Community Corrections Center located at the site of the Public Safety Complex will be a non-secure, supervised facility that provides an array of program and service options. This facility will be an integral part of the future detention operations within Stanislaus County, operated and staffed by the Stanislaus County Probation Department, and will be in use 6 days a week for 12 hours a day. Services will be provided for both the County's current probation load as well as offenders relocated to the County under the guidelines of AB 109, Realignment.

Program and services to be provided will include:

- Educational Services, including GED and ESL
- Electronic Monitoring
- Work Release
- Job Readiness and Placement
- Chemical Dependency Counseling
- Behavioral Counseling
- Drug Screening and Testing
- Family and Social Service Programs and Assistance

The Community Corrections Center is essentially a day reporting facility for individuals sentenced to programs as defined by the Court or for those on Probation. These individuals report to the Center in compliance with prescribed educational, vocational, and/or counseling programs. Each of the key operational areas of the building is described in this program, with an emphasis on space requirements and adjacency objectives associated with each activity.

The facility will accommodate approximately 100 clients initially, growing to between 200 and 300 users when the programs are fully implemented. Individuals assigned for day reporting, or other alternative programs, will potentially attend sessions two to three times a week for up to four hours on each occasion.

The facility should be constructed to commercial grade standards, on the order of a school or an office building, as appropriate to the occupancy category of the structure. The building will not require security grade construction, but should be designed around materials that offer durability and low maintenance.



There are two areas of the Public Safety Center site that have been identified for consideration as possible locations for the proposed Community Corrections Center. One is to the northeast of the existing complex, where it is easily identified and can capitalize on public transportation, parking, and access related to the Detention Center. Another considered location would be to the south of the PSC (see the *Site Master Plan 2011 Update* for a physical description of both options). Alternatively, the County may identify existing structures that could serve to meet the program requirements through renovation. No specific facilities have been identified for evaluation at this time. One advantage of a PSC location would be the proximity to the detention center staff (both uniform and non-uniform) for security as well as for supporting programs and services at both facilities.

As the site options are evaluated, parking should be an important consideration. Besides the need to accommodate approximately 200 cars, parking should reflect the need to provide a separation between staff parking and client parking. The breakdown between these two groups should be about 30 spaces for staff and 170 for others. Parking for staff should have restricted access. The preferred site should also offer good, convenient access to public transportation.



CHAPTER I FACILITY PLANNING

Methodology

The Program was developed as a result of a series of meetings between the Stanislaus County Probation Department, key members of the County's Planning Team, and members of the Crout and Sida and Rosser International consultant team. Initial meetings focused on overall philosophy, objectives, and goals for the Community Corrections Center. This document further draws on concepts developed in the Needs Assessment and Master Plan for the Public Safety Center's ultimate site development.

Draft documents were prepared and distributed to the Stanislaus team, reviewed, discussed and decisions were documented and incorporated into this final report. To further guide the process and enhance decision-making, a concept drawing of certain components was developed and presented for discussion. The draft space program and preliminary options for development were reviewed and finalized.

The architectural program and space requirements for each space of each component were based on several criteria that include mandates of the Needs Assessment and updated Master Plan of 2011, and/or the use of standard space requirements based on numerous other similar facilities in the experience of the professional staff at Rosser International. It is important to note that, should the project be developed into design, the architect of record is ultimately responsible for satisfying all applicable codes, regulations, and laws including, but not limited to, state standards, building codes, life safety codes, OSHA regulations, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. While this document does address some of these requirements, it is in no way intended as an exhaustive identification of code and regulation issues.

Operational and Design Objectives

The following operational and design objectives have been used to guide program development:

- The program and design should be creative and cost effective, offering meaningful alternatives to incarceration.
- The facility should provide an open inviting, family-oriented atmosphere without compromising safety or security of those using the facility.



- The facility design should enhance services to program recipients.
- The facility should be safe for all staff, visitors, and clients; screening should be an integral part of the process for accessing the facility.
- The interview/counseling areas should be separate from other more public areas of the facility.
- The staff administrative and office areas should be separate from other areas of the building, providing limited or restricted access.
- The facility should be operationally and staff efficient.
- The site should provide adequate parking, accommodating separation between staff and client parking areas.

Programming Definitions

The following list of definitions refers to terminology used throughout this Program:

- **NSF (Net Square Feet):** The total usable area for a space and/or a component, excluding walls, corridors, chases, equipment areas, etc.
- **Efficiency Factor:** A factor applied to the NSF of a spatial component to account for walls, corridors, plumbing chases, and so forth. Efficiency factors vary according to the type of component, with some components more efficient than others (i.e., a Warehouse is more efficient than Administration as it has fewer walls and corridors). The more efficient an area, the lower its efficiency factor.
- **GSF (Gross Square Feet):** Includes all the usable and unusable areas within a component. It is achieved by multiplying the NSF by a component's given Efficiency Factor.
- **Overall Efficiency Factor:** A second Efficiency Factor applied to the GSF for all components in a facility to account for inter-component circulation.



Space Requirements – Summary for the Community Corrections Center

Program Component	Net Usable Square Feet	Efficiency Factor	Gross Square Feet
1.00 Public Lobby/Reception	1,295	1.35	1,748
2.00 Administration	2,235	1.35	3,017
3.00 Program Processing	500	1.35	675
4.00 Program Services	5,605	1.30	7,287
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Community Corrections Center			12,727
Overall Efficiency Factor			1.10
Total Gross Square Feet for Community Corrections Center			14,000



1.00 Public Lobby / Reception

The Public Lobby/Reception Area will serve as the primary entry point to the building for staff and offenders alike. This area will provide adequate waiting space for families as their relative participates in assigned programs. Screening and other necessary documentation as appropriate for offender check-in will occur in this area at the reception desk. Program participants will then move from this area to either the Program Services areas of the building or to Program Processing. Family members will remain in the Waiting Area.

Additional support space in this area for families will include vending and restrooms, and an outdoor visiting/waiting area for family reunification.

Material and finishes should be extremely durable and easily maintained.

The Public Lobby / Reception area will operate as the entry point at all hours of the facility's operation, six days a week.

Space Requirements – for 1.00 Public Lobby / Reception

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
1.00 Public Lobby/Reception							
1.01	Lobby/Waiting	1	40	15	600	600	Fixed seating.
1.02	Reception	1	2	60	120	120	Workstations for 2 persons, equipped with computer and telephone.
1.03	Screening	1	1	110	110	110	Includes a metal detector.
1.04	Public Restroom	2	1	160	160	320	One male, one female.
1.05	Vending	1	1	80	80	80	For use by staff and visitors.
1.06	Janitor's Closet	1	1	35	35	35	With mop sink.
1.07	Outdoor Seating/Waiting	1	25	15	375	(375)	This is covered outdoor space. Provide five 4-person tables. Not included in square footage totals.
1.08	Water Cooler Alcove	1	1	30	30	30	
Total NSF for Public Lobby/Reception						1,295	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.35	
Total GSF for Public Lobby/Reception						1,748	



Adjacency Requirements

- Reception should be adjacent to the Lobby, near Screening, and have visual observation of all Lobby activities.
- The Public Lobby/Waiting area should be visible from the adjacent Reception counter.
- An area for searches and for secure storage of personal items not allowed beyond screening should be adjacent to Screening.
- Public Telephones and Toilets should be located off the Public Lobby.
- Vending should be easily accessed from the Lobby/Waiting area.
- Once screened, individuals should move either to the educational area, the counseling area, or the processing area as appropriate.



2.00 Administration

The Administration Area of the building will provide the staff office and support space needed to conduct daily operations. Private office space will be limited to the Program Director; the vast majority of staff will work in open workstations. These cubicles will accommodate the instructional and counseling staff who operate out of classrooms, group counseling, or interview rooms in the performance of their daily activities.

The area will include conference space, a break room, and associated support space. A locker alcove has been provided for armed staff weapon storage.

The furniture and finishes in this area will be consistent with Departmental Standards for office space for other user groups within the County.



STANISLAUS COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER
OPERATIONAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM

OCTOBER 2011

Space Requirements – for 2.00 Administration

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
2.00 Administration							
2.01	Program Director's Office	1	1	150	150	150	Located adjacent to Clerical Workstation; private office.
2.02	Staff Cubicle	8	1	80	80	640	Partitioned workspace, each with telephone and computer outlets.
2.03	Clerical Workstation	2	1	60	60	120	Partitioned workspace, each with telephone and computer outlets. Supports the Program Director.
2.04	Conference Room	1	14	20	280	280	Requires computer, telephone, AV capability.
2.05	Work/Copy Room	1	1	140	140	140	Adjacent to the Clerical Workstation, with counter space and proper ventilation.
2.06	Supply/Storage	1	1	60	60	60	With shelving, adjacent to Work/Copy Room.
2.07	Staff Break Room	1	12	20	240	240	Movable seating of three 4-person tables, with microwave, refrigerator, vending and sink. Adjacent to the Conference Room.
2.08	Staff Restroom	2	1	160	160	320	ADA accessible; one male, one female.
2.09	Janitor's Closet	1	1	35	35	35	With mop sink.
2.10	Equipment/ Electronic Monitors Storage	1	1	140	140	140	Secure storage with shelving.
2.11	Electrical/ Communications Room	1	1	50	50	50	Centrally located.
2.12	Locker Alcove	1	1	60	60	60	Adjacent to the staff breakroom.
Total NSF for Administration						2,235	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.35	
Total GSF for Administration						3,017	



Adjacency Requirements

- Staff areas should be separate from other areas of the facility, with restricted access.
- Clerical workstations should be central to the Program Director's Office and the Staff Cubicles, close to departmental entry.
- The Conference Room should be adjacent to the Program Director's Office and convenient to other staff areas.
- The Staff Break Room and Staff Restrooms should be convenient to staff areas and restricted to staff use.
- The Work/Copy Room and Supply Storage should be convenient to the Clerical Workstations as well as the Staff Cubicles.
- The Locker Alcove should be adjacent to the Staff Break Room and Restrooms.
- The Equipment/Monitor Storage Room should be close to Reception for the distribution of stock to clients, as required, adjacent to the Monitoring Office.



3.00 Program Processing

The program processing area of the building will provide the spaces needed to search individuals and/or conduct drug testing. Routine access by clients will not be required. Activities occurring in the area will occur under the supervision of staff. These facilities should be close to the client access point so they don't have to penetrate significant portions of the building.

Home monitoring equipment will be stored in this area and a limited amount of additional general storage has been provided.

Space Requirements – for 3.00 Program Processing

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
3.00 Program Processing							
3.01	Search Room	2	1	50	50	100	Located adjacent to the Toilet Room.
3.02	Supply/Storage	1	1	60	60	60	Secured room with shelving.
3.03	Toilet Room/Drug Testing	2	1	50	50	100	Adjacent to the Laboratory; with small pass-through and observation window into Laboratory.
3.04	Equipment Room/Home Monitoring	1	1	140	140	140	Secured room, with shelving.
3.05	Laboratory	1	1	100	100	100	Adjacent to Toilet Room; with lockable cabinetry, sink, and refrigerator.
Total NSF for Program Processing						500	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.35	
Total GSF for Program Processing						675	

Adjacency Requirements

- The Toilets available for Drug Testing should be within the screened area but close to the point of access.
- Samples require refrigerated storage in the Laboratory, convenient to the Toilets for Drug Testing.



4.00 Program Services

The Program Services area of the building will be the hub of program activities. Individuals assigned to day reporting and/or related activities represent the majority of facility users and are involved in one or more of the following activities:

- education programming
- drug and alcohol counseling
- behavioral counseling
- job readiness and placement
- work release
- electronic monitoring

Social service related programming will also occur in this area.

Because this area of the building will be utilized throughout the hours of operation regularly by a large number of visitors, it should be located convenient to the public lobby/reception area.

Furniture and fixtures will be consistent with those in a traditional public education facility.

Access will be required to this area 12 hours a day, six days a week.



Space Requirements – for 4.00 Program Services

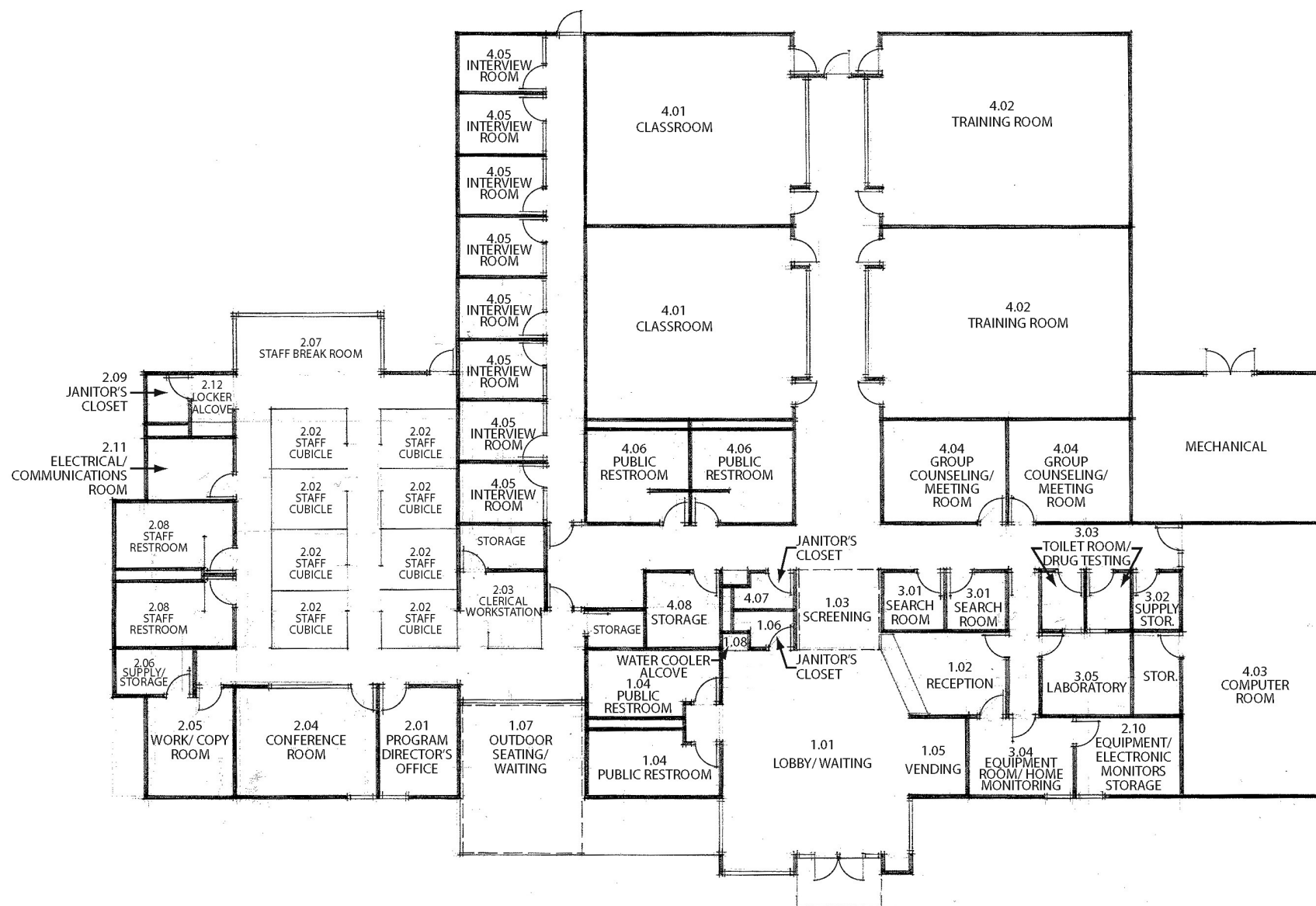
Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
4.00 Program Services							
4.01	Classroom	2	25	30.0	750	1,500	Requires AV capability and movable desk seating.
4.02	Training Room	2	40	22.5	900	1,800	Subdividable room; with AV capability and movable desk seating.
4.03	Computer Room	1	20	32.5	650	650	Requires AV capability; with 20 computer workstations.
4.04	Group Counseling/ Meeting Room	2	12	20.0	240	480	With flexible seating.
4.05	Interview Room	8	1	90.0	90	720	Seating for three persons; acoustical treatment of each room.
4.06	Public Restroom	2	1	160.0	160	320	ADA accessible; one male, one female.
4.07	Janitor's Closet	1	1	35.0	35	35	With mop sink.
4.08	Storage	1	1	100.0	100	100	With shelving.
Total NSF for Program Services						5,605	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.30	
Total GSF for Program Services						7,287	

Adjacency Requirements

- The Classrooms, Training Rooms, Computer Room, and Group Counseling Rooms accommodate the primary activities of day reporting; circulation to these areas from the point of access (and screening) should be direct and convenient.
- The Interview Rooms should be private and isolated from other areas of group participation.
- These spaces should provide ease of access to Public Restrooms, both male and female, that service the client population.



Concept Planning

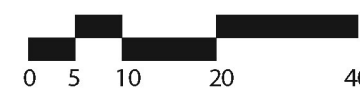


STANISLAUS COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER

CONCEPT PLANNING

OCTOBER 2011

SCALE: 1" = 10'



Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance

Page 1

Since 1988 a total of five (5) EIR's have been prepared including review of impacts associated with development of the county center, including the ultimate buildout of the Jail facilities:

1. 1988 – EIR for Site Selection Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (SCH # 88040513)
2. 1990 – Supplemental EIR for The New Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (SCH # 88040513)
3. 1991 – Social Services Center EIR
4. 1996 – City of Ceres General Plan EIR ((SCH No.95052017)
5. 2011 - West Landing Specific Plan EIR (SCH # 2008122087)

Additionally, Stanislaus County adopted a General Plan Amendment for the Agricultural Center and issued a Use Permit for the existing Jail facility, both based on previous environmental review. The following provides a summary of previous County actions related to the Public Safety Center and a summary of the most recent CEQA review included in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR by the City of Ceres.

The proposed 2012 and future planned expansion of the Public Safety Center jail operations are a continuation of the Master Plan originally adopted in 1989. Although the original 1989 Master Plan envisioned the development of a capacity of 1,768 detention beds within 647,700 total square feet to meet then-projected growth needs to 2007, a total of 726 beds has been developed on the site to date in 356,959 square feet.

The expansion of the Public Safety Center Jail facilities proposed in 2012 (to meet 2018 needs) will remain within the originally anticipated detention capacity, total square footage, staff and estimated visitors projected within the original 1989 Master Plan, and all related previous CEQA documentation as shown in the chart below:

	Original 1990 Master Plan	Existing as of 1/1/2012	Proposed Jail Expansion	2011 Updated Master Plan
Detention Capacity (beds)	1,768	726	648	1,374
Total Square Footage	647,700	356,959	234,388	591,347
Est. Staff Total	535	221	116	337
Est. Visitors Per Day (Public)	397	136	256	392

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance Page 2

Overview:

1990 EIR allows for 90 acres of land to be developed with the total building area being approximately 647,700 square feet.

- development establishes a new public safety facility consolidating the existing Men's jail and Women's jail, and house the Sheriff's operations, work furlough and alternative work programs
- inmate population housing: 936 medium/maximum security, special custody, and medical/mental health beds, 576 minimum security beds, and 256 work furlough beds. === total of 1768 beds.
- 2007 total on-site staffing = 885.43.
- Coroner included as part of the non-custodial = 318.08 staff w/Sheriff Admin

1990 Use Permit permits the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (Jail) on 155 acre project site consistent with 1990 EIR.

- Use permit identifies Sheriff's Operations project to include two optional elements that may or may not be located at the public safety center: coroner and public administration, and central dispatch. (*Coroner facility clear identified in EIR and '90 use permit*)
- Buildings predominantly 2-story with some 1-story. Total building area for the year 2007 build out = 647,700 gross square feet (67,500 GSF = Sheriff's operations area and 580,200 GSF = jail area). Total programed area = 648,231 GSF.

1996 Rezone to Planned Development authorizes a 177.86 acre project site encompassing the existing uses, include Public Safety Center and Social Services as well as the new Agricultural Center and other future related uses.

- '96 Planned Development allows: existing social services, Sheriff's office, public safety center and new uses consisting of agricultural center, police training center, and any new uses which the County finds are appropriate and consistent with existing uses.
- Planned Development allows government and related uses as needed. Keeping the land in agriculture until development occurs.

2011 West Ceres Specific Plan anticipates expansion of the Public Safety Center to a maximum of 1,892 beds.

- The EIR was certified in October 2011
- Development of the site beyond that which is proposed was analyzed
- No impacts associated dierectly with the proposed expansion were identified.

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 3

1988 **EIR (SCH # 88040513) for the proposed Stanislaus County Public Safety Center prepared by Redwood Consulting Group.** The EIR addressed the nine sites being considered for development of a new male and female incarceration facility and operational facility for the Sheriff's Department. The construction will include, but not be limited to, inmate housing facilities, recreational, kitchen and support facilities, office space, and parking.

- Needs based on 'Jail Needs Assessment and Master Plan' adopted in March of '88 (a.k.a. Kitchell, CEM) — 20-year plan outlook.

1990 **EIR (SCH # 88040513) for the new Stanislaus County Public Safety Center prepared by Western Ecological Services Co., in association with Jones and Stokes.**

- Document preface identifies the EIR as a supplement to the EIR prepared in 1988 entitled "Stanislaus County Public Safety Center EIR" (Redwood Consulting Group 1988).
- Project Description and Objective: proposal to build a new public safety facility consolidating the existing Men's jail and Women's jail, and house the Sheriff's operations, work furlough and alternative work programs.
 - half of the 182 acre site to accommodate buildings, roads, and parking with the remainder to provide buffers and future expansion area.
- Draft EIR document refers to the EIR as a subsequent evaluation of the chosen site, Service/Crows Landing, and involves information on the site Master Plan and the Conceptual design which were not available when 1988 EIR was prepared.
- Issues identified as result of site study: traffic, loss of agricultural land, and lack of water service.
- Cumulative issues: traffic, water, agriculture.
- Mitigation Measures address: land use compatibility, hydrology & drainage, agricultural issues, construction activities, aesthetics & visual quality, utilities & services (sewer, water, and traffic).
- 27-acre area developed with Agricultural Center identified in 1990 EIR was added after the 1988 EIR and was identified as outside of the portion of the site to be developed and was as anticipated to remain in agricultural use. (serve as a buffer zone)
 - CEQA Environmental checklist completed for 27-acres showing no significant impact as it was to remain agriculture.
- Proposed site plans shown as Figures III.B-1 and III.B-2. (See attached maps for UP 90-28)
- Facility to be constructed in phases:

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 4

- immediate: 224 beds (medium), 48 beds (maximum), basic on- and off-site infrastructure. No kitchen, support staff, or non-correctional facilities incorporated.
- 5-yrs: core operations, additional 192 beds (medium and maximum), 192 beds (minimum), service/support building (kitchen, laundry and maintenance), 1st phase central mechanical plant and related site and infrastructure.
- inmate population housing: 936 medium/maximum security, special custody, and medical/mental health beds, 576 minimum security beds, and 256 work furlough beds.
- 90 acres of land to be developed with the total building area being approximately 647,700 square feet.
- Sheriff's operation building - 2-story - non-custodial functions including watch commander, patrol, records, technical services, sheriff's administration, investigations, crime prevention, and crime analysis.
 - SWAT and explosives storage bunker in separate building.
- Core operations building - 2-story - intake and booking, jail operations offices, release office, public lobby and visitor entrance, facility hearings, defendant identification line-up, custody staff facilities, multi-purpose rooms and jail central control.
- Inmate housed - variety of modules attached to jail core providing 936 beds.
- Service/Support building - kitchen, laundry, housekeeping, commissary, storage and maintenance functions.
- Work furlough/alternative programs & 256 bed work furlough housing.
- Staff facilities building - lockers, briefing rooms, training facilities, and a non-custody staff lounge with vending machines and outdoor area.
- 2007 anticipated on-site staffing = 885.43. (See Table IV.B-A, Page 20)
 - Coroner included as part of the non-custodial = 318.08 staff w/Sheriff Admin.

1990

Use Permit Application No. 90-28 - Public Safety Center (Jail)

- Request to establish the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (Jail) on 155 acres.
- Environmental Review = Certification of 1990 EIR.
- Project Description -- Executive Summary of the proposed project, taken directly from the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Site Plan and Conceptual Design, dated August 1, 1989. (Prepared by Stone Marraccini, Patterson/The Design Partnership)
 - Sheriff's Operations project includes two optional elements that may or may not be located at the public safety center: coroner and public administration, and central dispatch.
 - Development to occur in phases — see immediate and 5-yr plan

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 5

above for the 1990 EIR.

- Work furlough/alternative program facility consistent with 1990 description also included in the description.
- Figure III.B-2 – Exhibit A-2 - shows the site 'zones' serving to separate key activity types, to control access to the facility, and to optimize compatibility with neighboring land uses.
- 2007 = total of 1,768 jail beds for both sexes broken down as follows: 936 medium/maximum security, special custody, and medical/mental health beds, 576 minimum security beds, and 256 work furlough beds.
- Buildings predominantly 2-story with some 1-story. Total building area for the year 2007 build out = 647,700 gross square feet (67,500 GSF = Sheriff's operations area and 580,200 GSF = jail area). Total programmed area = 648,231 GSF.

1996

GPA 96-03/REZ 96-06 – Stanislaus County Ag Center

- Request to create a Planned Development to permit continued development of county government and related facilities.
 - 177.86 acre project site encompassing the existing uses, include Public Safety Center and Social Services as well as the new Agricultural Center and other future related uses.
- Per staff report, dotted lines on 'Overall Site Plan', exhibit A-2, indicate future construction permitted by 1990 Use Permit.
- Social Services building approved with separate EIR prepared for 24.18 acre project site in '91. EIR mitigation focused on traffic.
- City of Ceres in process of adopted new general plan with the County site show as 'Community Facility'. (EIR SCH# 95052017)
- Since '88 a total of five (5) EIR's prepared covering impacts associated with development of county center: '88 site selection, '90 public safety center, '90 west ceres, '91 social services building, and '96 Ceres GP update (pending certification at time of project).
- '96 Planned Development allows: existing social services, Sheriff's office, public safety center and new uses consisting of agricultural center, police training center, and any new uses which the County finds are appropriate and consistent with existing uses.
- Planned Development allows government and related uses as needed. Keeping the land in agriculture until development occurs.
- Traffic analysis prepared:
 - traffic impacts, mitigation requirements and access design alternatives associated with development and agricultural center.
 - land use/trip generation - traffic resulting from agricultural center and from other uses which could ultimately use projects Crows Landing Road and Service Road access.

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance Page 6

- Focused on existing traffic counts, agricultural center, and access alternatives.
- Finding for project approval: Find that the previous Stanislaus County and City of Ceres EIR's adequately covered environmental review of this project.

2011 - West Landing Specific Plan EIR (SCH # 2008122087) - City of Ceres

The West Ceres Specific Plan EIR included the following Project Description:

The West Landing Specific Plan encompasses approximately 960± acres located in an unincorporated area of Stanislaus County, adjacent to the City of Ceres. It lies west of Union Pacific Railroad, south of Whitmore Avenue, east of Ustick Road, and north of Service Road. Although the West Landing Specific Plan currently falls under the jurisdiction of Stanislaus County, it is within the Phase 1, Phase 2, and Reserve Urban Growth Areas of the City of Ceres 1997 General Plan.

The WLSP Area includes a variety of existing land uses. Agricultural uses are located in the western and central plan area. Rural homes sites are distributed throughout the plan area, including the Carol Lane development. The G3 Enterprises Inc. industrial and commercial uses are located in the northeastern plan area. El Rematito Flea Market is located on the northwest corner of Crows Landing Road and Hackett Road. Stanislaus County uses, including the County Jail, Criminal Justice Training Center and Office of the Agricultural Commissioner, are located in the southeastern plan area.

The Land Use Plan would permit the development of up to 1,992 single family homes and 1,667 multifamily units for a maximum of 3,659 dwelling units, and 171.1 acres of new commercial (regional, community & neighborhood), office, and business park uses, which will allow for approximately 2.0 million square feet of space at typical densities. The Plan also includes approximately 47 acres for parks and 16 acres for two elementary schools (approximately 8 acres each). The number of acres and units may vary slightly depending on more accurate survey information and the final alignment of roadways, however the maximum total of 3,659 units establishes an approximate carrying capacity for the Plan Area. Table 1.1 provides a summary of the Land Use Plan:

The environmental analysis included assessment of the "Community Facilities" designation (CF) as follows: The Community Facilities designation includes the area County facilities and lands to the east of Crows Landing Road. Based on the County's plan for expansion of the site, the following additional development was assumed in this analysis: the existing adult detention facility and sheriff's operation center would be expanded by 1892 beds, with a coroner's facility of 30 employees and expansion of the sheriff's operations center by 68 employees. With the exception of the equestrian sheriff facility located at the northwest corner of Crows Landing Road and Hackett Road, other existing County uses, such as the family services center, agricultural center and training facility would remain. An estimated 381,150 square feet of similar County land uses as well as a 16.1 acre animal shelter would be developed in the County area.

**Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 7**

Table 1-1: Land Use Summary

Map Symbol SP/ Zone Designation	Land Use	Maximum Density (Calculation)	Approx. Acres±	Estimated Units±
VLDR	Very Low Density Residential	4.5 du/ac.	18.0	81
LDR	Low Density Residential	7.0 du/ac.	178.9	1,252
MDR	Medium Density Residential	12.0 du/ac.	54.9	659
HDR I	High Density Residential I	18.0 du/ac.	39.7	715
HDR II	High Density Residential II	25.0 du/ac.	26.5	662
RC	Regional Commercial		35.7	
CC	Community Commercial		15.9	
NC	Neighborhood Commercial	18-25 du/ac.	34.3	200
O	Office	18-25 du/ac.	17.7	90
BP	Business Park		67.5	
GI	General Industrial		128.5	
CF	Community Facilities		175.5	
S	Schools (Elementary)		16.0	
P	Parks (Neighborhood and Community)		47.0	
	Major Roads		103.3	
	TOTAL		959.4	3,659

The Draft and Final EIR for the Specific Plan provided a description of the existing setting, identified potential environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Plan, and adopted mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potentially significant impacts that could occur as a result of Plan implementation - inclusive of expansion of the Jail site.

ATTACHMENT 6

Summary of Potential Noise Abatement Methods

Source: City of Ceres West Landing Specific Plan Draft and Final EIR, 2011

Noise-4: Construction Noise Mitigation. In addition to complying with construction noise controls outlined in the Ceres Municipal Code section 9.36.020.E, the following measures shall be implemented when applicable and feasible to reduce noise from construction activities:

- Ensure construction equipment is well maintained and used judiciously to be as quiet as practical.
- Equip all internal combustion engine-driven equipment with mufflers, which are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Utilize “quiet” models of air compressors and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.
- Locate stationary noise-generating equipment as far as feasible from sensitive receptors when sensitive receptors adjoin or are near a construction project area.
- Prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engine.
- Pre-drill foundation pile holes to minimize the number of impacts required to seat the pile.
- Construct solid plywood fences around construction sites adjacent to operational business, residences or noise-sensitive land uses.
- A temporary noise control blanket barrier could be erected, if necessary, along building facades facing construction sites. This mitigation would only be necessary if conflicts occurred which were irresolvable by proper scheduling. Noise control blanket barriers can be rented and quickly erected.
- Route construction related traffic along major roadways and as far as feasible from sensitive receptors.
- Ensure that construction activities (including the loading and unloading of materials and truck movements) are limited to the hours of 7:00 am to 8:00 pm on weekdays and between the hours of 9:00 am and 8:00 pm on weekends or holidays.
- Ensure that excavating, grading and filling activities (including warming of equipment motors) are limited to between the hours of 7:00 am to 8:00 pm on weekdays and between the hours of 9:00 am and 8:00 pm on weekends or holidays.
- Businesses, residences or noise-sensitive land uses adjacent to construction sites should be notified of the construction schedule in writing. Designate a “construction liaison” that would be responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The liaison would determine the cause of the noise complaints (e.g., starting too early, bad muffler, etc.) and institute reasonable measures to correct the problem. Conspicuously post a telephone number for the liaison at the construction site.

Noise-5: Construction Vibration Mitigation. The following measures shall be implemented where applicable and feasible to reduce vibration from construction activities:

- Avoid impact pile driving where possible. Drilled piles causes lower vibration levels where geological conditions permit their use.
- Avoid using vibratory rollers and tampers near sensitive areas.
- Notify neighbors and/or nearby businesses of scheduled construction activity with the potential to produce perceptible vibration and make an effort to schedule such activities during hours with the least potential to affect nearby uses.
- In areas where project construction is anticipated to include vibration generating activities, such as pile driving, in close proximity to existing structures, site-specific vibration studies should be conducted to determine the area of impact and to present appropriate mitigation measures that may include the following:
 - Identification of sites that would include vibration compaction activities such as pile driving and have the potential to generate groundborne vibration, and the sensitivity of nearby structures to groundborne vibration. Vibration limits should be applied to all vibration-sensitive structures located within 200 feet of the project. A qualified structural engineer should conduct this task.
 - Development of a vibration monitoring and construction contingency plan to identify structures where monitoring would be conducted, set up a vibration monitoring schedule, define structure-specific vibration limits, and address the need to conduct photo, elevation, and crack surveys to document before and after construction conditions.
 - Construction contingencies would be identified for when vibration levels approached the limits.
 - At a minimum, vibration monitoring should be conducted during initial demolition activities and during pile driving activities. Monitoring results may indicate the need for more or less intensive measurements.
 - When vibration levels approach limits, suspend construction and implement contingencies to either lower vibration levels or secure the affected structures.
 - Conduct post-survey on structures where either monitoring has indicated high levels or complaints of damage has been made. Make appropriate repairs or compensation where damage has occurred as a result of construction activities

TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
FOR
STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION
Stanislaus County

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February 6, 2012

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Stanislaus Public Safety Center.rpt

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Transportation Engineers

**TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR
STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION**
Stanislaus County

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KDA

**TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR
STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION**
Stanislaus County

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes **KD Anderson & Associates** analysis of the traffic impacts associated with expansion of the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center. Development of two 192 bed maximum security housing units, one 72 bed medical housing unit, health services, an intake-release-transportation area, a central control area, a day reporting center and parking area is proposed near the center of the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (PSC) property. Facilities will be located near the existing jail and Sheriff's building. Access to this area of the Public Safety Center property is provided via three (3) driveways to Hackett Road east of Crows Landing Road. Figure 1 displays the project location.

Study Methodology

The methodology used to prepare this Traffic Impact Study follows an approach that is recognized by members of the traffic engineering profession, is consistent with CEQA guidelines and conforms to Stanislaus County guidelines for traffic impact studies.

The first phase of the study included the collection of traffic data and the analysis of that data to determine existing operating conditions. Manual turning movement traffic counts were taken during the weekday morning and afternoon peak hours at four (4) study intersections in the immediate area of the project site. Daily traffic counts were also conducted on area roads. This data was used to calculate current operating Levels of Service using procedures accepted by Stanislaus County.

The second phase of the analysis involved estimating the number of trips expected to be generated by the planned project. Trip generation estimates were developed based upon traffic counts conducted at the existing driveways to Hackett Road serving the existing jail facilities at the PSC site. Resulting trip rates were then applied to the planned new facilities.

The third phase of the study determined the distribution of trips into and out of the project and onto the adjacent street system. Current traffic patterns at the adjacent study intersections, the location of population centers within the County and least time travel routes to the regional street and highway system have been considered in estimating the directional distribution of project traffic.

The fourth phase was to assign the project trips to the street network and to add new trips to the current traffic volume background base condition. The project trip assignment reflects the location and configuration of access driveways proposed as part of the project. Resulting operating Levels of Service at area study intersections were calculated and reviewed to

determine the extent of any roadway improvements needed to provide satisfactory Levels of Service with development of the project. Driveway operations and on-site circulation have also been evaluated as part of this task.

Project Description

The proposed Public Safety Center Expansion includes the following building components:

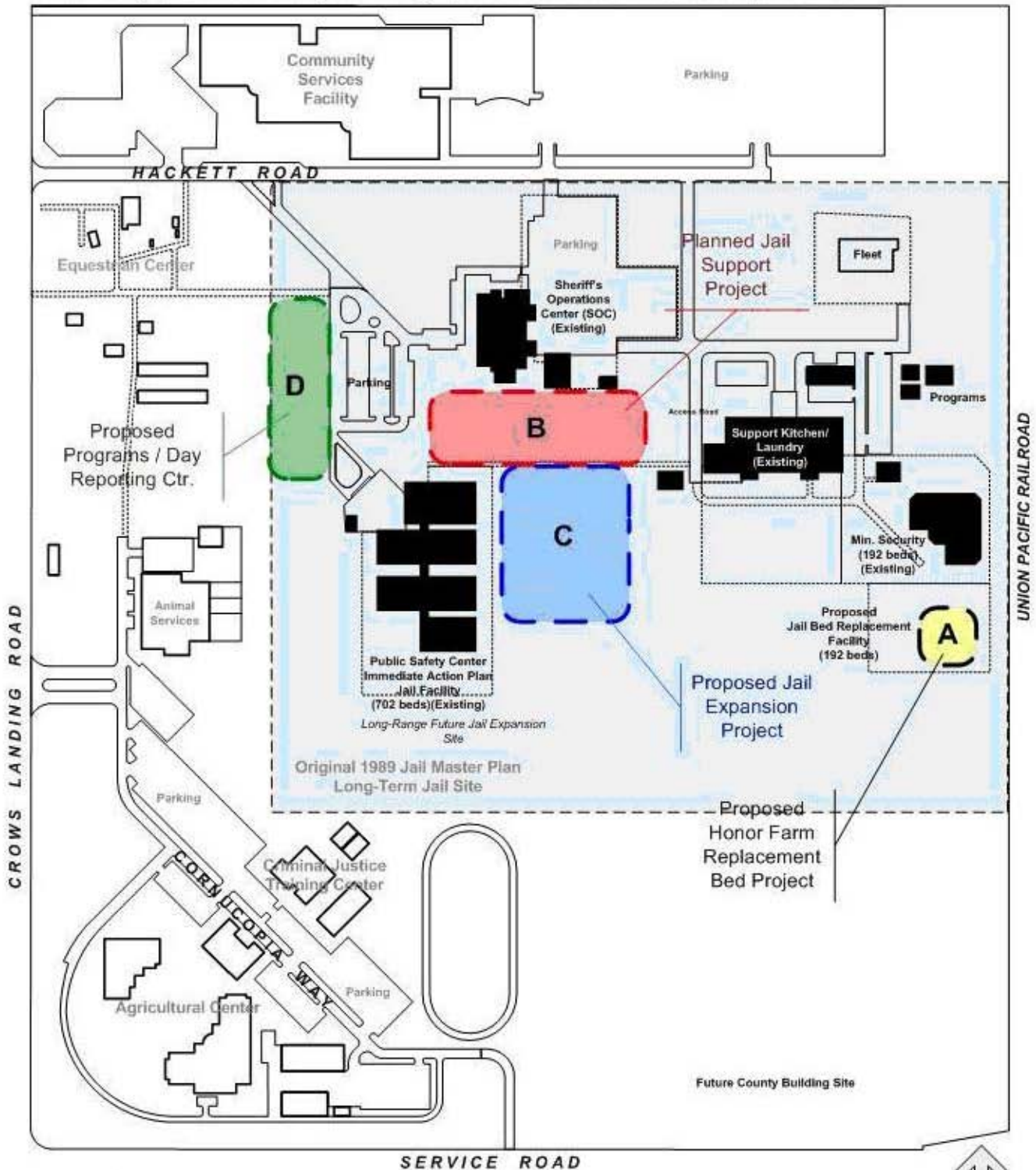
- Two 192 bed maximum security housing units (total = 384 beds)
- Honor Farm housing units, 192 beds
- One 72 bed medical housing unit
- Health services
- An intake-release-transportation area
- A central control area
- A day reporting center
- Parking area

Facilities will be located near the existing jail and Sheriff's building. Access to this area of the Public Safety Center property is provided via three (3) driveways to Hackett Road east of Crows Landing Road. Figure 2 displays the conceptual site plan.



Stanislaus County

Public Safety Center Site Jail Expansion Project, 200 East Hackett Road, Modesto, California



-  Existing Non-Sheriff / Detention Facilities
 -  Existing Sheriff Operations & Detention Facilities
 -  Planned Honor Farm Replacement Jail Facility
 -  Planned Future Jail Expansion Support (Intake/Release, Staff, Lobby) Facilities
 -  Proposed Jail Expansion Project and Programs/Day Reporting Facility
 -  Proposed Programs/Day Reporting Facility
- } Existing Facilities
- } Planned Jail Expansion Facilities



SITE PLAN

figure 2

EXISTING SETTING

Study Area

The limits of this analysis were identified in consultation with Stanislaus County staff and are focused on immediately adjacent intersections and roadway segments and on access to the site. The traffic impact analysis investigates the operational characteristics of the following intersections and roadway segments:

1. Crows Landing Road / Hackett Road (signalized)
2. Crows Landing Road / Cornucopia Way (unsignalized)
3. Crows Landing Road / Service Road (signalized)
4. Service Road / Cornucopia Way (unsignalized)
5. Crows Landing Road north and south of Hackett Road
6. Service Road east of Cornucopia Way

The locations of these intersections along with the existing roadway network are shown on Figure 3. The text that follows describes the characteristics of each facility.

Crows Landing Road is a primary north-south circulation route through the central portion of Stanislaus County and is designated as an Arterial. Crows Landing Road borders the west side of the Public Safety Center site and is a 4-lane facility with a continuous center turn lane carrying 11,600 to 12,300 daily vehicles adjacent to the PSC site. Intersections at the NW and SW corners of the Public Safety Center site, at Hackett Road and at Service Road, are controlled by traffic signals. The Cornucopia Way intersection is controlled by a stop sign on Cornucopia Way.

Service Road is an east-west arterial extending through the City of Ceres. Portions of the roadway have been widened to the ultimate width, however, the facility is primarily a 2-lane roadway in the vicinity of the project site. Service Road currently carries approximately 4,875 daily vehicles east of Crows landing Road.

Hackett Road is a local 2-lane roadway bordering the north side of the site and currently terminates near the east border of the Public Safety Center property.

Cornucopia Way is a local 2-lane roadway providing access to individual parking areas located within the Public Safety Center site. Cornucopia Way is stop sign controlled at the Service Road and Crows Landing Road intersections.

Alternative Transportation Modes

Pedestrian / Bicycle Circulation. Crows Landing Road is improved with paved shoulders for bicycle travel between Hackett Road and Service Road. Sidewalk is also provided on the east side of the street within these limits. Service Road is generally unimproved in the vicinity of the site and does not provide paved shoulders or pedestrian sidewalks. Sidewalks are provided on the north side of Hackett Road.

Transit Service. Public transportation is provided to the site via Modesto Area Express (MAX) Route 42, with a bus stop located adjacent to the PSC facilities on Hackett Road. MAX bus connections from Amtrak, Greyhound and Dial-a-Ride are also currently available.

Standards of Significance: Capacity / Level of Service Analysis

Level of Service. The quality of traffic flow through intersections and on individual roadway segments is described in terms of operating Level of Service. "Level of Service (LOS)" is a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions whereby a letter grade "A" through "F", corresponding to progressively worsening operating conditions, is assigned to an intersection or roadway segment. Tables 1 through 3 present the characteristics associated with each LOS grade.

The *2000 Highway Capacity Manual* presents methodologies for calculating practical capacity and Level of Service on roadways and at intersections. At signalized intersections and intersections controlled by all-way stop signs, traffic conditions are described in terms of the average length of the delays experienced by all motorists. Intersection configuration, traffic volumes and traffic signal timing are all factors that enter into determination of the length of average delay and the resulting Level of Service. Intersection operations have been quantified based upon Highway Capacity Manual procedures

**TABLE 1
LEVEL OF SERVICE DEFINITION**

Level of Service	Signalized Intersection	Unsignalized Intersection	Roadway (Daily)
"A"	Uncongested operations, all queues clear in a single-signal cycle. Delay ≤ 10.0 sec	Little or no delay. Delay ≤ 10 sec/veh	Completely free flow.
"B"	Uncongested operations, all queues clear in a single cycle. Delay > 10.0 sec and ≤ 20.0 sec	Short traffic delays. Delay > 10 sec/veh and ≤ 15 sec/veh	Free flow, presence of other vehicles noticeable.
"C"	Light congestion, occasional backups on critical approaches. Delay > 20.0 sec and ≤ 35.0 sec	Average traffic delays. Delay > 15 sec/veh and ≤ 25 sec/veh	Ability to maneuver and select operating speed affected.
"D"	Significant congestions of critical approaches but intersection functional. Cars required to wait through more than one cycle during short peaks. No long queues formed. Delay > 35.0 sec and ≤ 55.0 sec	Long traffic delays. Delay > 25 sec/veh and ≤ 35 sec/veh	Unstable flow, speeds and ability to maneuver restricted.
"E"	Severe congestion with some long standing queues on critical approaches. Blockage of intersection may occur if traffic signal does not provide for protected turning movements. Traffic queue may block nearby intersection(s) upstream of critical approach(es). Delay > 55.0 sec and ≤ 80.0 sec	Very long traffic delays, failure, extreme congestion. Delay > 35 sec/veh and ≤ 50 sec/veh	At or near capacity, flow quite unstable.
"F"	Total breakdown, stop-and-go operation. Delay > 80.0 sec	Intersection blocked by external causes. Delay > 50 sec/veh	Forced flow, breakdown.
Sources: 2000 Highway Capacity Manual.			

**TABLE 2
CAPACITY BY FACILITY TYPE AND LANES**

Classification	Capacity (vehicles per lane)		
	2 Lanes	4 Lanes	6 Lanes
Class C Expressway	-	1000	1000
Majors	1000	900	900
Collectors	500	500	-

Source: Traffic Analysis of Stanislaus County’s Circulation Element

**TABLE 3
V/C CRITERIA FOR LOS STANDARDS
BY CLASSIFICATION AND LANES**

LOS	Expressways	Majors		Collectors	
		2 Lanes	4+ Lanes	2 Lanes	4+ Lanes
A	0.30	0.07	0.28	0.07	0.28
B	0.50	0.19	0.47	0.19	0.47
C	0.70	0.34	0.66	0.34	0.66
D	0.84	0.59	0.79	0.59	0.79
E	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Traffic Analysis of Stanislaus County’s Circulation Element

The delays experienced at intersection controlled by side street stop signs are different. Motorists waiting to turn must yield the right of way to through traffic, and the length of delays can vary on each approach to the intersection. For this analysis the length of delays experienced by motorists on each approach has been calculated.

Tables 2 and 3 present roadway segment capacity thresholds and Volume to Capacity (v/c) ratios as presented in the Stanislaus County General Plan. These thresholds have been used to identify roadway segment operating levels of service.

Significance Thresholds. A traffic impact is considered significant if it renders an unacceptable Level of Service on a street segment, at a signalized intersection, or multi-way stop sign controlled intersection, or if it worsens already unacceptable conditions. Local jurisdictions and Caltrans adopt minimum Level of Service standards for use in traffic studies and environmental impact reports. The Stanislaus County General Plan indicates that LOS “C” is the identified operating standard for roadways, and this standard has been used in evaluating the adequacy of roadway and intersection operations for purposes of this analysis. At intersections controlled by side street stop signs, a supplemental signal warrant analysis is also typically used in determining the adequacy of operations and/or the need for improvements. As minor street traffic can experience significant delays when accessing a major street, side street delays at any single approach are typically not considered significant unless side street volumes are large enough to meet peak hour warrants for installation of a traffic signal. Peak hour traffic signal warrants as presented in the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) have been used for this analysis.

Existing Levels of Service. To determine existing traffic volumes and obtain more information about traffic conditions in the study area, information regarding a.m. and p.m. peak hour traffic volumes were assembled. New weekday intersection counts were conducted in January 2012 from 7:00 – 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 – 6:00 p.m. at the study intersections. Daily 24 hour roadway counts were also conducted on Crows Landing Road and on Service Road. These peak hour volumes and daily volumes are shown on Figure 3. Existing intersection and roadway Levels of Service are summarized in Tables 4 and 5.

As shown in Table 4, study area intersections currently operate within acceptable standards. Satisfactory level of service “A” to “C” operations are currently experienced at each of the study intersections in the a.m. and p.m. peak hours. Morning peak hour counts indicate a large southbound left turn volume from Crows Landing Road to Hackett Road. This volume is accommodated in a single left turn lane approximately 350’ in length. Field observations indicate adequate intersection capacity is available to provide sufficient green time to typically clear the left turn lane volume during peak intervals of the morning hour.

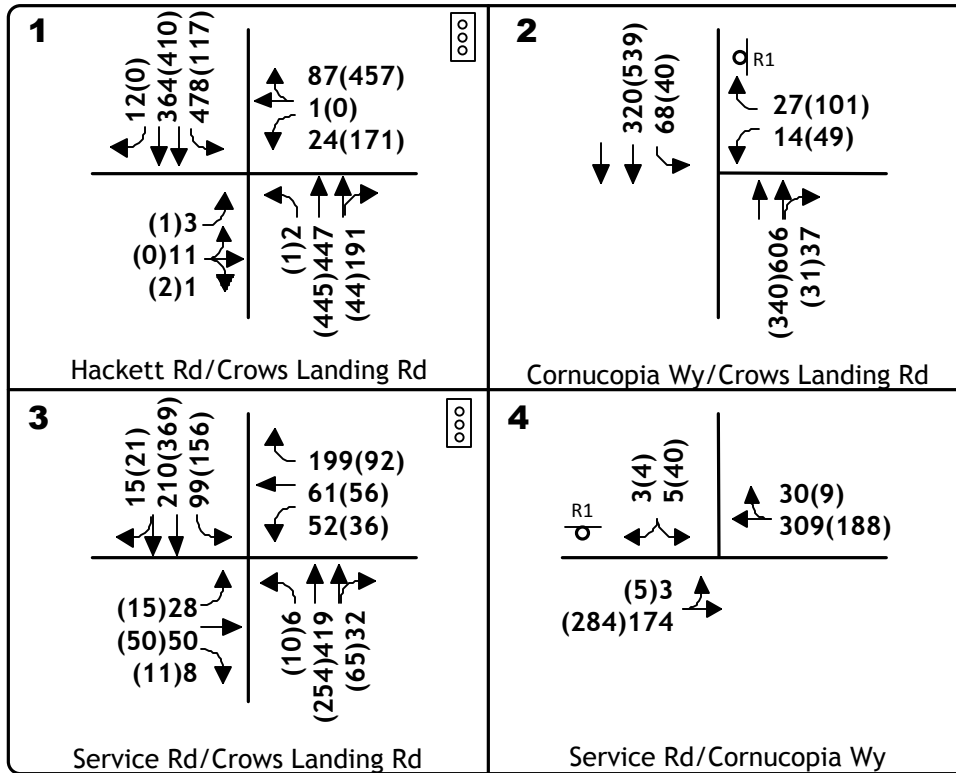
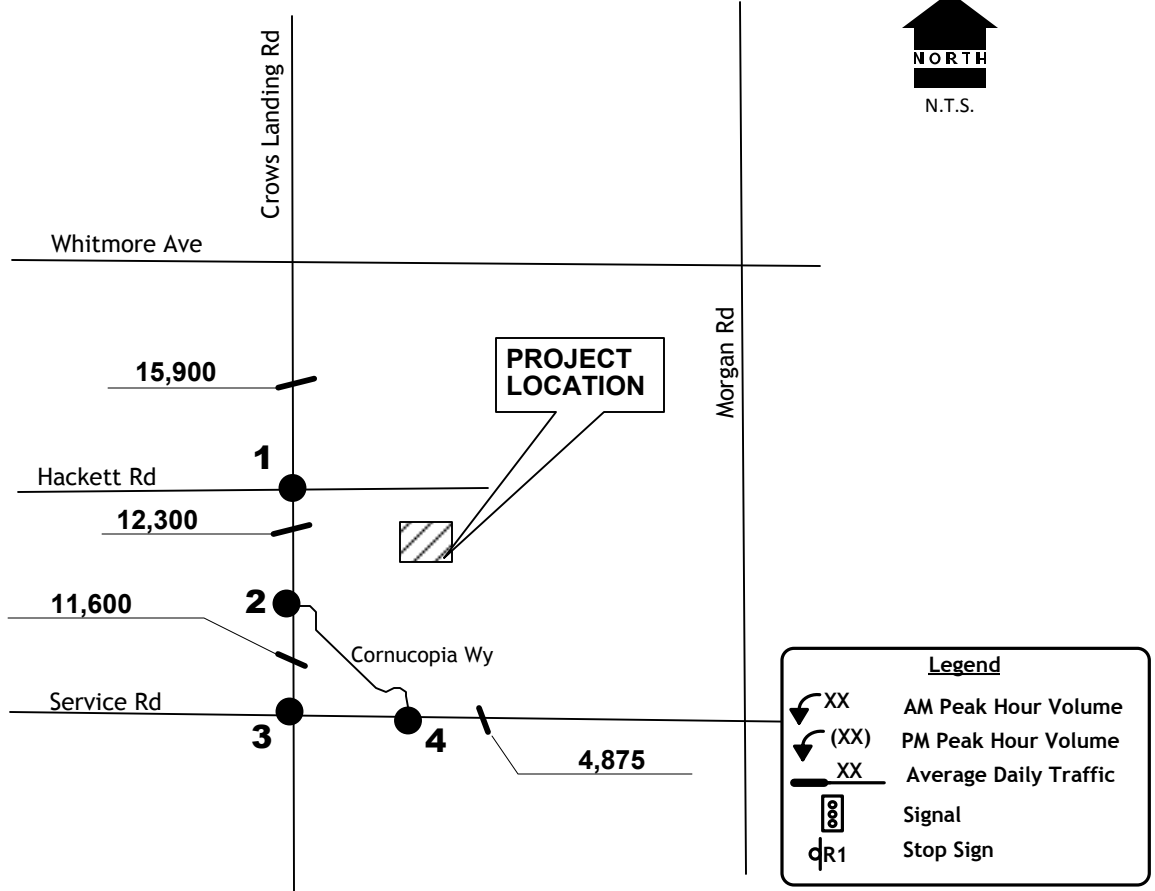
Table 5 summarizes existing roadway volumes and corresponding operating levels of service. As shown in Table 5, satisfactory LOS “A” to “C” roadway operations are also currently provided in the study area. No improvement needs have been identified.

**TABLE 4
EXISTING INTERSECTION LEVELS OF SERVICE**

Location	Control	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
		LOS	Average Delay	LOS	Average Delay
Hackett Road / Crows Landing Road	Signal	C	30.1	C	32.6
Cornucopia Way / Crows Landing Road	WB Stop	B	13.7	B	12.3
WB Left Turn		B	10.8	B	10.2
WB Right Turn		A	9.5	A	8.3
SB Left Turn					
Crows Landing Road / Service Road	Signal	C	24.8	C	22.0
Cornucopia Way / Service Road	SB Stop	B	11.9	B	12.7
SB Approach		A	8.1	A	7.7
EB Left Turn					

**TABLE 5
EXISTING ROADWAY LEVELS OF SERVICE**

Location	Number of Lanes	ADT	Peak Hour Volume	V/C	LOS
Crows Landing Road					
North of Hackett Road	4	15,900	1430	0.40	B
North of Cornucopia Way	4	12,300	1070	0.30	B
South of Cornucopia Way	4	11,600	960	0.27	A
Service Road					
East of Crows Landing	2	4,875	520	0.29	C



PROJECT IMPACTS

To evaluate the impacts of the proposed project on traffic conditions in the study area it is necessary to identify the volume of traffic expected to be generated by the proposed facility expansion and to superimpose this traffic onto current background traffic conditions.

Several sources have been used to quantify the number of trips projected to be generated by the proposed Public Safety Center (PSC) expansion. These include traffic counts conducted at existing driveways serving the PSC site as well as published trip generation rates for prison facilities. This latter source consists of information contained in the Institute of Transportation Engineers publication "Trip Generation, 8th Edition".

Project Characteristics

Trip Generation. The proposed development will be located adjacent to the existing sheriff's office and jail facilities within the PSC site. Access to this area of the PSC is provided via three existing driveways on the south side of Hackett Road. Peak hour traffic counts were conducted at these driveways to quantify traffic volumes currently generated by the sheriff's office and jail facilities. Table 6 presents traffic data collected at the existing driveways to Hackett Road serving the PSC site.

The existing jail facilities provide a 726 bed capacity for medium / maximum security inmates and a 192 bed minimum security facility. Using this information, the number of trips currently generated by the site on a "per bed" basis has been calculated. Table 7 summarizes resulting trip generation rates. As shown, existing facilities currently generate 0.18 trips per bed in the a.m. peak hour and 0.10 trips per bed in the p.m. peak hour.

As a comparison, published ITE trip rates for prisons consist of 0.10 trips per bed in the a.m. peak hour and 0.05 trips per bed in the p.m. peak hour. As data collected at the PSC site indicates higher trip generation rates, the higher rates have been used for this analysis to represent a conservative estimate of traffic impacts associated with development of the new facilities.

It should be noted that the trip generation rates derived from traffic counts at the PSC site are also likely conservatively high as they include trips generated by the existing sheriff's office facility in addition to the jail. The County's fleet service garage is also accessed by the Hackett Road driveways and generates a minor amount of traffic.

An additional factor influencing the quantity of traffic generated by the proposed expansion as well as by the existing jail facilities includes implementation of a new "video visitation" system planned by the County. Implementation of this system would eliminate the majority of all jail visitor trips to and from the PSC site. As a result, the trip rates used for this analysis are judged to represent a conservatively high estimate of the number of trips likely to be generated by the proposed expansion.

Resulting trip rates were then applied to the proposed 648 bed expansion to estimate the number of new trips projected to be generated by the site. Table 8 summarizes the resulting number of trips. As shown, the new jail facilities are projected to generate 116 a.m. peak hour and 65 p.m. peak hour trips.

Trips generated by the medical beds have been included in the bed totals to reflect employee trips associated with the medical beds and health services facilities, however, it is recognized that the medical beds will only serve inmates at the adjacent on-site jail facilities.

Table 8 also summarizes employee and visitor trips projected to be generated by the Day Reporting facilities included as part of the expansion project. Information provided for this facility indicates that initially it may have about 100 daily visitors, ultimately increasing to 200 – 300 daily visitors. Two hundred daily visits have been assumed for purposes of this analysis, with 10% of visits occurring in each of the a.m. and p.m. peak hours. Ultimately, approximately 30 staff persons may be housed at the facility. For this near term analysis, 20 staff persons has been assumed, with 75% of staff members arriving / departing in the a.m. and p.m. peak hours.

Table 8 summarizes the total number of trips projected to be generated by the proposed PSC expansion project, consisting of 171 a.m. peak hour and 120 p.m. peak hour trips.

**TABLE 6
TRAFFIC COUNTS
AT EXISTING DRIVEWAYS TO HACKETT ROAD (January 2012)**

Land Use	AM (7:00 – 9:00)		PM (4:00 – 6:00)	
	In	Out	In	Out
Highest Hour Count	99	67	36	54

Source: KD Anderson & Associates, Inc.

**TABLE 7
TRIP GENERATION RATES
PER BED BASIS, BASED UPON EXISTING COUNTS**

Land Use	Units	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
		In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Jail	per Bed	60%	40%	0.18	40%	60%	0.10

**TABLE 8
PROJECT TRIP GENERATION
PER BED BASIS, BASED UPON EXISTING COUNTS**

Land Use / Units	Quantity	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
		In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Jail / per Bed	648 Beds	70	46	116	26	39	65
Day Reporting Center	20 employees	20	20	40	20	20	40
	20 visitors	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>15</u>
		103	68	171	48	72	120

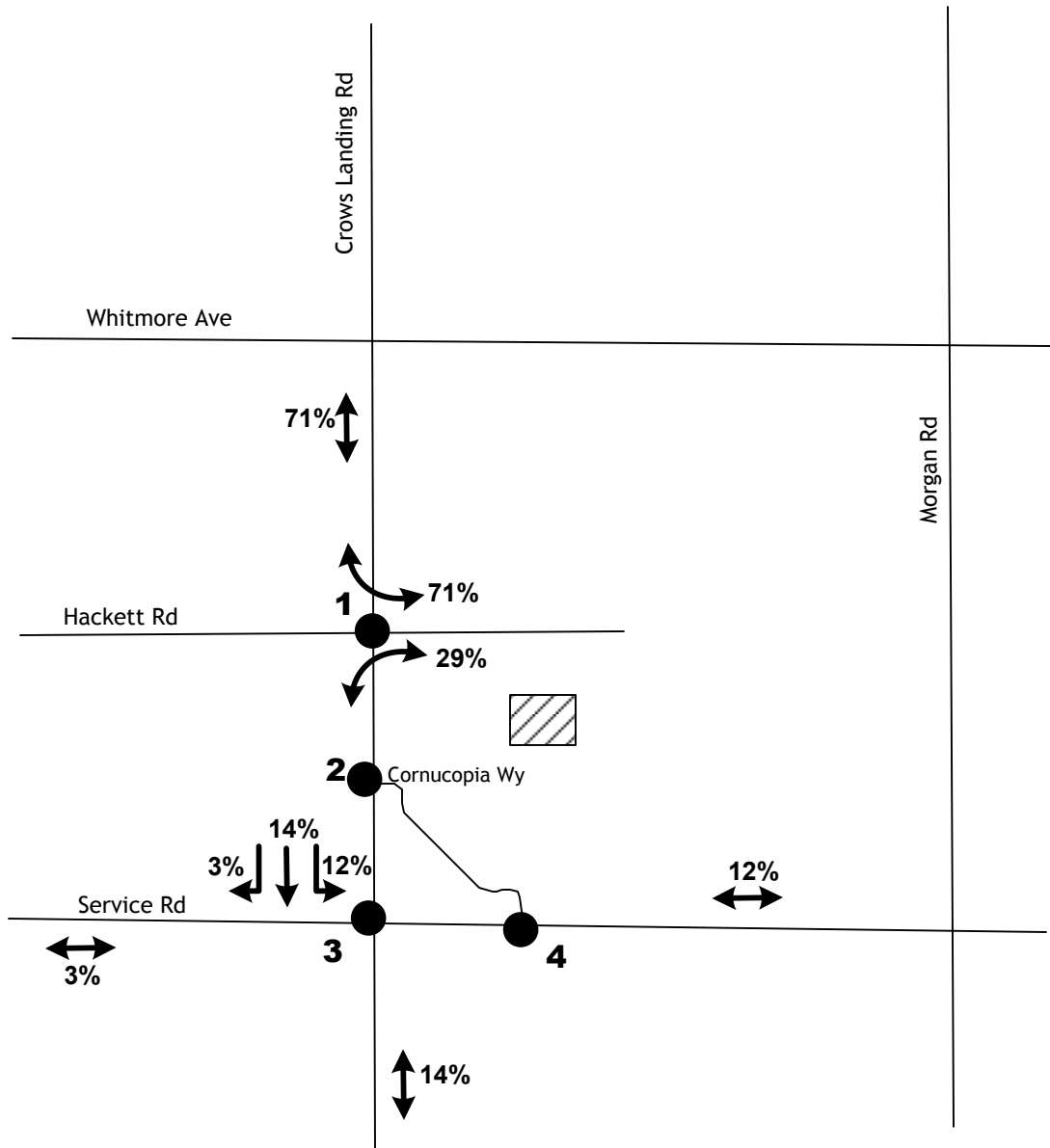
Trip Distribution and Assignment. The next task in the evaluation is to determine the distribution of project trips to and from the site together with likely travel routes. The directional distribution of project trips has been estimated based upon existing traffic patterns at study area intersections. Traffic counts at the Crows Landing Road / Hackett Road intersection indicate that 71% of vehicles accessing Hackett Road east of Crows Landing Road were oriented to the north on Crows Landing Road, while 29% were oriented to the south. Figure 4 summarizes the distribution assumptions used for this analysis in assigning new trips to the area street system. Figure 5 identifies the resulting quantity of “project” traffic at each of the study intersections.

Existing Plus Project Traffic Volumes and Levels of Service

Figure 6 displays resulting “Existing Plus Project” traffic volumes with project traffic added to existing background traffic volumes. Projected intersection and roadway Levels of Service are presented in Tables 9 and 10.

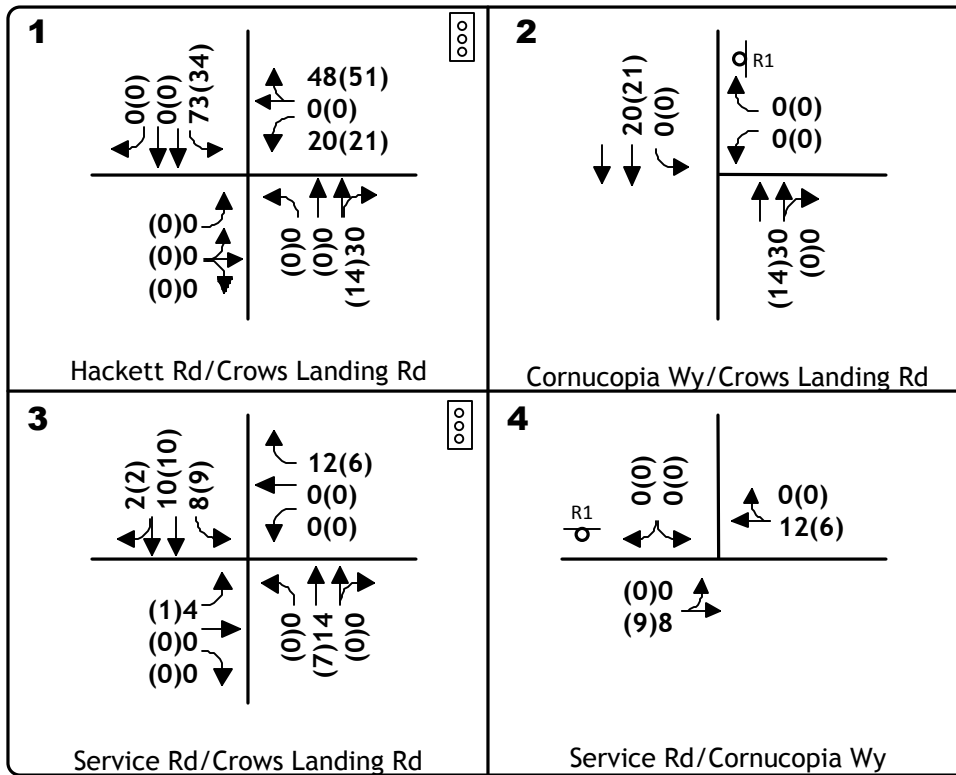
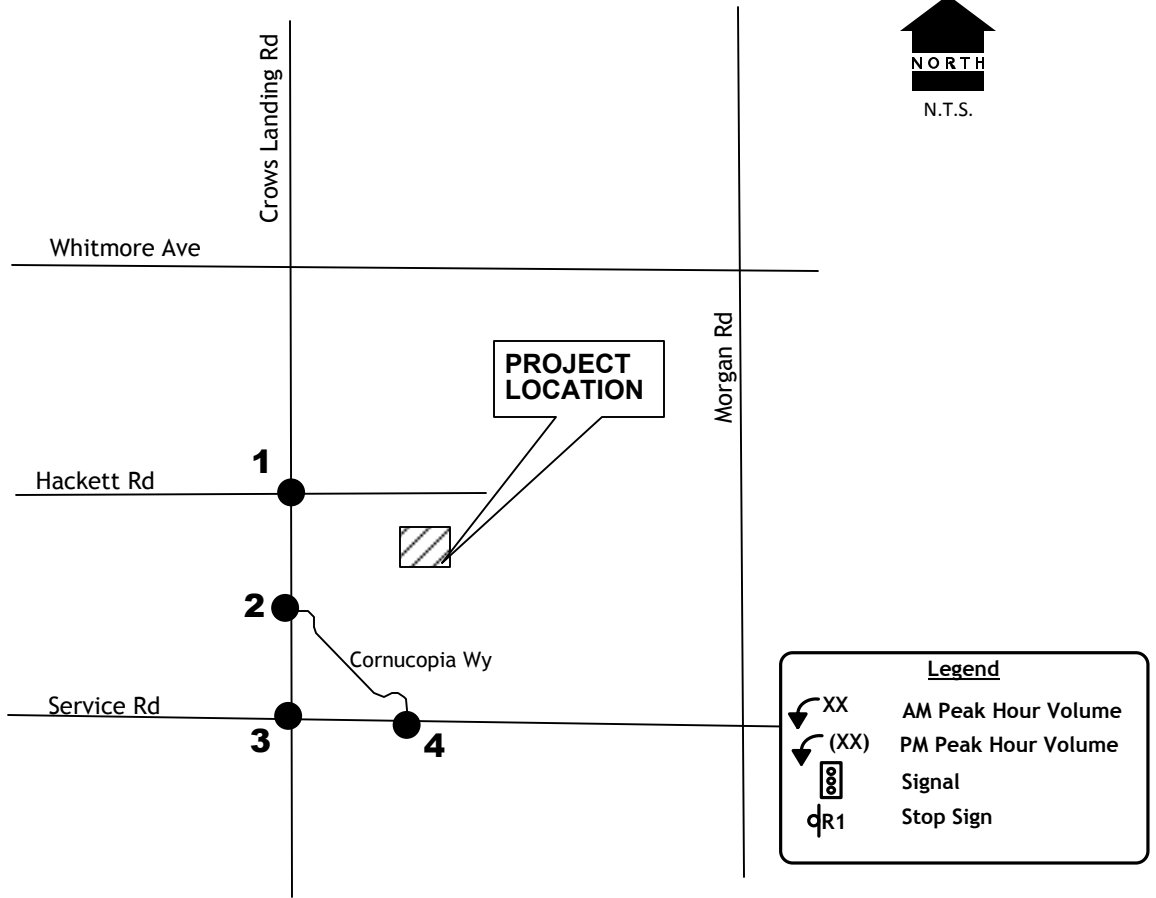
As shown in Table 9, traffic generated by development of the PSC expansion is not projected to have a significant impact at each of the study intersections. Satisfactory LOS “C” or better operations are projected to continue at each location. No changes to current operating levels of service are projected at each of the study intersections. Table 9 also summarizes the net increase in delays at each of the study intersections with the addition of project generated traffic. As shown, increases in delay are projected to be very minor at three of the four study intersections, consisting of less than one (1) second. As would be expected, the largest increases in delay are projected at the immediately adjacent Crows Landing Road / Hackett Road intersection, where peak hour delays are projected to increase from 2 to 4 seconds. Resulting operations will continue to be classified as satisfactory Level of Service “C”, but will approach the LOS “D” threshold.

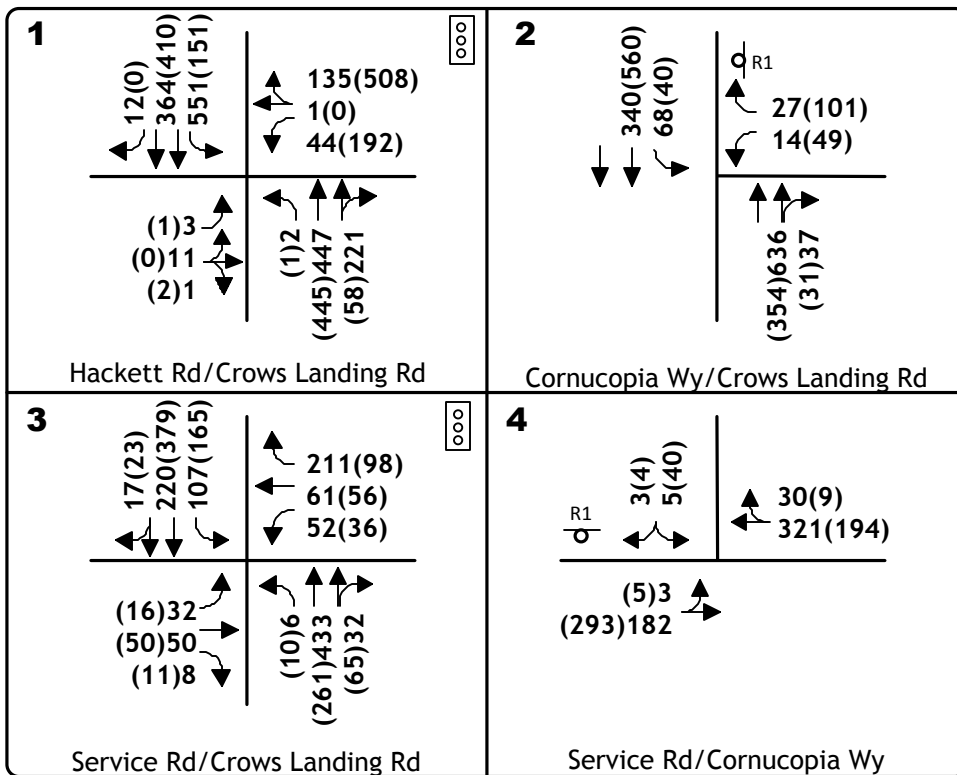
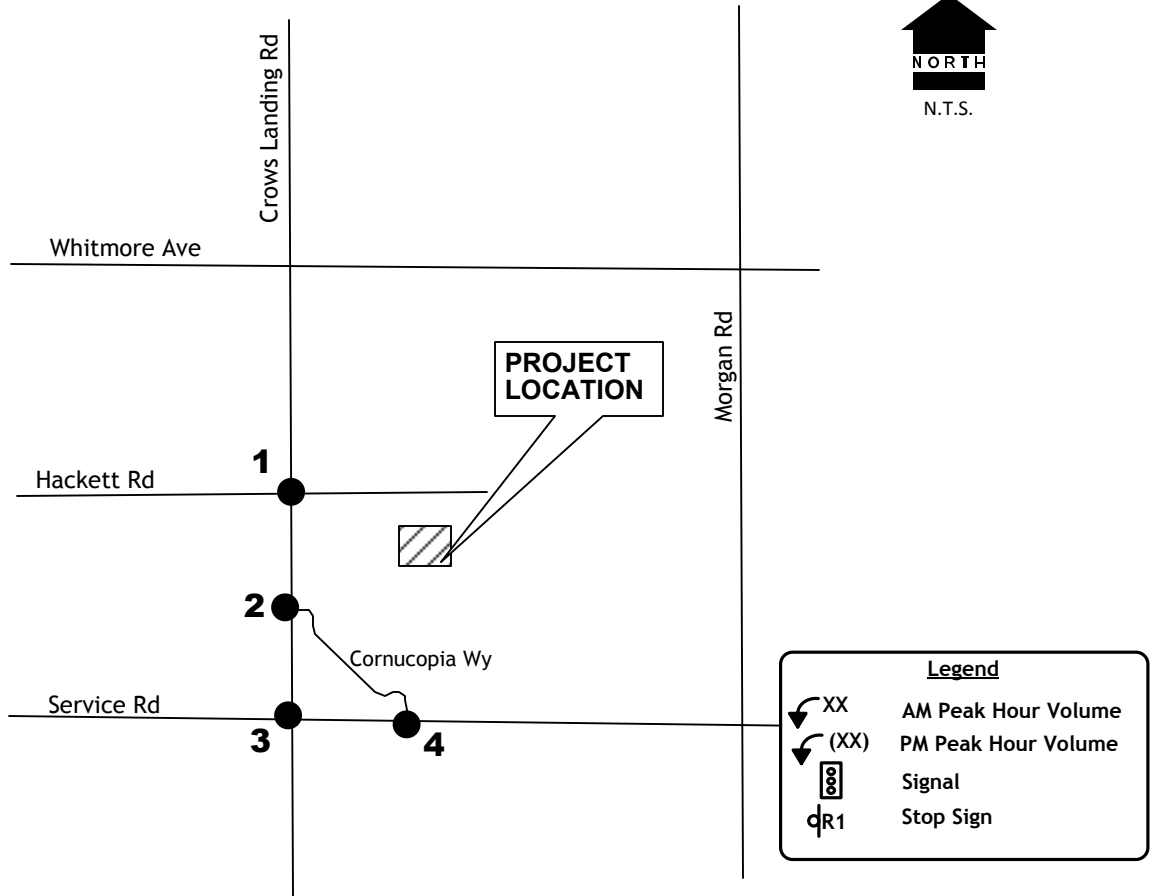
Table 10 summarizes projected roadway operations. As shown, impacts to area roadway operations are projected to be minor. Level of Service “A” to “C” roadway operations are projected to continue along each of the study roadway segments. No improvement needs have been identified.



Legend

↔ XX% - % Trip Distribution





EXISTING PLUS PROJECT
TRAFFIC VOLUMES
AND LANE CONFIGURATIONS

**TABLE 9
 INTERSECTION LEVELS OF SERVICE
 EXISTING PLUS PROJECT**

Intersection		Existing				Existing Plus Project				Net Changes/Increase			
		AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour		AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour		AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour	
Location	Control	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay
Hackett Road / Crows Landing Rd	Signal	C	30.1	C	32.6	C	34.7	C	35.0	-	4.6	-	2.4
Cornucopia Way / Crows Landing Rd	WB Stop	B	13.7	B	12.3	B	14.0	B	12.4	-	0.3	-	0.1
WB Right Turn		B	10.8	B	10.2	B	11.0	B	10.2	-	0.2	-	0.0
SB Left Turn		A	9.5	A	8.3	A	9.6	A	8.3	-	0.1	-	0.0
Crows Landing Rd / Service Rd	Signal	C	24.8	C	22.0	C	25.2	C	22.2	-	0.4	-	0.2
Cornucopia Way / Service Rd	SB Stop	B	11.9	B	12.7	B	12.1	B	12.9	-	0.2	-	0.2
EB Left Turn		A	8.1	A	7.7	A	8.2	A	7.7	-	0.1	-	0.0
LOS = Level of Service Delay = Average Delay in seconds													

**TABLE 10
ROADWAY LEVELS OF SERVICE
EXISTING PLUS PROJECT**

Location	Number of Lanes	Peak Hour Volume	V/C	LOS
Crows Landing Road				
North of Hackett Road	4	1550	0.43	B
North of Cornucopia Way	4	1120	0.31	B
South of Cornucopia Way	4	1010	0.28	A
Service Road				
East of Crows Landing	2	540	0.30	C

Access

A conceptual site diagram for the Public Safety Center expansion has been provided indicating the location of proposed buildings (refer to Figure 2). Access to the proposed development will be via the three existing driveways on the south side of Hackett Road. Driveway counts conducted by the consultant indicate that existing traffic volumes accessing the PSC site are relatively dispersed among the three existing driveways and volumes are relatively minor at any one driveway. The proposed expansion will likely utilize the westerly and easterly driveways to the greatest degree. Adequate capacity is available at the existing driveway intersections to accommodate additional traffic associated with the proposed expansion.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report summarizes **KD Anderson & Associates** analysis of the traffic impacts associated with expansion of the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (PSC). Development of two 192 bed maximum security housing units, one 72 bed medical housing unit, health services, an intake-release-transportation area, a central control area, a day reporting center and parking area is proposed near the center of the existing PSC property. Facilities will be located near the existing jail and Sheriff's building. Access to this area of the PSC property is provided via three (3) driveways to Hackett Road east of Crows Landing Road. This report includes analysis of intersection and roadway operations in the vicinity of the site with and without development of the proposed expansion to quantify resulting traffic impacts.

The PSC expansion is projected to generate approximately 170 and 120 trips in the a.m. and p.m. peak traffic hours, respectively. This is based upon trip generation rates derived from traffic counts conducted at the Hackett Road driveways serving the existing jail facilities together with information on the current number of jail facility beds.

Satisfactory intersection and roadway operations are currently experienced in the study area. With project generated traffic added to current background traffic levels, satisfactory intersection and roadway operations are projected to continue. No change in current operating levels of service are forecast. Roadway and intersection operating levels of service are projected to remain within the Level of Service "C" standard established by the County General Plan Circulation Element. No mitigation needs have been identified.

APPENDIX

**EXISTING
LEVEL OF SERVICE**

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Operations Method (Future Volume Alternative)

```

*****
Intersection #1 hackett and crows landing [ex am]
*****
Cycle (sec):          100          Critical Vol./Cap.(X):          0.656
Loss Time (sec):      12 (Y+R=4.0 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh):          30.1
Optimal Cycle:        54          Level Of Service:          C
*****
Street Name:          crows landing          hackett
Approach:             North Bound          South Bound          East Bound          West Bound
Movement:             L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:              Protected          Protected          Split Phase          Split Phase
Rights:               Include          Include          Include          Include
Min. Green:           8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8
Lanes:                1 0 1 1 0          1 0 2 0 1          1 0 1 0 0          1 0 0 1 0
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:             2 447 191 478 364 12 3 11 1 24 1 87
Growth Adj:           1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:          2 447 191 478 364 12 3 11 1 24 1 87
Added Vol:            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol:         0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut:          2 447 191 478 364 12 3 11 1 24 1 87
User Adj:             1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:              0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91
PHF Volume:           2 491 210 525 400 13 3 12 1 26 1 96
Reduct Vol:           0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:          2 491 210 525 400 13 3 12 1 26 1 96
PCE Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
FinalVolume:          2 491 210 525 400 13 3 12 1 26 1 96
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane:             1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900
Adjustment:           0.92 0.88 0.88 0.92 0.92 0.83 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.95 0.85 0.85
Lanes:                1.00 1.40 0.60 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.12 0.81 0.07 1.00 0.01 0.99
Final Sat.:           1753 2345 1002 1753 3505 1568 2069 1517 138 1805 18 1600
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat:              0.00 0.21 0.21 0.30 0.11 0.01 0.00 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.06 0.06
Crit Moves:          ****          ****          ****          ****
Green/Cycle:          0.30 0.29 0.29 0.42 0.42 0.42 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08
Volume/Cap:           0.00 0.71 0.71 0.71 0.27 0.02 0.02 0.10 0.10 0.17 0.71 0.71
Uniform Del:          24.9 31.5 31.5 23.9 18.9 16.9 42.4 42.7 42.7 42.6 44.6 44.6
IncrcmntDel:          0.0 2.5 2.5 3.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.5 16.1 16.1
InitQueuDel:          0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Delay Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Delay/Veh:            24.9 33.9 33.9 27.1 19.0 16.9 42.4 42.9 42.9 43.1 60.7 60.7
User DelAdj:          1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
AdjDel/Veh:           24.9 33.9 33.9 27.1 19.0 16.9 42.4 42.9 42.9 43.1 60.7 60.7
LOS by Move:          C C C C B B D D D D E E
HCM2kAvgQ:            0 11 11 14 4 0 0 0 0 1 4 4
*****

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-----
Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)
*****
Intersection #2 cornucopia & crows landing [ex am]
*****
Average Delay (sec/veh):      1.1      Worst Case Level Of Service: B[ 11.8]
*****
Street Name:      crows landing      cornucopis
Approach:      North Bound      South Bound      East Bound      West Bound
Movement:      L - T - R      L - T - R      L - T - R      L - T - R
-----
Control:      Uncontrolled      Uncontrolled      Stop Sign      Stop Sign
Rights:      Include      Include      Include      Include
Lanes:      0 0 1 1 0      1 0 2 0 0      0 0 0 0 0      1 0 0 0 1
-----
Volume Module:
Base Vol:      0 606 37 68 320 0 0 0 0 14 0 27
Growth Adj:  1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:  0 606 37 68 320 0 0 0 0 14 0 27
Added Vol:    0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol:  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut:  0 606 37 68 320 0 0 0 0 14 0 27
User Adj:    1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:     0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91
PHF Volume:  0 666 41 75 352 0 0 0 0 15 0 30
Reduct Vol:  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
FinalVolume: 0 666 41 75 352 0 0 0 0 15 0 30
-----
Critical Gap Module:
Critical Gap:xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 4.2 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 6.8 xxxxx 6.9
FollowUpTim:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 2.2 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 3.5 xxxxx 3.3
-----
Capacity Module:
Cnflct Vol:  xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 707 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 1012 xxxxx 353
Potent Cap.: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 881 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 239 xxxxx 649
Move Cap.:   xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 881 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 224 xxxxx 649
Total Cap:   xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 427 335 xxxxxx 430 384 xxxxxx
Volume/Cap:  xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 0.08 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 0.04 xxxxx 0.05
-----
Level Of Service Module:
2Way95thQ:   xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 0.3 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 0.1 xxxxx 0.1
Control Del:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 9.5 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx 13.7 xxxxx 10.8
LOS by Move: * * * A * * * * * B * *
Movement:    LT - LTR - RT  LT - LTR - RT  LT - LTR - RT  LT - LTR - RT
Shared Cap.: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
SharedQueue:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
Shrd ConDel:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
Shared LOS:  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
ApproachDel: xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx 11.8
ApproachLOS: * * * * *
*****
Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.
*****

```

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Operations Method (Future Volume Alternative)

```

*****
Intersection #3 service and crows landing [ex am]
*****
Cycle (sec):          80          Critical Vol./Cap.(X):      0.435
Loss Time (sec):     12 (Y+R=4.0 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh):    24.8
Optimal Cycle:       44          Level Of Service:          C
*****
Street Name:         crows landing          service
Approach:           North Bound          South Bound          East Bound          West Bound
Movement:           L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:            Protected          Protected          Protected          Protected
Rights:             Include          Include          Include          Include
Min. Green:         8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8
Lanes:              1 0 1 1 0      1 0 1 1 0      1 0 1 0 1      1 0 1 0 1
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:           6 419 32 99 210 15 28 50 8 52 61 199
Growth Adj:         1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:        6 419 32 99 210 15 28 50 8 52 61 199
Added Vol:          0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol:        0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut:        6 419 32 99 210 15 28 50 8 52 61 199
User Adj:           1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:            0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89
PHF Volume:         7 471 36 111 236 17 31 56 9 58 69 224
Reduct Vol:         0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:        7 471 36 111 236 17 31 56 9 58 69 224
PCE Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
FinalVolume:        7 471 36 111 236 17 31 56 9 58 69 224
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane:           1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900
Adjustment:         0.92 0.91 0.91 0.92 0.91 0.91 0.92 0.97 0.83 0.92 0.97 0.83
Lanes:              1.00 1.86 0.14 1.00 1.87 0.13 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Sat.:         1753 3221 246 1753 3239 231 1753 1845 1568 1753 1845 1568
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat:            0.00 0.15 0.15 0.06 0.07 0.07 0.02 0.03 0.01 0.03 0.04 0.14
Crit Moves:         ****          ****          ****
Green/Cycle:        0.22 0.31 0.31 0.14 0.22 0.22 0.10 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.30 0.30
Volume/Cap:         0.02 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.33 0.33 0.18 0.15 0.03 0.17 0.12 0.47
Uniform Del:        24.2 22.2 22.2 31.9 26.0 26.0 33.0 26.3 25.6 26.4 20.1 22.6
IncremntDel:        0.0 0.3 0.3 1.5 0.2 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.1 0.7
InitQueuDel:        0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Delay Adj:          1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Delay/Veh:          24.2 22.5 22.5 33.4 26.3 26.3 33.5 26.5 25.7 26.6 20.2 23.4
User DelAdj:        1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
AdjDel/Veh:         24.2 22.5 22.5 33.4 26.3 26.3 33.5 26.5 25.7 26.6 20.2 23.4
LOS by Move:        C C C C C C C C C C C C
HCM2kAvgQ:          0 6 6 3 3 3 1 1 0 1 1 5
*****

```


Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #4 service & cornucopia [ex am]

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.2 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[11.9]

Street Name:	cornucopia						service					
Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound		
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Control:	Stop Sign			Stop Sign			Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled		
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include		
Lanes:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	174	0	0	309	30
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	174	0	0	309	30
Added Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	174	0	0	309	30
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
PHF Volume:	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	202	0	0	359	35
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	202	0	0	359	35

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	6.4	6.5	6.2	4.1	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	3.5	4.0	3.3	2.2	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	586	586	377	394	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	476	425	674	1159	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	475	424	674	1159	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	0.0	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	8.1	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
LOS by Move:	*	*	*	*	*	*	A	*	*	*	*	*
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	534	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	0.1	xxxxx	0.0	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	11.9	xxxxx	8.1	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	B	*	A	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	xxxxxx			11.9			xxxxxx			xxxxxx		
ApproachLOS:	*			B			*			*		

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Operations Method (Future Volume Alternative)

```

*****
Intersection #1 hackett and crows landing [ex pm]
*****
Cycle (sec):          100          Critical Vol./Cap. (X):          0.621
Loss Time (sec):      12 (Y+R=4.0 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh):          32.6
Optimal Cycle:        50          Level Of Service:          C
*****
Street Name:          crows landing          hackett
Approach:             North Bound          South Bound          East Bound          West Bound
Movement:             L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:              Protected          Protected          Split Phase          Split Phase
Rights:               Include          Include          Include          Include
Min. Green:           8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8
Lanes:                1 0 1 1 0          1 0 2 0 1          1 0 1! 0 0          1 0 0 1 0
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:             1 445 44 117 410 1 1 0 2 171 0 457
Growth Adj:           1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:          1 445 44 117 410 1 1 0 2 171 0 457
Added Vol:            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol:         0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut:          1 445 44 117 410 1 1 0 2 171 0 457
User Adj:             1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:              0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90
PHF Volume:           1 494 49 130 456 1 1 0 2 190 0 508
Reduct Vol:           0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:          1 494 49 130 456 1 1 0 2 190 0 508
PCE Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
FinalVolume:          1 494 49 130 456 1 1 0 2 190 0 508
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane:             1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900
Adjustment:           0.92 0.91 0.91 0.92 0.92 0.83 0.89 1.00 0.89 0.95 1.00 0.85
Lanes:                1.00 1.82 0.18 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.20 0.00 0.80 1.00 0.00 1.00
Final Sat.:           1753 3148 311 1753 3505 1568 2019 0 1346 1805 0 1615
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat:              0.00 0.16 0.16 0.07 0.13 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.11 0.00 0.31
Crit Moves:          ****          ****          ****
Green/Cycle:          0.13 0.23 0.23 0.11 0.21 0.21 0.08 0.00 0.08 0.46 0.00 0.46
Volume/Cap:           0.00 0.68 0.68 0.68 0.62 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.02 0.23 0.00 0.68
Uniform Del:          37.9 35.1 35.1 42.9 35.9 31.2 42.3 0.0 42.4 16.2 0.0 21.2
IncramntDel:          0.0 2.4 2.4 9.7 1.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.0 2.6
InitQueueDel:         0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Delay Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00
Delay/Veh:            37.9 37.6 37.6 52.6 37.5 31.2 42.3 0.0 42.4 16.4 0.0 23.8
User DelAdj:          1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
AdjDel/Veh:           37.9 37.6 37.6 52.6 37.5 31.2 42.3 0.0 42.4 16.4 0.0 23.8
LOS by Move:          D D D D D C D A D B A C
HCM2kAvgQ:            0 9 9 5 8 0 0 0 0 3 0 13
*****

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Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 cornucopia & crows landing [ex pm]

Average Delay (sec/veh): 1.8 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[10.8]

Street Name:	crows landing						cornucopis													
Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound										
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R								
Control:	Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled			Stop Sign			Stop Sign										
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include										
Lanes:	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	340	31	40	539	0	0	0	0	49	0	101
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	340	31	40	539	0	0	0	0	49	0	101
Added Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	340	31	40	539	0	0	0	0	49	0	101
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
PHF Volume:	0	374	34	44	592	0	0	0	0	54	0	111
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	374	34	44	592	0	0	0	0	54	0	111

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	4.2	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	6.8	xxxx	6.9
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	2.2	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	3.5	xxxx	3.3

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	408	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	775	xxxx	204
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	1140	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	339	xxxx	809
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	1140	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	329	xxxx	809
Total Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	374	396	xxxxx	549	403	xxxxx
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.04	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.10	xxxx	0.14

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	0.1	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	0.3	xxxx	0.5
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	8.3	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	12.3	xxxx	10.2
LOS by Move:	*	*	*	A	*	*	*	*	*	B	*	B
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	xxxxxx			xxxxxx			xxxxxx			10.8		
ApproachLOS:	*			*			*			B		

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Operations Method (Future Volume Alternative)

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*****
Intersection #3 service and crows landing [ex pm]
*****
Cycle (sec):          80          Critical Vol./Cap.(X):          0.239
Loss Time (sec):     12 (Y+R=4.0 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh):          22.0
Optimal Cycle:       44          Level Of Service:          C
*****
Street Name:         crows landing          service
Approach:           North Bound          South Bound          East Bound          West Bound
Movement:           L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:            Protected          Protected          Protected          Protected
Rights:             Include          Include          Include          Include
Min. Green:         8      8      8      8      8      8      8      8      8      8
Lanes:              1 0 1 1 0      1 0 1 1 0      1 0 1 0 1      1 0 1 0 1
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:           10 254 65 156 369 21 15 50 11 36 56 92
Growth Adj:         1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:        10 254 65 156 369 21 15 50 11 36 56 92
Added Vol:          0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol:        0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut:        10 254 65 156 369 21 15 50 11 36 56 92
User Adj:           1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:            0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91
PHF Volume:         11 279 71 171 405 23 16 55 12 40 62 101
Reduct Vol:         0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:        11 279 71 171 405 23 16 55 12 40 62 101
PCE Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
FinalVolume:        11 279 71 171 405 23 16 55 12 40 62 101
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane:           1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900
Adjustment:         0.92 0.89 0.89 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.97 0.83 0.92 0.97 0.83
Lanes:              1.00 1.59 0.41 1.00 1.89 0.11 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Sat.:         1753 2705 692 1753 3290 187 1753 1845 1568 1753 1845 1568
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat:            0.01 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.12 0.12 0.01 0.03 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.06
Crit Moves:         ****          ****          ****
Green/Cycle:        0.10 0.27 0.27 0.26 0.43 0.43 0.10 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.22 0.22
Volume/Cap:         0.06 0.39 0.39 0.38 0.29 0.29 0.09 0.18 0.05 0.14 0.15 0.29
Uniform Del:        32.6 23.9 23.9 24.3 15.0 15.0 32.7 29.0 28.3 28.8 25.0 25.8
IncrmntDel:         0.2 0.3 0.3 0.5 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.5
InitQueueDel:       0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Delay Adj:          1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Delay/Veh:          32.8 24.2 24.2 24.9 15.1 15.1 32.9 29.3 28.4 29.0 25.1 26.3
User DelAdj:        1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
AdjDel/Veh:         32.8 24.2 24.2 24.9 15.1 15.1 32.9 29.3 28.4 29.0 25.1 26.3
LOS by Move:        C      C      C      C      B      B      C      C      C      C      C      C
HCM2kAvgQ:          0      4      4      4      4      4      0      1      0      1      1      2
*****

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Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)
*****
Intersection #4 service & cornucopia [ex pm]
*****
Average Delay (sec/veh):      1.1      Worst Case Level Of Service: B[ 12.7]
*****
Street Name:      cornucopia      service
Approach:      North Bound      South Bound      East Bound      West Bound
Movement:      L - T - R      L - T - R      L - T - R      L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:      Stop Sign      Stop Sign      Uncontrolled      Uncontrolled
Rights:      Include      Include      Include      Include
Lanes:      0 0 0 0 0      0 0 1 0 0      0 1 0 0 0      0 0 0 1 0
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:      0 0 0 40 0 4      5 284 0 0 188 9
Growth Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse: 0 0 0 40 0 4      5 284 0 0 188 9
Added Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0      0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol: 0 0 0 0 0 0      0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut: 0 0 0 40 0 4      5 284 0 0 188 9
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88 0.88
PHF Volume: 0 0 0 45 0 5      6 323 0 0 214 10
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0      0 0 0 0 0 0
FinalVolume: 0 0 0 45 0 5      6 323 0 0 214 10
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Critical Gap Module:
Critical Gp:xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 6.4 6.5 6.2 4.1 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
FollowUpTim:xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 3.5 4.0 3.3 2.2 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Module:
Cnflct Vol: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 553 553 219 224 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
Potent Cap.: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 498 444 826 1339 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
Move Cap.: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 496 442 826 1339 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
Volume/Cap: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 0.09 0.00 0.01 0.00 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Level Of Service Module:
2Way95thQ: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 0.0 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
Control Del:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 7.7 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
LOS by Move: * * * * * A * * * * *
Movement: LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT
Shared Cap.: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 515 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
SharedQueue:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 0.3 xxxxx 0.0 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx 12.7 xxxxx 7.7 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
Shared LOS: * * * * * B * A * * * * *
ApproachDel: xxxxxx 12.7 xxxxxx xxxxxx
ApproachLOS: * B * *
*****

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Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

**EXISTING PLUS PROJECT
LEVELS OF SERVICE**

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Operations Method (Future Volume Alternative)

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*****
Intersection #1 hackett and crows landing [ex plus project am]
*****
Cycle (sec):          100          Critical Vol./Cap. (X):          0.757
Loss Time (sec):      12 (Y+R=4.0 sec)  Average Delay (sec/veh):          34.7
Optimal Cycle:        68          Level Of Service:          C
*****
Street Name:          crows landing          hackett
Approach:             North Bound          South Bound          East Bound          West Bound
Movement:             L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:              Protected          Protected          Split Phase          Split Phase
Rights:               Include          Include          Include          Include
Min. Green:           8      8      8          8      8      8          8      8      8          8      8      8
Lanes:                1 0 1 1 0          1 0 2 0 1          1 0 1! 0 0          1 0 0 1 0
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:             2 447 221 551 364 12          3 11 1 44 1 135
Growth Adj:           1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:          2 447 221 551 364 12          3 11 1 44 1 135
Added Vol:            0 0 0 0 0 0          0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol:         0 0 0 0 0 0          0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut:          2 447 221 551 364 12          3 11 1 44 1 135
User Adj:             1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:              0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91
PHF Volume:           2 491 243 605 400 13          3 12 1 48 1 148
Reduct Vol:           0 0 0 0 0 0          0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:          2 491 243 605 400 13          3 12 1 48 1 148
PCE Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
FinalVolume:          2 491 243 605 400 13          3 12 1 48 1 148
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane:             1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900
Adjustment:           0.92 0.88 0.88 0.92 0.92 0.83 0.98 0.98 0.98 0.95 0.85 0.85
Lanes:                1.00 1.34 0.66 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.12 0.81 0.07 1.00 0.01 0.99
Final Sat.:           1753 2228 1102 1753 3505 1568 2069 1517 138 1805 12 1605
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat:              0.00 0.22 0.22 0.35 0.11 0.01 0.00 0.01 0.01 0.03 0.09 0.09
Crit Moves:          ****          ****          ****
Green/Cycle:          0.28 0.27 0.27 0.42 0.40 0.40 0.08 0.08 0.08 0.11 0.11 0.11
Volume/Cap:           0.00 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.28 0.02 0.02 0.10 0.10 0.24 0.82 0.82
Uniform Del:          25.7 34.4 34.4 25.7 20.0 17.9 42.4 42.7 42.7 40.5 43.4 43.4
IncrmntDel:           0.0 6.2 6.2 7.5 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.3 0.6 25.1 25.1
InitQueueDel:         0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Delay Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 0.87 0.89 0.89 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Delay/Veh:            25.7 40.6 40.6 29.9 17.9 15.9 42.4 42.9 42.9 41.1 68.5 68.5
User DelAdj:          1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
AdjDel/Veh:           25.7 40.6 40.6 29.9 17.9 15.9 42.4 42.9 42.9 41.1 68.5 68.5
LOS by Move:          C D D C B B D D D D E E
HCM2kAvgQ:            0 13 13 18 4 0 0 0 0 2 7 7
*****

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Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 cornucopia & crows landing [ex plus project am]

Average Delay (sec/veh): 1.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[12.0]

Street Name:	crows landing						cornucopis														
Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound											
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R									
Control:	Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled			Stop Sign			Stop Sign											
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include											
Lanes:	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	636	37	68	340	0	0	0	0	14	0	27
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	636	37	68	340	0	0	0	0	14	0	27
Added Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	636	37	68	340	0	0	0	0	14	0	27
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
PHF Volume:	0	699	41	75	374	0	0	0	0	15	0	30
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	699	41	75	374	0	0	0	0	15	0	30

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	4.2	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	6.8	xxxx	6.9
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	2.2	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	3.5	xxxx	3.3

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	740	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	1055	xxxx	370
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	856	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	224	xxxx	633
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	856	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	209	xxxx	633
Total Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	412	322	xxxxx	414	371	xxxxx
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.09	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.04	xxxx	0.05

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	0.3	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	0.1	xxxx	0.1
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	9.6	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	14.0	xxxx	11.0
LOS by Move:	*	*	*	A	*	*	*	*	*	B	*	B
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	xxxxxx			xxxxxx			xxxxxx			12.0		
ApproachLOS:	*			*			*			B		

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

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Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Operations Method (Future Volume Alternative)
*****
Intersection #3 service and crows landing [ex plus project am]
*****
Cycle (sec):          80          Critical Vol./Cap.(X):          0.460
Loss Time (sec):      12 (Y+R=4.0 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh):          25.2
Optimal Cycle:        44          Level Of Service:          C
*****
Street Name:          crows landing          service
Approach:             North Bound          South Bound          East Bound          West Bound
Movement:             L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:              Protected          Protected          Protected          Protected
Rights:               Include          Include          Include          Include
Min. Green:           8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8
Lanes:                1 0 1 1 0          1 0 1 1 0          1 0 1 0 1          1 0 1 0 1
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:             6 433 32 107 220 17 32 50 8 52 61 211
Growth Adj:           1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:          6 433 32 107 220 17 32 50 8 52 61 211
Added Vol:            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol:          0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut:          6 433 32 107 220 17 32 50 8 52 61 211
User Adj:             1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:              0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89 0.89
PHF Volume:           7 487 36 120 247 19 36 56 9 58 69 237
Reduct Vol:           0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:          7 487 36 120 247 19 36 56 9 58 69 237
PCE Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
FinalVolume:          7 487 36 120 247 19 36 56 9 58 69 237
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane:             1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900
Adjustment:           0.92 0.91 0.91 0.92 0.91 0.91 0.92 0.97 0.83 0.92 0.97 0.83
Lanes:                1.00 1.86 0.14 1.00 1.86 0.14 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Sat.:           1753 3231 239 1753 3218 249 1753 1845 1568 1753 1845 1568
-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat:              0.00 0.15 0.15 0.07 0.08 0.08 0.02 0.03 0.01 0.03 0.04 0.15
Crit Moves:          ****          ****          ****          ****
Green/Cycle:          0.22 0.30 0.30 0.14 0.22 0.22 0.10 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.31 0.31
Volume/Cap:           0.02 0.49 0.49 0.49 0.35 0.35 0.21 0.15 0.03 0.16 0.12 0.49
Uniform Del:          24.3 22.8 22.8 31.8 26.2 26.2 33.1 26.2 25.5 26.3 20.0 22.7
IncrmntDel:           0.0 0.4 0.4 1.6 0.3 0.3 0.6 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.1 0.8
InitQueueDel:         0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Delay Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Delay/Veh:            24.3 23.1 23.1 33.4 26.5 26.5 33.7 26.4 25.6 26.5 20.1 23.5
User DelAdj:          1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
AdjDel/Veh:           24.3 23.1 23.1 33.4 26.5 26.5 33.7 26.4 25.6 26.5 20.1 23.5
LOS by Move:          C C C C C C C C C C C C
HCM2kAvgQ:            0 6 6 3 3 3 1 1 0 1 1 5
*****

```


Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #4 service & cornucopia [ex plus project am]

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.2 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[12.1]

Street Name:	cornucopia						service					
Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound		
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Control:	Stop Sign			Stop Sign			Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled		
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include		
Lanes:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	182	0	0	321	30
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	182	0	0	321	30
Added Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	182	0	0	321	30
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
PHF Volume:	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	212	0	0	373	35
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	0	0	6	0	3	3	212	0	0	373	35

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	6.4	6.5	6.2	4.1	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	3.5	4.0	3.3	2.2	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	609	609	391	408	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	461	412	662	1145	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	460	411	662	1145	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	0.0	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	8.2	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
LOS by Move:	*	*	*	*	*	*	A	*	*	*	*	*
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	520	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	0.1	xxxxx	0.0	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	12.1	xxxxx	8.2	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	B	*	A	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	xxxxxx			12.1			xxxxxx			xxxxxx		
ApproachLOS:	*			B			*			*		

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

```

-----
Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Operations Method (Future Volume Alternative)
*****
Intersection #1 hackett and crows landing [ex plus project pm]
*****
Cycle (sec):          100          Critical Vol./Cap.(X):          0.691
Loss Time (sec):      12 (Y+R=4.0 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh):          35.0
Optimal Cycle:        58          Level Of Service:          C
*****
Street Name:          crows landing          hackett
Approach:             North Bound          South Bound          East Bound          West Bound
Movement:             L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:              Protected          Protected          Split Phase          Split Phase
Rights:               Include          Include          Include          Include
Min. Green:           8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8
Lanes:                1 0 1 1 0          1 0 2 0 1          1 0 1! 0 0          1 0 0 1 0
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:             1 445 58 151 410 1 1 0 2 192 0 508
Growth Adj:           1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:          1 445 58 151 410 1 1 0 2 192 0 508
Added Vol:            0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol:          0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut:          1 445 58 151 410 1 1 0 2 192 0 508
User Adj:             1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:              0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90
PHF Volume:           1 494 64 168 456 1 1 0 2 213 0 564
Reduct Vol:           0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:          1 494 64 168 456 1 1 0 2 213 0 564
PCE Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj:              1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
FinalVolume:          1 494 64 168 456 1 1 0 2 213 0 564
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane:             1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900
Adjustment:           0.92 0.91 0.91 0.92 0.92 0.83 0.89 1.00 0.89 0.95 1.00 0.85
Lanes:                1.00 1.77 0.23 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.20 0.00 0.80 1.00 0.00 1.00
Final Sat.:           1753 3048 397 1753 3505 1568 2019 0 1346 1805 0 1615
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat:              0.00 0.16 0.16 0.10 0.13 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.12 0.00 0.35
Crit Moves:          ****          ****          ****          ****
Green/Cycle:          0.13 0.21 0.21 0.13 0.21 0.21 0.08 0.00 0.08 0.46 0.00 0.46
Volume/Cap:           0.00 0.76 0.76 0.76 0.62 0.00 0.01 0.00 0.02 0.26 0.00 0.76
Uniform Del:          37.9 36.9 36.9 42.2 35.8 31.2 42.3 0.0 42.4 16.5 0.0 22.4
IncrmntDel:           0.0 4.6 4.6 14.2 1.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.0 4.6
InitQueueDel:         0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Delay Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 0.00 1.00
Delay/Veh:            37.9 41.5 41.5 56.4 37.4 31.2 42.3 0.0 42.4 16.7 0.0 27.0
User DelAdj:          1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
AdjDel/Veh:           37.9 41.5 41.5 56.4 37.4 31.2 42.3 0.0 42.4 16.7 0.0 27.0
LOS by Move:          D D D E D C D A D B A C
HCM2kAvgQ:            0 10 10 7 8 0 0 0 0 4 0 16
*****

```

```

-----
Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)
*****
Intersection #2 cornucopia & crows landing [ex plus project pm]
*****
Average Delay (sec/veh):      1.7      Worst Case Level Of Service: B [ 10.9]
*****
Street Name:      crows landing      cornucopis
Approach:      North Bound      South Bound      East Bound      West Bound
Movement:      L - T - R      L - T - R      L - T - R      L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:      Uncontrolled      Uncontrolled      Stop Sign      Stop Sign
Rights:      Include      Include      Include      Include
Lanes:      0 0 1 1 0      1 0 2 0 0      0 0 0 0 0      1 0 0 0 1
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:      0 354 31 40 560 0 0 0 0 49 0 101
Growth Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse: 0 354 31 40 560 0 0 0 0 49 0 101
Added Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut: 0 354 31 40 560 0 0 0 0 49 0 101
User Adj: 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj: 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91
PHF Volume: 0 389 34 44 615 0 0 0 0 54 0 111
Reduct Vol: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
FinalVolume: 0 389 34 44 615 0 0 0 0 54 0 111
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Critical Gap Module:
Critical Gp:xxxxx xxxx xxxxx 4.2 xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxxx 6.8 xxxx 6.9
FollowUpTim:xxxxx xxxx xxxxx 2.2 xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxxx 3.5 xxxx 3.3
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Module:
Cnflct Vol: xxxx xxxx xxxxx 423 xxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx 802 xxxx 212
Potent Cap.: xxxx xxxx xxxxx 1125 xxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx 326 xxxx 800
Move Cap.: xxxx xxxx xxxxx 1125 xxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx 316 xxxx 800
Total Cap: xxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx 363 385 xxxxx 539 393 xxxxx
Volume/Cap: xxxx xxxx xxxxx 0.04 xxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx 0.10 xxxx 0.14
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Level Of Service Module:
2Way95thQ: xxxx xxxx xxxxx 0.1 xxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx 0.3 xxxx 0.5
Control Del:xxxxx xxxx xxxxx 8.3 xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxxx 12.4 xxxx 10.2
LOS by Move: * * * A * * * * * B * *
Movement: LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT LT - LTR - RT
Shared Cap.: xxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxx xxxxx
SharedQueue:xxxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:xxxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxx xxxxx
Shared LOS: * * * * * * * * * * * * *
ApproachDel: xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx 10.9
ApproachLOS: * * * *
*****
Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.
*****

```

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Operations Method (Future Volume Alternative)

```

*****
Intersection #3 service and crows landing [ex plus project pm]
*****
Cycle (sec):          80          Critical Vol./Cap. (X):          0.250
Loss Time (sec):     12 (Y+R=4.0 sec) Average Delay (sec/veh):          22.2
Optimal Cycle:       44          Level Of Service:          C
*****
Street Name:         crows landing          service
Approach:           North Bound          South Bound          East Bound          West Bound
Movement:           L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R          L - T - R
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Control:            Protected          Protected          Protected          Protected
Rights:             Include          Include          Include          Include
Min. Green:         8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8          8 8 8
Lanes:              1 0 1 1 0          1 0 1 1 0          1 0 1 0 1          1 0 1 0 1
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Volume Module:
Base Vol:           10 261 65 165 379 23 16 50 11 36 56 98
Growth Adj:         1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:         10 261 65 165 379 23 16 50 11 36 56 98
Added Vol:           0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
PasserByVol:        0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Initial Fut:         10 261 65 165 379 23 16 50 11 36 56 98
User Adj:            1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:             0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91 0.91
PHF Volume:         11 287 71 181 416 25 18 55 12 40 62 108
Reduct Vol:          0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reduced Vol:         11 287 71 181 416 25 18 55 12 40 62 108
PCE Adj:             1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
MLF Adj:             1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
FinalVolume:         11 287 71 181 416 25 18 55 12 40 62 108
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Saturation Flow Module:
Sat/Lane:           1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900 1900
Adjustment:          0.92 0.89 0.89 0.92 0.91 0.91 0.92 0.97 0.83 0.92 0.97 0.83
Lanes:              1.00 1.60 0.40 1.00 1.89 0.11 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Final Sat.:          1753 2722 678 1753 3275 199 1753 1845 1568 1753 1845 1568
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Capacity Analysis Module:
Vol/Sat:            0.01 0.11 0.11 0.10 0.13 0.13 0.01 0.03 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.07
Crit Moves:         ****          ****          ****          ****
Green/Cycle:         0.10 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.42 0.42 0.10 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.23 0.23
Volume/Cap:          0.06 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.30 0.30 0.10 0.18 0.05 0.14 0.15 0.30
Uniform Del:         32.6 24.3 24.3 24.5 15.3 15.3 32.7 28.8 28.2 28.6 24.7 25.6
IncrementDel:        0.2 0.3 0.3 0.6 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.5
InitQueueDel:        0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Delay Adj:           1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Delay/Veh:           32.8 24.6 24.6 25.1 15.4 15.4 33.0 29.1 28.3 28.8 24.8 26.1
User DelAdj:         1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
AdjDel/Veh:          32.8 24.6 24.6 25.1 15.4 15.4 33.0 29.1 28.3 28.8 24.8 26.1
LOS by Move:         C C C C B B C C C C C C
HCM2kAvgQ:           0 4 4 4 4 4 0 1 0 1 1 2
*****

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-----
Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)
*****
Intersection #4 service & cornucopia [ex plus project pm]
*****
Average Delay (sec/veh):      1.1      Worst Case Level Of Service: B[ 12.9]
*****
Street Name:      cornucopia      service
Approach:      North Bound      South Bound      East Bound      West Bound
Movement:      L - T - R      L - T - R      L - T - R      L - T - R
-----
Control:      Stop Sign      Stop Sign      Uncontrolled      Uncontrolled
Rights:      Include      Include      Include      Include
Lanes:      0 0 0 0 0      0 0 1! 0 0      0 1 0 0 0      0 0 0 1 0
-----
Volume Module:
Base Vol:      0 0 0      40 0 4      5 293 0      0 194 9
Growth Adj:  1.00 1.00 1.00  1.00 1.00 1.00  1.00 1.00 1.00  1.00 1.00 1.00
Initial Bse:  0 0 0      40 0 4      5 293 0      0 194 9
Added Vol:    0 0 0      0 0 0      0 0 0      0 0 0
PasserByVol:  0 0 0      0 0 0      0 0 0      0 0 0
Initial Fut:  0 0 0      40 0 4      5 293 0      0 194 9
User Adj:    1.00 1.00 1.00  1.00 1.00 1.00  1.00 1.00 1.00  1.00 1.00 1.00
PHF Adj:     0.88 0.88 0.88  0.88 0.88 0.88  0.88 0.88 0.88  0.88 0.88 0.88
PHF Volume:   0 0 0      45 0 5      6 333 0      0 220 10
Reduct Vol:   0 0 0      0 0 0      0 0 0      0 0 0
FinalVolume:  0 0 0      45 0 5      6 333 0      0 220 10
-----
Critical Gap Module:
Critical Gap:xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  6.4 6.5 6.2  4.1 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
FollowUpTim:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  3.5 4.0 3.3  2.2 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
-----
Capacity Module:
Cnflict Vol: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  570 570 226  231 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
Potent Cap.: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  486 434 819  1331 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
Move Cap.:   xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  485 432 819  1331 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
Volume/Cap: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx  0.09 0.00 0.01  0.00 xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx
-----
Level Of Service Module:
2Way95thQ:   xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  0.0 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
Control Del:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  7.7 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
LOS by Move: * * *      * * *      A * *      * * *
Movement:    LT - LTR - RT      LT - LTR - RT      LT - LTR - RT      LT - LTR - RT
Shared Cap.: xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxx 503 xxxxxx  xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
SharedQueue:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxxx 0.3 xxxxxx  0.0 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
Shrd ConDel:xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx  xxxxxx 12.9 xxxxxx  7.7 xxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx
Shared LOS:  * * *      * B *      A * *      * * *
ApproachDel: xxxxxx      12.9      xxxxxx      xxxxxx
ApproachLOS: *      B      *      *
*****

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Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.



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INTRODUCTION

The Community Corrections Center located at the site of the Public Safety Complex will be a non-secure, supervised facility that provides an array of program and service options. This facility will be an integral part of the future detention operations within Stanislaus County, operated and staffed by the Stanislaus County Probation Department, and will be in use 6 days a week for 12 hours a day. Services will be provided for both the County's current probation load as well as offenders relocated to the County under the guidelines of AB 109, Realignment.

Program and services to be provided will include:

- Educational Services, including GED and ESL
- Electronic Monitoring
- Work Release
- Job Readiness and Placement
- Chemical Dependency Counseling
- Behavioral Counseling
- Drug Screening and Testing
- Family and Social Service Programs and Assistance

The Community Corrections Center is essentially a day reporting facility for individuals sentenced to programs as defined by the Court or for those on Probation. These individuals report to the Center in compliance with prescribed educational, vocational, and/or counseling programs. Each of the key operational areas of the building is described in this program, with an emphasis on space requirements and adjacency objectives associated with each activity.

The facility will accommodate approximately 100 clients initially, growing to between 200 and 300 users when the programs are fully implemented. Individuals assigned for day reporting, or other alternative programs, will potentially attend sessions two to three times a week for up to four hours on each occasion.

The facility should be constructed to commercial grade standards, on the order of a school or an office building, as appropriate to the occupancy category of the structure. The building will not require security grade construction, but should be designed around materials that offer durability and low maintenance.



There are two areas of the Public Safety Center site that have been identified for consideration as possible locations for the proposed Community Corrections Center. One is to the northeast of the existing complex, where it is easily identified and can capitalize on public transportation, parking, and access related to the Detention Center. Another considered location would be to the south of the PSC (see the *Site Master Plan 2011 Update* for a physical description of both options). Alternatively, the County may identify existing structures that could serve to meet the program requirements through renovation. No specific facilities have been identified for evaluation at this time. One advantage of a PSC location would be the proximity to the detention center staff (both uniform and non-uniform) for security as well as for supporting programs and services at both facilities.

As the site options are evaluated, parking should be an important consideration. Besides the need to accommodate approximately 200 cars, parking should reflect the need to provide a separation between staff parking and client parking. The breakdown between these two groups should be about 30 spaces for staff and 170 for others. Parking for staff should have restricted access. The preferred site should also offer good, convenient access to public transportation.



CHAPTER I FACILITY PLANNING

Methodology

The Program was developed as a result of a series of meetings between the Stanislaus County Probation Department, key members of the County's Planning Team, and members of the Crout and Sida and Rosser International consultant team. Initial meetings focused on overall philosophy, objectives, and goals for the Community Corrections Center. This document further draws on concepts developed in the Needs Assessment and Master Plan for the Public Safety Center's ultimate site development.

Draft documents were prepared and distributed to the Stanislaus team, reviewed, discussed and decisions were documented and incorporated into this final report. To further guide the process and enhance decision-making, a concept drawing of certain components was developed and presented for discussion. The draft space program and preliminary options for development were reviewed and finalized.

The architectural program and space requirements for each space of each component were based on several criteria that include mandates of the Needs Assessment and updated Master Plan of 2011, and/or the use of standard space requirements based on numerous other similar facilities in the experience of the professional staff at Rosser International. It is important to note that, should the project be developed into design, the architect of record is ultimately responsible for satisfying all applicable codes, regulations, and laws including, but not limited to, state standards, building codes, life safety codes, OSHA regulations, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. While this document does address some of these requirements, it is in no way intended as an exhaustive identification of code and regulation issues.

Operational and Design Objectives

The following operational and design objectives have been used to guide program development:

- The program and design should be creative and cost effective, offering meaningful alternatives to incarceration.
- The facility should provide an open inviting, family-oriented atmosphere without compromising safety or security of those using the facility.



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- The facility design should enhance services to program recipients.
- The facility should be safe for all staff, visitors, and clients; screening should be an integral part of the process for accessing the facility.
- The interview/counseling areas should be separate from other more public areas of the facility.
- The staff administrative and office areas should be separate from other areas of the building, providing limited or restricted access.
- The facility should be operationally and staff efficient.
- The site should provide adequate parking, accommodating separation between staff and client parking areas.

Programming Definitions

The following list of definitions refers to terminology used throughout this Program:

- **NSF (Net Square Feet):** The total usable area for a space and/or a component, excluding walls, corridors, chases, equipment areas, etc.
- **Efficiency Factor:** A factor applied to the NSF of a spatial component to account for walls, corridors, plumbing chases, and so forth. Efficiency factors vary according to the type of component, with some components more efficient than others (i.e., a Warehouse is more efficient than Administration as it has fewer walls and corridors). The more efficient an area, the lower its efficiency factor.
- **GSF (Gross Square Feet):** Includes all the usable and unusable areas within a component. It is achieved by multiplying the NSF by a component's given Efficiency Factor.
- **Overall Efficiency Factor:** A second Efficiency Factor applied to the GSF for all components in a facility to account for inter-component circulation.



Space Requirements – Summary for the Community Corrections Center

Program Component	Net Usable Square Feet	Efficiency Factor	Gross Square Feet
1.00 Public Lobby/Reception	1,295	1.35	1,748
2.00 Administration	2,235	1.35	3,017
3.00 Program Processing	500	1.35	675
4.00 Program Services	5,605	1.30	7,287
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Community Corrections Center			12,727
Overall Efficiency Factor			1.10
Total Gross Square Feet for Community Corrections Center			14,000



1.00 Public Lobby / Reception

The Public Lobby/Reception Area will serve as the primary entry point to the building for staff and offenders alike. This area will provide adequate waiting space for families as their relative participates in assigned programs. Screening and other necessary documentation as appropriate for offender check-in will occur in this area at the reception desk. Program participants will then move from this area to either the Program Services areas of the building or to Program Processing. Family members will remain in the Waiting Area.

Additional support space in this area for families will include vending and restrooms, and an outdoor visiting/waiting area for family reunification.

Material and finishes should be extremely durable and easily maintained.

The Public Lobby / Reception area will operate as the entry point at all hours of the facility's operation, six days a week.

Space Requirements – for 1.00 Public Lobby / Reception

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
1.00 Public Lobby/Reception							
1.01	Lobby/Waiting	1	40	15	600	600	Fixed seating.
1.02	Reception	1	2	60	120	120	Workstations for 2 persons, equipped with computer and telephone.
1.03	Screening	1	1	110	110	110	Includes a metal detector.
1.04	Public Restroom	2	1	160	160	320	One male, one female.
1.05	Vending	1	1	80	80	80	For use by staff and visitors.
1.06	Janitor's Closet	1	1	35	35	35	With mop sink.
1.07	Outdoor Seating/Waiting	1	25	15	375	(375)	This is covered outdoor space. Provide five 4-person tables. Not included in square footage totals.
1.08	Water Cooler Alcove	1	1	30	30	30	
Total NSF for Public Lobby/Reception						1,295	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.35	
Total GSF for Public Lobby/Reception						1,748	



Adjacency Requirements

- Reception should be adjacent to the Lobby, near Screening, and have visual observation of all Lobby activities.
- The Public Lobby/Waiting area should be visible from the adjacent Reception counter.
- An area for searches and for secure storage of personal items not allowed beyond screening should be adjacent to Screening.
- Public Telephones and Toilets should be located off the Public Lobby.
- Vending should be easily accessed from the Lobby/Waiting area.
- Once screened, individuals should move either to the educational area, the counseling area, or the processing area as appropriate.



2.00 Administration

The Administration Area of the building will provide the staff office and support space needed to conduct daily operations. Private office space will be limited to the Program Director; the vast majority of staff will work in open workstations. These cubicles will accommodate the instructional and counseling staff who operate out of classrooms, group counseling, or interview rooms in the performance of their daily activities.

The area will include conference space, a break room, and associated support space. A locker alcove has been provided for armed staff weapon storage.

The furniture and finishes in this area will be consistent with Departmental Standards for office space for other user groups within the County.



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Space Requirements – for 2.00 Administration

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
2.00 Administration							
2.01	Program Director's Office	1	1	150	150	150	Located adjacent to Clerical Workstation; private office.
2.02	Staff Cubicle	8	1	80	80	640	Partitioned workspace, each with telephone and computer outlets.
2.03	Clerical Workstation	2	1	60	60	120	Partitioned workspace, each with telephone and computer outlets. Supports the Program Director.
2.04	Conference Room	1	14	20	280	280	Requires computer, telephone, AV capability.
2.05	Work/Copy Room	1	1	140	140	140	Adjacent to the Clerical Workstation, with counter space and proper ventilation.
2.06	Supply/Storage	1	1	60	60	60	With shelving, adjacent to Work/Copy Room.
2.07	Staff Break Room	1	12	20	240	240	Movable seating of three 4-person tables, with microwave, refrigerator, vending and sink. Adjacent to the Conference Room.
2.08	Staff Restroom	2	1	160	160	320	ADA accessible; one male, one female.
2.09	Janitor's Closet	1	1	35	35	35	With mop sink.
2.10	Equipment/ Electronic Monitors Storage	1	1	140	140	140	Secure storage with shelving.
2.11	Electrical/ Communications Room	1	1	50	50	50	Centrally located.
2.12	Locker Alcove	1	1	60	60	60	Adjacent to the staff breakroom.
Total NSF for Administration						2,235	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.35	
Total GSF for Administration						3,017	



Adjacency Requirements

- Staff areas should be separate from other areas of the facility, with restricted access.
- Clerical workstations should be central to the Program Director's Office and the Staff Cubicles, close to departmental entry.
- The Conference Room should be adjacent to the Program Director's Office and convenient to other staff areas.
- The Staff Break Room and Staff Restrooms should be convenient to staff areas and restricted to staff use.
- The Work/Copy Room and Supply Storage should be convenient to the Clerical Workstations as well as the Staff Cubicles.
- The Locker Alcove should be adjacent to the Staff Break Room and Restrooms.
- The Equipment/Monitor Storage Room should be close to Reception for the distribution of stock to clients, as required, adjacent to the Monitoring Office.



3.00 Program Processing

The program processing area of the building will provide the spaces needed to search individuals and/or conduct drug testing. Routine access by clients will not be required. Activities occurring in the area will occur under the supervision of staff. These facilities should be close to the client access point so they don't have to penetrate significant portions of the building.

Home monitoring equipment will be stored in this area and a limited amount of additional general storage has been provided.

Space Requirements – for 3.00 Program Processing

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
3.00 Program Processing							
3.01	Search Room	2	1	50	50	100	Located adjacent to the Toilet Room.
3.02	Supply/Storage	1	1	60	60	60	Secured room with shelving.
3.03	Toilet Room/Drug Testing	2	1	50	50	100	Adjacent to the Laboratory; with small pass-through and observation window into Laboratory.
3.04	Equipment Room/Home Monitoring	1	1	140	140	140	Secured room, with shelving.
3.05	Laboratory	1	1	100	100	100	Adjacent to Toilet Room; with lockable cabinetry, sink, and refrigerator.
Total NSF for Program Processing						500	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.35	
Total GSF for Program Processing						675	

Adjacency Requirements

- The Toilets available for Drug Testing should be within the screened area but close to the point of access.
- Samples require refrigerated storage in the Laboratory, convenient to the Toilets for Drug Testing.



4.00 Program Services

The Program Services area of the building will be the hub of program activities. Individuals assigned to day reporting and/or related activities represent the majority of facility users and are involved in one or more of the following activities:

- education programming
- drug and alcohol counseling
- behavioral counseling
- job readiness and placement
- work release
- electronic monitoring

Social service related programming will also occur in this area.

Because this area of the building will be utilized throughout the hours of operation regularly by a large number of visitors, it should be located convenient to the public lobby/reception area.

Furniture and fixtures will be consistent with those in a traditional public education facility.

Access will be required to this area 12 hours a day, six days a week.



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Space Requirements – for 4.00 Program Services

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
4.00 Program Services							
4.01	Classroom	2	25	30.0	750	1,500	Requires AV capability and movable desk seating.
4.02	Training Room	2	40	22.5	900	1,800	Subdividable room; with AV capability and movable desk seating.
4.03	Computer Room	1	20	32.5	650	650	Requires AV capability; with 20 computer workstations.
4.04	Group Counseling/ Meeting Room	2	12	20.0	240	480	With flexible seating.
4.05	Interview Room	8	1	90.0	90	720	Seating for three persons; acoustical treatment of each room.
4.06	Public Restroom	2	1	160.0	160	320	ADA accessible; one male, one female.
4.07	Janitor's Closet	1	1	35.0	35	35	With mop sink.
4.08	Storage	1	1	100.0	100	100	With shelving.
Total NSF for Program Services						5,605	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.30	
Total GSF for Program Services						7,287	

Adjacency Requirements

- The Classrooms, Training Rooms, Computer Room, and Group Counseling Rooms accommodate the primary activities of day reporting; circulation to these areas from the point of access (and screening) should be direct and convenient.
- The Interview Rooms should be private and isolated from other areas of group participation.
- These spaces should provide ease of access to Public Restrooms, both male and female, that service the client population.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Mr. Jim Kwartz, Chief Executive Officer's Office

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Ms. Jill Silva, Probation Department
Mr. Mike Hamasaki, Probation Department

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INTRODUCTION

The Community Corrections Center located at the site of the Public Safety Complex will be a non-secure, supervised facility that provides an array of program and service options. This facility will be an integral part of the future detention operations within Stanislaus County, operated and staffed by the Stanislaus County Probation Department, and will be in use 6 days a week for 12 hours a day. Services will be provided for both the County's current probation load as well as offenders relocated to the County under the guidelines of AB 109, Realignment.

Program and services to be provided will include:

- Educational Services, including GED and ESL
- Electronic Monitoring
- Work Release
- Job Readiness and Placement
- Chemical Dependency Counseling
- Behavioral Counseling
- Drug Screening and Testing
- Family and Social Service Programs and Assistance

The Community Corrections Center is essentially a day reporting facility for individuals sentenced to programs as defined by the Court or for those on Probation. These individuals report to the Center in compliance with prescribed educational, vocational, and/or counseling programs. Each of the key operational areas of the building is described in this program, with an emphasis on space requirements and adjacency objectives associated with each activity.

The facility will accommodate approximately 100 clients initially, growing to between 200 and 300 users when the programs are fully implemented. Individuals assigned for day reporting, or other alternative programs, will potentially attend sessions two to three times a week for up to four hours on each occasion.

The facility should be constructed to commercial grade standards, on the order of a school or an office building, as appropriate to the occupancy category of the structure. The building will not require security grade construction, but should be designed around materials that offer durability and low maintenance.



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There are two areas of the Public Safety Center site that have been identified for consideration as possible locations for the proposed Community Corrections Center. One is to the northeast of the existing complex, where it is easily identified and can capitalize on public transportation, parking, and access related to the Detention Center. Another considered location would be to the south of the PSC (see the *Site Master Plan 2011 Update* for a physical description of both options). Alternatively, the County may identify existing structures that could serve to meet the program requirements through renovation. No specific facilities have been identified for evaluation at this time. One advantage of a PSC location would be the proximity to the detention center staff (both uniform and non-uniform) for security as well as for supporting programs and services at both facilities.

As the site options are evaluated, parking should be an important consideration. Besides the need to accommodate approximately 200 cars, parking should reflect the need to provide a separation between staff parking and client parking. The breakdown between these two groups should be about 30 spaces for staff and 170 for others. Parking for staff should have restricted access. The preferred site should also offer good, convenient access to public transportation.



CHAPTER I FACILITY PLANNING

Methodology

The Program was developed as a result of a series of meetings between the Stanislaus County Probation Department, key members of the County's Planning Team, and members of the Crout and Sida and Rosser International consultant team. Initial meetings focused on overall philosophy, objectives, and goals for the Community Corrections Center. This document further draws on concepts developed in the Needs Assessment and Master Plan for the Public Safety Center's ultimate site development.

Draft documents were prepared and distributed to the Stanislaus team, reviewed, discussed and decisions were documented and incorporated into this final report. To further guide the process and enhance decision-making, a concept drawing of certain components was developed and presented for discussion. The draft space program and preliminary options for development were reviewed and finalized.

The architectural program and space requirements for each space of each component were based on several criteria that include mandates of the Needs Assessment and updated Master Plan of 2011, and/or the use of standard space requirements based on numerous other similar facilities in the experience of the professional staff at Rosser International. It is important to note that, should the project be developed into design, the architect of record is ultimately responsible for satisfying all applicable codes, regulations, and laws including, but not limited to, state standards, building codes, life safety codes, OSHA regulations, and the Americans with Disabilities Act. While this document does address some of these requirements, it is in no way intended as an exhaustive identification of code and regulation issues.

Operational and Design Objectives

The following operational and design objectives have been used to guide program development:

- The program and design should be creative and cost effective, offering meaningful alternatives to incarceration.
- The facility should provide an open inviting, family-oriented atmosphere without compromising safety or security of those using the facility.



- The facility design should enhance services to program recipients.
- The facility should be safe for all staff, visitors, and clients; screening should be an integral part of the process for accessing the facility.
- The interview/counseling areas should be separate from other more public areas of the facility.
- The staff administrative and office areas should be separate from other areas of the building, providing limited or restricted access.
- The facility should be operationally and staff efficient.
- The site should provide adequate parking, accommodating separation between staff and client parking areas.

Programming Definitions

The following list of definitions refers to terminology used throughout this Program:

- **NSF (Net Square Feet):** The total usable area for a space and/or a component, excluding walls, corridors, chases, equipment areas, etc.
- **Efficiency Factor:** A factor applied to the NSF of a spatial component to account for walls, corridors, plumbing chases, and so forth. Efficiency factors vary according to the type of component, with some components more efficient than others (i.e., a Warehouse is more efficient than Administration as it has fewer walls and corridors). The more efficient an area, the lower its efficiency factor.
- **GSF (Gross Square Feet):** Includes all the usable and unusable areas within a component. It is achieved by multiplying the NSF by a component's given Efficiency Factor.
- **Overall Efficiency Factor:** A second Efficiency Factor applied to the GSF for all components in a facility to account for inter-component circulation.



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Space Requirements – Summary for the Community Corrections Center

Program Component	Net Usable Square Feet	Efficiency Factor	Gross Square Feet
1.00 Public Lobby/Reception	1,295	1.35	1,748
2.00 Administration	2,235	1.35	3,017
3.00 Program Processing	500	1.35	675
4.00 Program Services	5,605	1.30	7,287
Subtotal Gross Square Feet for Community Corrections Center			12,727
Overall Efficiency Factor			1.10
Total Gross Square Feet for Community Corrections Center			14,000



1.00 Public Lobby / Reception

The Public Lobby/Reception Area will serve as the primary entry point to the building for staff and offenders alike. This area will provide adequate waiting space for families as their relative participates in assigned programs. Screening and other necessary documentation as appropriate for offender check-in will occur in this area at the reception desk. Program participants will then move from this area to either the Program Services areas of the building or to Program Processing. Family members will remain in the Waiting Area.

Additional support space in this area for families will include vending and restrooms, and an outdoor visiting/waiting area for family reunification.

Material and finishes should be extremely durable and easily maintained.

The Public Lobby / Reception area will operate as the entry point at all hours of the facility's operation, six days a week.

Space Requirements – for 1.00 Public Lobby / Reception

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
1.00 Public Lobby/Reception							
1.01	Lobby/Waiting	1	40	15	600	600	Fixed seating.
1.02	Reception	1	2	60	120	120	Workstations for 2 persons, equipped with computer and telephone.
1.03	Screening	1	1	110	110	110	Includes a metal detector.
1.04	Public Restroom	2	1	160	160	320	One male, one female.
1.05	Vending	1	1	80	80	80	For use by staff and visitors.
1.06	Janitor's Closet	1	1	35	35	35	With mop sink.
1.07	Outdoor Seating/Waiting	1	25	15	375	(375)	This is covered outdoor space. Provide five 4-person tables. Not included in square footage totals.
1.08	Water Cooler Alcove	1	1	30	30	30	
Total NSF for Public Lobby/Reception						1,295	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.35	
Total GSF for Public Lobby/Reception						1,748	



Adjacency Requirements

- Reception should be adjacent to the Lobby, near Screening, and have visual observation of all Lobby activities.
- The Public Lobby/Waiting area should be visible from the adjacent Reception counter.
- An area for searches and for secure storage of personal items not allowed beyond screening should be adjacent to Screening.
- Public Telephones and Toilets should be located off the Public Lobby.
- Vending should be easily accessed from the Lobby/Waiting area.
- Once screened, individuals should move either to the educational area, the counseling area, or the processing area as appropriate.



2.00 Administration

The Administration Area of the building will provide the staff office and support space needed to conduct daily operations. Private office space will be limited to the Program Director; the vast majority of staff will work in open workstations. These cubicles will accommodate the instructional and counseling staff who operate out of classrooms, group counseling, or interview rooms in the performance of their daily activities.

The area will include conference space, a break room, and associated support space. A locker alcove has been provided for armed staff weapon storage.

The furniture and finishes in this area will be consistent with Departmental Standards for office space for other user groups within the County.



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Space Requirements – for 2.00 Administration

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
2.00 Administration							
2.01	Program Director's Office	1	1	150	150	150	Located adjacent to Clerical Workstation; private office.
2.02	Staff Cubicle	8	1	80	80	640	Partitioned workspace, each with telephone and computer outlets.
2.03	Clerical Workstation	2	1	60	60	120	Partitioned workspace, each with telephone and computer outlets. Supports the Program Director.
2.04	Conference Room	1	14	20	280	280	Requires computer, telephone, AV capability.
2.05	Work/Copy Room	1	1	140	140	140	Adjacent to the Clerical Workstation, with counter space and proper ventilation.
2.06	Supply/Storage	1	1	60	60	60	With shelving, adjacent to Work/Copy Room.
2.07	Staff Break Room	1	12	20	240	240	Movable seating of three 4-person tables, with microwave, refrigerator, vending and sink. Adjacent to the Conference Room.
2.08	Staff Restroom	2	1	160	160	320	ADA accessible; one male, one female.
2.09	Janitor's Closet	1	1	35	35	35	With mop sink.
2.10	Equipment/ Electronic Monitors Storage	1	1	140	140	140	Secure storage with shelving.
2.11	Electrical/ Communications Room	1	1	50	50	50	Centrally located.
2.12	Locker Alcove	1	1	60	60	60	Adjacent to the staff breakroom.
Total NSF for Administration						2,235	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.35	
Total GSF for Administration						3,017	



Adjacency Requirements

- Staff areas should be separate from other areas of the facility, with restricted access.
- Clerical workstations should be central to the Program Director's Office and the Staff Cubicles, close to departmental entry.
- The Conference Room should be adjacent to the Program Director's Office and convenient to other staff areas.
- The Staff Break Room and Staff Restrooms should be convenient to staff areas and restricted to staff use.
- The Work/Copy Room and Supply Storage should be convenient to the Clerical Workstations as well as the Staff Cubicles.
- The Locker Alcove should be adjacent to the Staff Break Room and Restrooms.
- The Equipment/Monitor Storage Room should be close to Reception for the distribution of stock to clients, as required, adjacent to the Monitoring Office.



3.00 Program Processing

The program processing area of the building will provide the spaces needed to search individuals and/or conduct drug testing. Routine access by clients will not be required. Activities occurring in the area will occur under the supervision of staff. These facilities should be close to the client access point so they don't have to penetrate significant portions of the building.

Home monitoring equipment will be stored in this area and a limited amount of additional general storage has been provided.

Space Requirements – for 3.00 Program Processing

Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
3.00 Program Processing							
3.01	Search Room	2	1	50	50	100	Located adjacent to the Toilet Room.
3.02	Supply/Storage	1	1	60	60	60	Secured room with shelving.
3.03	Toilet Room/Drug Testing	2	1	50	50	100	Adjacent to the Laboratory; with small pass-through and observation window into Laboratory.
3.04	Equipment Room/Home Monitoring	1	1	140	140	140	Secured room, with shelving.
3.05	Laboratory	1	1	100	100	100	Adjacent to Toilet Room; with lockable cabinetry, sink, and refrigerator.
Total NSF for Program Processing						500	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.35	
Total GSF for Program Processing						675	

Adjacency Requirements

- The Toilets available for Drug Testing should be within the screened area but close to the point of access.
- Samples require refrigerated storage in the Laboratory, convenient to the Toilets for Drug Testing.



4.00 Program Services

The Program Services area of the building will be the hub of program activities. Individuals assigned to day reporting and/or related activities represent the majority of facility users and are involved in one or more of the following activities:

- education programming
- drug and alcohol counseling
- behavioral counseling
- job readiness and placement
- work release
- electronic monitoring

Social service related programming will also occur in this area.

Because this area of the building will be utilized throughout the hours of operation regularly by a large number of visitors, it should be located convenient to the public lobby/reception area.

Furniture and fixtures will be consistent with those in a traditional public education facility.

Access will be required to this area 12 hours a day, six days a week.



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Space Requirements – for 4.00 Program Services

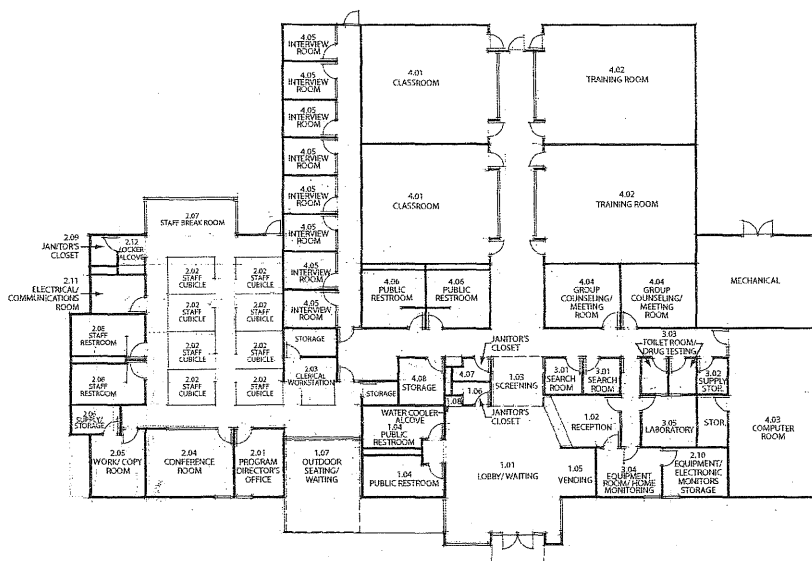
Space #	Space Name	No. of Spaces	No. of Users	Area per User	Area per Space	Total Area	Remarks
4.00 Program Services							
4.01	Classroom	2	25	30.0	750	1,500	Requires AV capability and movable desk seating.
4.02	Training Room	2	40	22.5	900	1,800	Subdividable room; with AV capability and movable desk seating.
4.03	Computer Room	1	20	32.5	650	650	Requires AV capability; with 20 computer workstations.
4.04	Group Counseling/ Meeting Room	2	12	20.0	240	480	With flexible seating.
4.05	Interview Room	8	1	90.0	90	720	Seating for three persons; acoustical treatment of each room.
4.06	Public Restroom	2	1	160.0	160	320	ADA accessible; one male, one female.
4.07	Janitor's Closet	1	1	35.0	35	35	With mop sink.
4.08	Storage	1	1	100.0	100	100	With shelving.
Total NSF for Program Services						5,605	
Departmental Efficiency Factor						1.30	
Total GSF for Program Services						7,287	

Adjacency Requirements

- The Classrooms, Training Rooms, Computer Room, and Group Counseling Rooms accommodate the primary activities of day reporting; circulation to these areas from the point of access (and screening) should be direct and convenient.
- The Interview Rooms should be private and isolated from other areas of group participation.
- These spaces should provide ease of access to Public Restrooms, both male and female, that service the client population.



Concept Planning

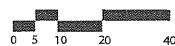


STANISLAUS COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER

CONCEPT PLANNING

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SCALE: 1" = 10'



Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 1

Since 1988 a total of five (5) EIR's have been prepared including review of impacts associated with development of the county center, including the ultimate buildout of the Jail facilities:

1. 1988 – EIR for Site Selection Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (SCH # 88040513)
2. 1990 – Supplemental EIR for The New Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (SCH # 88040513)
3. 1991 – Social Services Center EIR
4. 1996 – City of Ceres General Plan EIR ((SCH No.95052017)
5. 2011 - West Landing Specific Plan EIR (SCH # 2008122087)

Additionally, Stanislaus County adopted a General Plan Amendment for the Agricultural Center and issued a Use Permit for the existing Jail facility, both based on previous environmental review. The following provides a summary of previous County actions related to the Public Safety Center and a summary of the most recent CEQA review included in the West Landing Specific Plan EIR by the City of Ceres.

The proposed 2012 and future planned expansion of the Public Safety Center jail operations are a continuation of the Master Plan originally adopted in 1989. Although the original 1989 Master Plan envisioned the development of a capacity of 1,768 detention beds within 647,700 total square feet to meet then-projected growth needs to 2007, a total of 726 beds has been developed on the site to date in 356,959 square feet.

The expansion of the Public Safety Center Jail facilities proposed in 2012 (to meet 2018 needs) will remain within the originally anticipated detention capacity, total square footage, staff and estimated visitors projected within the original 1989 Master Plan, and all related previous CEQA documentation as shown in the chart below:

	Original 1990 Master Plan	Existing as of 1/1/2012	Proposed Jail Expansion	2011 Updated Master Plan
Detention Capacity (beds)	1,768	726	648	1,374
Total Square Footage	647,700	356,959	234,388	591,347
Est. Staff Total	535	221	116	337
Est. Visitors Per Day (Public)	397	136	256	392

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance Page 2

Overview:

1990 EIR allows for 90 acres of land to be developed with the total building area being approximately 647,700 square feet.

- development establishes a new public safety facility consolidating the existing Men's jail and Women's jail, and house the Sheriff's operations, work furlough and alternative work programs
- inmate population housing: 936 medium/maximum security, special custody, and medical/mental health beds, 576 minimum security beds, and 256 work furlough beds. === total of 1768 beds.
- 2007 total on-site staffing = 885.43.
- Coroner included as part of the non-custodial = 318.08 staff w/Sheriff Admin

1990 Use Permit permits the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (Jail) on 155 acre project site consistent with 1990 EIR.

- Use permit identifies Sheriff's Operations project to include two optional elements that may or may not be located at the public safety center: coroner and public administration, and central dispatch. (*Coroner facility clear identified in EIR and '90 use permit*)
- Buildings predominantly 2-story with some 1-story. Total building area for the year 2007 build out = 647,700 gross square feet (67,500 GSF = Sheriff's operations area and 580,200 GSF = jail area). Total programed area = 648,231 GSF.

1996 Rezone to Planned Development authorizes a 177.86 acre project site encompassing the existing uses, include Public Safety Center and Social Services as well as the new Agricultural Center and other future related uses.

- '96 Planned Development allows: existing social services, Sheriff's office, public safety center and new uses consisting of agricultural center, police training center, and any new uses which the County finds are appropriate and consistent with existing uses.
- Planned Development allows government and related uses as needed. Keeping the land in agriculture until development occurs.

2011 West Ceres Specific Plan anticipates expansion of the Public Safety Center to a maximum of 1,892 beds.

- The EIR was certified in October 2011
- Development of the site beyond that which is proposed was analyzed
- No impacts associated directly with the proposed expansion were identified.

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 3

1988 **EIR (SCH # 88040513) for the proposed Stanislaus County Public Safety Center prepared by Redwood Consulting Group.** The EIR addressed the nine sites being considered for development of a new male and female incarceration facility and operational facility for the Sheriff's Department. The construction will include, but not be limited to, inmate housing facilities, recreational, kitchen and support facilities, office space, and parking.

- Needs based on 'Jail Needs Assessment and Master Plan' adopted in March of '88 (a.k.a. Kitchell, CEM) — 20-year plan outlook.

1990 **EIR (SCH # 88040513) for the new Stanislaus County Public Safety Center prepared by Western Ecological Services Co., in association with Jones and Stokes.**

- Document preface identifies the EIR as a supplement to the EIR prepared in 1988 entitled "Stanislaus County Public Safety Center EIR" (Redwood Consulting Group 1988).
- Project Description and Objective: proposal to build a new public safety facility consolidating the existing Men's jail and Women's jail, and house the Sheriff's operations, work furlough and alternative work programs.
 - half of the 182 acre site to accommodate buildings, roads, and parking with the remainder to provide buffers and future expansion area.
- Draft EIR document refers to the EIR as a subsequent evaluation of the chosen site, Service/Crows Landing, and involves information on the site Master Plan and the Conceptual design which were not available when 1988 EIR was prepared.
- Issues identified as result of site study: traffic, loss of agricultural land, and lack of water service.
- Cumulative issues: traffic, water, agriculture.
- Mitigation Measures address: land use compatibility, hydrology & drainage, agricultural issues, construction activities, aesthetics & visual quality, utilities & services (sewer, water, and traffic).
- 27-acre area developed with Agricultural Center identified in 1990 EIR was added after the 1988 EIR and was identified as outside of the portion of the site to be developed and was as anticipated to remain in agricultural use. (serve as a buffer zone)
 - CEQA Environmental checklist completed for 27-acres showing no significant impact as it was to remain agriculture.
- Proposed site plans shown as Figures III.B-1 and III.B-2. (See attached maps for UP 90-28)
- Facility to be constructed in phases:

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 4

- immediate: 224 beds (medium), 48 beds (maximum), basic on- and off-site infrastructure. No kitchen, support staff, or non-correctional facilities incorporated.
- 5-yr: core operations, additional 192 beds (medium and maximum), 192 beds (minimum), service/support building (kitchen, laundry and maintenance), 1st phase central mechanical plant and related site and infrastructure.
- inmate population housing: 936 medium/maximum security, special custody, and medical/mental health beds, 576 minimum security beds, and 256 work furlough beds.
- 90 acres of land to be developed with the total building area being approximately 647,700 square feet.
- Sheriff's operation building - 2-story - non-custodial functions including watch commander, patrol, records, technical services, sheriff's administration, investigations, crime prevention, and crime analysis.
 - SWAT and explosives storage bunker in separate building.
- Core operations building - 2-story - intake and booking, jail operations offices, release office, public lobby and visitor entrance, facility hearings, defendant identification line-up, custody staff facilities, multi-purpose rooms and jail central control.
- Inmate housed - variety of modules attached to jail core providing 936 beds.
- Service/Support building - kitchen, laundry, housekeeping, commissary, storage and maintenance functions.
- Work furlough/alternative programs & 256 bed work furlough housing.
- Staff facilities building - lockers, briefing rooms, training facilities, and a non-custody staff lounge with vending machines and outdoor area.
- 2007 anticipated on-site staffing = 885.43. (See Table IV.B-A, Page 20)
 - Coroner included as part of the non-custodial = 318.08 staff w/Sheriff Admin.

1990

Use Permit Application No. 90-28 - Public Safety Center (Jail)

- Request to establish the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center (Jail) on 155 acres.
- Environmental Review = Certification of 1990 EIR.
- Project Description -- Executive Summary of the proposed project, taken directly from the Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Site Plan and Conceptual Design, dated August 1, 1989. (Prepared by Stone Marraccini, Patterson/The Design Partnership)
 - Sheriff's Operations project includes two optional elements that may or may not be located at the public safety center: coroner and public administration, and central dispatch.
 - Development to occur in phases — see immediate and 5-yr plan

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 5

above for the 1990 EIR.

- Work furlough/alternative program facility consistent with 1990 description also included in the description.
- Figure III.B-2 – Exhibit A-2 - shows the site 'zones' serving to separate key activity types, to control access to the facility, and to optimize compatibility with neighboring land uses.
- 2007 = total of 1,768 jail beds for both sexes broken down as follows: 936 medium/maximum security, special custody, and medical/mental health beds, 576 minimum security beds, and 256 work furlough beds.
- Buildings predominantly 2-story with some 1-story. Total building area for the year 2007 build out = 647,700 gross square feet (67,500 GSF = Sheriff's operations area and 580,200 GSF = jail area). Total programed area = 648,231 GSF.

1996

GPA 96-03/REZ 96-06 – Stanislaus County Ag Center

- Request to create a Planned Development to permit continued development of county government and related facilities.
 - 177.86 acre project site encompassing the existing uses, include Public Safety Center and Social Services as well as the new Agricultural Center and other future related uses.
- Per staff report, dotted lines on 'Overall Site Plan', exhibit A-2, indicate future construction permitted by 1990 Use Permit.
- Social Services building approved with separate EIR prepared for 24.18 acre project site in '91. EIR mitigation focused on traffic.
- City of Ceres in process of adopted new general plan with the County site show as 'Community Facility'. (EIR SCH# 95052017)
- Since '88 a total of five (5) EIR's prepared covering impacts associated with development of county center: '88 site selection, '90 public safety center, '90 west ceres, '91 social services building, and '96 Ceres GP update (pending certification at time of project).
- '96 Planned Development allows: existing social services, Sheriff's office, public safety center and new uses consisting of agricultural center, police training center, and any new uses which the County finds are appropriate and consistent with existing uses.
- Planned Development allows government and related uses as needed. Keeping the land in agriculture until development occurs.
- Traffic analysis prepared:
 - traffic impacts, mitigation requirements and access design alternatives associated with development and agricultural center.
 - land use/trip generation - traffic resulting from agricultural center and from other uses which could ultimately use projects Crows Landing Road and Service Road access.

**Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 6**

- Focused on existing traffic counts, agricultural center, and access alternatives.
- Finding for project approval: Find that the previous Stanislaus County and City of Ceres EIR's adequately covered environmental review of this project.

2011 - West Landing Specific Plan EIR (SCH # 2008122087) - City of Ceres

The West Ceres Specific Plan EIR included the following Project Description:

The West Landing Specific Plan encompasses approximately 960± acres located in an unincorporated area of Stanislaus County, adjacent to the City of Ceres. It lies west of Union Pacific Railroad, south of Whitmore Avenue, east of Ustick Road, and north of Service Road. Although the West Landing Specific Plan currently falls under the jurisdiction of Stanislaus County, it is within the Phase 1, Phase 2, and Reserve Urban Growth Areas of the City of Ceres 1997 General Plan.

The WLSP Area includes a variety of existing land uses. Agricultural uses are located in the western and central plan area. Rural homes sites are distributed throughout the plan area, including the Carol Lane development. The G3 Enterprises Inc. industrial and commercial uses are located in the northeastern plan area. El Rematito Flea Market is located on the northwest corner of Crows Landing Road and Hackett Road. Stanislaus County uses, including the County Jail, Criminal Justice Training Center and Office of the Agricultural Commissioner, are located in the southeastern plan area.

The Land Use Plan would permit the development of up to 1,992 single family homes and 1,667 multifamily units for a maximum of 3,659 dwelling units, and 171.1 acres of new commercial (regional, community & neighborhood), office, and business park uses, which will allow for approximately 2.0 million square feet of space at typical densities. The Plan also includes approximately 47 acres for parks and 16 acres for two elementary schools (approximately 8 acres each). The number of acres and units may vary slightly depending on more accurate survey information and the final alignment of roadways, however the maximum total of 3,659 units establishes an approximate carrying capacity for the Plan Area. Table 1.1 provides a summary of the Land Use Plan:

The environmental analysis included assessment of the "Community Facilities" designation (CF) as follows: The Community Facilities designation includes the area County facilities and lands to the east of Crows Landing Road. Based on the County's plan for expansion of the site, the following additional development was assumed in this analysis: the existing adult detention facility and sheriff's operation center would be expanded by 1892 beds, with a coroner's facility of 30 employees and expansion of the sheriff's operations center by 68 employees. With the exception of the equestrian sheriff facility located at the northwest corner of Crows Landing Road and Hackett Road, other existing County uses, such as the family services center, agricultural center and training facility would remain. An estimated 381,150 square feet of similar County land uses as well as a 16.1 acre animal shelter would be developed in the County area.

Stanislaus County Public Safety Center — Summary of Previous CEQA Compliance
Page 7

Table 1-1: Land Use Summary

Map Symbol/SP/ Zone Designation	Land Use	Maximum Density (Calculation)	Approx. Acre±	Estimated Units±
VLDR	Very Low Density Residential	4.5 du/ac.	28.0	31
LDR	Low Density Residential	7.0 du/ac.	175.9	1,252
MDR	Medium Density Residential	12.0 du/ac.	34.9	659
HDR I	High Density Residential I	18.0 du/ac.	39.7	715
HDR II	High Density Residential II	25.0 du/ac.	25.5	662
RC	Regional Commercial		35.7	
CC	Community Commercial		15.9	
NC	Neighborhood Commercial	18-25 du/ac.	34.3	200
O	Office	18-25 du/ac.	47.7	90
BP	Business Park		67.5	
GI	General Industrial		123.5	
CF	Community Facilities		175.5	
S	Schools (Elementary)		16.0	
P	Parks (Neighborhood and Community)		47.0	
	Major Roads		102.2	
	TOTAL		939.4	3,659

The Draft and Final EIR for the Specific Plan provided a description of the existing setting, identified potential environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Plan, and adopted mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potentially significant impacts that could occur as a result of Plan implementation - inclusive of expansion of the Jail site.

ATTACHMENT 6

Summary of Potential Noise Abatement Methods

Source: City of Ceres West Landing Specific Plan Draft and Final EIR, 2011

Noise-4: Construction Noise Mitigation. In addition to complying with construction noise controls outlined in the Ceres Municipal Code section 9.36.020.E, the following measures shall be implemented when applicable and feasible to reduce noise from construction activities:

- Ensure construction equipment is well maintained and used judiciously to be as quiet as practical.
- Equip all internal combustion engine-driven equipment with mufflers, which are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Utilize “quiet” models of air compressors and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.
- Locate stationary noise-generating equipment as far as feasible from sensitive receptors when sensitive receptors adjoin or are near a construction project area.
- Prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engine.
- Pre-drill foundation pile holes to minimize the number of impacts required to seat the pile.
- Construct solid plywood fences around construction sites adjacent to operational business, residences or noise-sensitive land uses.
- A temporary noise control blanket barrier could be erected, if necessary, along building facades facing construction sites. This mitigation would only be necessary if conflicts occurred which were irresolvable by proper scheduling. Noise control blanket barriers can be rented and quickly erected.
- Route construction related traffic along major roadways and as far as feasible from sensitive receptors.
- Ensure that construction activities (including the loading and unloading of materials and truck movements) are limited to the hours of 7:00 am to 8:00 pm on weekdays and between the hours of 9:00 am and 8:00 pm on weekends or holidays.
- Ensure that excavating, grading and filling activities (including warming of equipment motors) are limited to between the hours of 7:00 am to 8:00 pm on weekdays and between the hours of 9:00 am and 8:00 pm on weekends or holidays.
- Businesses, residences or noise-sensitive land uses adjacent to construction sites should be notified of the construction schedule in writing. Designate a “construction liaison” that would be responsible for responding to any local complaints about construction noise. The liaison would determine the cause of the noise complaints (e.g., starting too early, bad muffler, etc.) and institute reasonable measures to correct the problem. Conspicuously post a telephone number for the liaison at the construction site.

Noise-5: Construction Vibration Mitigation. The following measures shall be implemented where applicable and feasible to reduce vibration from construction activities:

- Avoid impact pile driving where possible. Drilled piles causes lower vibration levels where geological conditions permit their use.
- Avoid using vibratory rollers and tampers near sensitive areas.
- Notify neighbors and/or nearby businesses of scheduled construction activity with the potential to produce perceptible vibration and make an effort to schedule such activities during hours with the least potential to affect nearby uses.
- In areas where project construction is anticipated to include vibration generating activities, such as pile driving, in close proximity to existing structures, site-specific vibration studies should be conducted to determine the area of impact and to present appropriate mitigation measures that may include the following:
 - Identification of sites that would include vibration compaction activities such as pile driving and have the potential to generate groundborne vibration, and the sensitivity of nearby structures to groundborne vibration. Vibration limits should be applied to all vibration-sensitive structures located within 200 feet of the project. A qualified structural engineer should conduct this task.
 - Development of a vibration monitoring and construction contingency plan to identify structures where monitoring would be conducted, set up a vibration monitoring schedule, define structure-specific vibration limits, and address the need to conduct photo, elevation, and crack surveys to document before and after construction conditions.
 - Construction contingencies would be identified for when vibration levels approached the limits.
 - At a minimum, vibration monitoring should be conducted during initial demolition activities and during pile driving activities. Monitoring results may indicate the need for more or less intensive measurements.
 - When vibration levels approach limits, suspend construction and implement contingencies to either lower vibration levels or secure the affected structures.
 - Conduct post-survey on structures where either monitoring has indicated high levels or complaints of damage has been made. Make appropriate repairs or compensation where damage has occurred as a result of construction activities

ATTACHMENT 6

Summary of Potential Noise Abatement Methods

Source: City of Ceres West Landing Specific Plan Draft and Final EIR, 2011

Noise-4: Construction Noise Mitigation. In addition to complying with construction noise controls outlined in the Ceres Municipal Code section 9.36.020.E, the following measures shall be implemented when applicable and feasible to reduce noise from construction activities:

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- Equip all internal combustion engine-driven equipment with mufflers, which are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Utilize “quiet” models of air compressors and other stationary noise sources where technology exists.
- Locate stationary noise-generating equipment as far as feasible from sensitive receptors when sensitive receptors adjoin or are near a construction project area.
- Prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engine.
- Pre-drill foundation pile holes to minimize the number of impacts required to seat the pile.
- Construct solid plywood fences around construction sites adjacent to operational business, residences or noise-sensitive land uses.
- A temporary noise control blanket barrier could be erected, if necessary, along building facades facing construction sites. This mitigation would only be necessary if conflicts occurred which were irresolvable by proper scheduling. Noise control blanket barriers can be rented and quickly erected.
- Route construction related traffic along major roadways and as far as feasible from sensitive receptors.
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- Avoid using vibratory rollers and tampers near sensitive areas.
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- In areas where project construction is anticipated to include vibration generating activities, such as pile driving, in close proximity to existing structures, site-specific vibration studies should be conducted to determine the area of impact and to present appropriate mitigation measures that may include the following:
 - Identification of sites that would include vibration compaction activities such as pile driving and have the potential to generate groundborne vibration, and the sensitivity of nearby structures to groundborne vibration. Vibration limits should be applied to all vibration-sensitive structures located within 200 feet of the project. A qualified structural engineer should conduct this task.
 - Development of a vibration monitoring and construction contingency plan to identify structures where monitoring would be conducted, set up a vibration monitoring schedule, define structure-specific vibration limits, and address the need to conduct photo, elevation, and crack surveys to document before and after construction conditions.
 - Construction contingencies would be identified for when vibration levels approached the limits.
 - At a minimum, vibration monitoring should be conducted during initial demolition activities and during pile driving activities. Monitoring results may indicate the need for more or less intensive measurements.
 - When vibration levels approach limits, suspend construction and implement contingencies to either lower vibration levels or secure the affected structures.
 - Conduct post-survey on structures where either monitoring has indicated high levels or complaints of damage has been made. Make appropriate repairs or compensation where damage has occurred as a result of construction activities



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1010 10TH Street, Suite 3400, Modesto, CA 95354
Phone: 209.525-6330 Fax: 209.525.5911

April 30, 2012

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING (~~PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED FOR MAY 15, 2012~~)
AND NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors will hold a public meeting on **Tuesday, June 5, 2012**, at a meeting starting at **9:00 A.M.** in the Joint Chambers, 1010 10th Street, Basement Level, Modesto, California, to consider the following:

STANISLAUS COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER EXPANSION - Request to expand the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center inclusive of a jail expansion, related support facilities, and a new Community Corrections Center. The overall expansion would include an additional 648 beds and 116 additional staff located within approximately 234,388 square feet of new construction. Additionally, the project envisions buildout of an updated Master Plan that would include a maximum of 1,374 beds and support facilities within approximately 591,347 square feet. The facility is located on a 126.53± acre County-owned property dedicated for Public Safety Programs at 200 - 450 E. Hackett Road, in the Ceres area (just east of Crows Landing Road and north of Service Road.)

The property is further identified as Assessor Parcel Number: 086-015-014 and 015

This NOTICE also serves as a NOTICE OF INTENT to adopt a CEQA Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Project.

Review Period: April 30, 2012 – May 29, 2012

A CEQA Referral Initial Study and Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration were made available for a 30-day review period on February 24, 2012 to March 29, 2012. Comments received during the initial 30-day period will be considered in the adoption of the Mitigated Negative Declaration. The CEQA Referral was provided to the State Clearinghouse (No. 2012022064) and is available on-line at <http://www.stancounty.com/planning/pl/act-projects.shtm>

At the above noticed time and place, all interested persons will be given an opportunity to speak.

Materials submitted to the Board of Supervisors for consideration (i.e., photos, slides, petitions, letters, etc.) will be retained by the County and cannot be returned. Comments may be submitted by U.S. mail, email: planning@stancounty.com or fax: (209) 525-5911.

If you challenge the above item in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues raised at the public meeting described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the Board of Supervisors at, or prior to, the public meeting.

All Documents related to this project are available for review at the Department of Planning and Community Development, 1010 10th Street, Suite 3400, Modesto California or on-line at <http://www.stancounty.com/planning/>. For further information, please call (209) 525-6330 or email: planning@stancounty.com.

FILED

12 JUN -5 PM 2: 23

STANISLAUS CO. CLERK-RECORDER

Isabel Romero

BY _____ DEPUTY

STANISLAUS COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, California 95354

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

Filing of Notice of Determination in Compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code

Project Title: Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion (State Clearinghouse No. 2012022064)

Applicant Information: Stanislaus County Chief Executive Office / 1010 10th Street, Suite 6800 / Modesto, CA 95354 / (209) 525-6333

Project Location: 200 – 450 Hackett Road, in the Ceres area (just east of Crows Landing and north of Service Road), Stanislaus County. APN: 086-015-014 and 015

Description of Project: Request to expand the existing Stanislaus County Public Safety Center inclusive of a jail expansion, related support facilities, and a new Community Corrections Center. The overall expansion would include an additional 648 beds and 116 additional staff located within approximately 234,388 square feet of new construction. Additionally, the project envisions buildout of an updated Master Plan that would include a maximum of 1,374 beds and support facilities within approximately 591,347 square feet. The facility is located on a 126.53+ acre County-owned property.

Name of Agency Approving Project: Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors

Lead Agency Contact Person: Angela Freitas, Interim Director

Telephone: (209) 525-6330

This is to advise that the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors on **June 5, 2012**, has approved the above described project and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

1. The project will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. A Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

The Mitigated Negative Declaration and record of project approval may be examined at:
Stanislaus County Department of Planning and Community Development
1010 10th Street, Suite 3400
Modesto, California 95354

3. Mitigation measures were made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan was adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations was not adopted for this project.
6. Findings were made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

REC'D # 0003221319
 JUNE 05, 2012 14:19:09

Stanislaus County Recorder
 Lee Lumbrian Co Recorder Office

misc. # 12-43267

Account Number 1
 Planning \$2,101.50
 Neg. Declaration \$57.00
 County Admin Fee \$2,158.50
 Total fee \$2,158.50
 Amount Tendered... \$2,158.50
 Change \$0.00
 018-02/1/0



State of California--The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
2012 ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT

RECEIPT#
433267
 STATE CLEARING HOUSE # (if applicable)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

LEAD AGENCY Department of Planning and Community Development		DATE 6/5/12
COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING Stanislaus County Clerk-Recorder		DOCUMENT NUMBER 12-067
PROJECT TITLE Stanislaus County Public Safety Center Expansion		(State Clearinghouse) no. 2012022064
PROJECT APPLICANT NAME Contact Person: Patricia Hill Thomas		PHONE NUMBER 2091609-4334
PROJECT APPLICANT ADDRESS 1010 14th St. Ste 6800	CITY Modesto	STATE CA
PROJECT APPLICANT (Check appropriate box): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Public Agency <input type="checkbox"/> School District <input type="checkbox"/> Other Special District <input type="checkbox"/> State Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Private Entity		ZIP CODE 95354

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	\$2,919.00	\$	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigated/Negative Declaration (ND)(MND)	\$2,101.50	\$	2101.50
<input type="checkbox"/> Application Fee Water Diversion (State Water Resources Control Board Only)	\$850.00	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Projects Subject to Certified Regulatory Programs (CRP)	\$992.50	\$	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Administrative Fee	\$50.00	\$	57.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Project that is exempt from fees			
<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Exemption			
<input type="checkbox"/> DFG No Effect Determination (Form Attached)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		\$	

PAYMENT METHOD: **Acct# 0100-25101-666020**

Cash
 Credit
 Check
 Other

TOTAL RECEIVED \$ **2158.50**

SIGNATURE X Dabel Romero	TITLE Legal Clerk
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